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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Agricultural Reading Co.
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No. 23.

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Kills
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Fly



But Some May Go In Wagons

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Need
Men or
Work?

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Says Henry J. Waters, President of the Kansas Agricultural College, "The Go-to-Church Sunday is an excellent plan. It is worthy of our warmest approval and heartiest encouragement. Without the right sort of country church and country school we cannot build the right sort of country life. Without a good sort of country life, we cannot maintain a permanent civilization."

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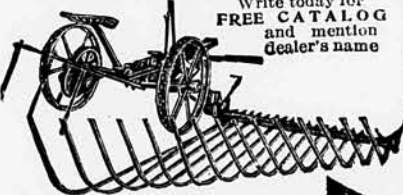
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June Opens Wet—Wheat Made

Harvest is in Sight—Sod-Breaking Being Overdone

By Our Crop Correspondents.

WITH moisture needs already well supplied in most sections of the state, June came in with showery weather and gave a further boost to all growing crops. Wheat in Kansas is practically made so far as the need of moisture is concerned. In fact, many fields would be better off without more rain in order to check the rank growth and lessen the danger of lodging when the crop begins to ripen. From present indications harvest will be on in nearly all parts of the state before the end of the month. Some cutting will be done in southern Kansas before the middle of June.

Western Kansas is coming into its own this year if present signs count for anything. The outlook for wheat has rarely been equaled and every other planted crop is outdoing itself. A prospect such as this is unusual for the "shortgrass" and no one begrudges it to that part of the state. But this expectant enthusiasm may lead to farming moves that will prove unwise in the end. A report from Gray county states that a large acreage of sod is being broken in that part of the state this spring. One of the regrettable facts in "shortgrass" agriculture is that too much native sod has been broken up already. But every year of good crops adds more to the acreage, thus increasing the soil blowing area and shortening pasture for stock.

Stevens County—Ground is wet for this time of year. Rye headed out and some of it is almost 4 feet high. Wheat heading out nicely and harvest will commence about the middle of June. Pastures green and all stock doing well. Eggs 125c; butter 15c.—Monroe Traver, May 22.

Johnson County—A little replanting of corn was done but it is growing rapidly now. Nearly all fields have been cultivated once and some twice, so they are in good condition. Wheat looking fine.—L. E. Douglas, May 30.

Leavenworth County—Corn is being plowed the second and third time. Rain is needed. Wheat all headed out and most of the fields promise a fair yield. Oats are heading but are quite short. Pastures suffering for rain.—Geo. S. Marshall, May 30.

Wilson County—Plenty of rain. Wheat and oats in good condition. Most of the corn is cultivated once. Kafir had to be replanted on account of the hard crust on the ground. First cutting of alfalfa good. Meadows and pastures weedy but stock doing well.—Adolph Anderson, May 23.

Osborne County—Ideal growing weather. Wheat harvest will begin about June 20. Some of the wheat will be bound on account of help being scarce. Corn stand is good and roughness is coming up nicely. Alfalfa is ready to cut. Spring sown alfalfa doing fine.—W. F. Arnold, May 30.

Cheyenne County—Crops looking well and farmers are feeling pretty good over the prospects. With the Equity Union and elevator the farmers feel that they will get what they ought to have out of their crops. Grass is good. Butter fat 20c; eggs 16c; chickens 11c.—Mrs. J. S. DeLong, May 29.

Barber County—Ground in fine condition for growing crops. Weather has not been fit for putting up first crop of hay. Wheat and oats never looked better. Corn and kafir backward but the stand is very good. Nearly all the hogs are sold. Corn 87c; butter fat 20c; eggs 16c.—G. H. Reynolds, May 30.

Geary County—A good rain on May 28. Prospects fine for a bumper crop of wheat. Some corn showed a poor stand and is being replanted. Oats growing fine. Canker worms are damaging fruit and forest trees. Harvest will begin about June 25. Spring sown alfalfa shows a fine stand. Corn 81c.—O. R. Strauss, May 30.

Hamilton County—Plenty of rain lately. All crops fine. Two hundred per cent more crops will be planted this spring than for five years. Prospects good for some fruit. Grass is fine. First crop of alfalfa ready to cut and the yield will be heavy. Large acreage of sweet clover and alfalfa sown and it looks fine. Butter fat 20c; cows \$75 to \$100; yearlings \$40 to \$50.—W. H. Brown, May 30.

Gray County—Ideal weather for wheat and pasture. I have not seen better wheat in thirty years on river bottoms or anywhere, than we have here on prairie. Spring grain is also good but the weather is rather cool for corn. A great deal of sod is being broken this spring. Stock doing well. Wheat all headed out except the very late sown. Eggs 15c; butter fat 20c.—A. E. Alexander, May 30.

OKLAHOMA.

Comanche County—Wheat harvest will begin about June 5 and the acreage is large. Oats are good. Farmers are somewhat behind on account of rains. Cotton stands are not very satisfactory and acreage is smaller than usual.—Fred E. Wiersig, May 29.

Pawnee County—Alfalfa is about all up and it made a good crop. Oats headed out and look fine. Corn doing well and is from 6 inches to 2 feet high. Early cotton had to be replanted but late plantings look good.—V. Funkhouser, May 27.

Delaware County—Plenty of moisture and ground is in fine condition. Corn needs plowing. Army worms are damaging crops in some localities, almost completely eating up some timothy meadows and corn fields, but they have done no great damage to wheat.—Frank Rock, May 30.

Garfield County—Much rain. Wheat harvest is ten days off. Oats have improved much and corn is good. Kafir had to be replanted on account of bad seed. There will be considerable fruit. Work horses and mules in demand and the prices are high.—Jac. A. Voth, May 30.

Blaine County—Farmers behind with crop cultivation and haying on account of rains. Wheat is in full head and the harvest will be on about June 15. Millet and feed crops up nicely. Wheat 80c; corn 75c; hogs \$7.50; oats 50c.—Henry Willert, May 29.

Lincoln County—Plenty of rain. Oats in full head and the crop is the best in years. Alfalfa will soon be ready to cut the second time. Wheat and rye almost ready to cut. Cotton looks fine. Early apples almost ripe. Peaches very scarce. New potatoes and garden truck plentiful.—J. B. Pomeroy, May 30.

To Help Farm Students

The Students' Co-operative Union, a club for students who are working their way through college, is a new organization at the Kansas Agricultural college and one of the very few societies of its kind in the United States. It has opened with a membership of more than 100 students.

The purpose of the organization is to aid students in securing work and also to bring the self-supporting students together in a social way. Systematic methods of obtaining work will be adopted. Leo C. Moser of Portland and Glen H. Lawyer of Iola are preparing a constitution and rules for the club.

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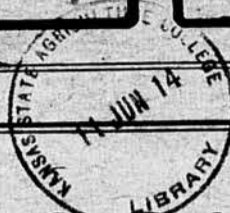
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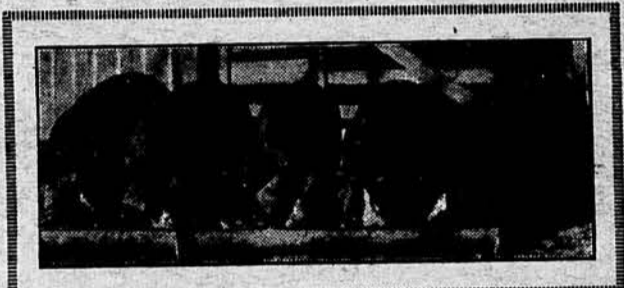
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Good Farms in Missouri

A System of Agriculture Based on Livestock, Crop Rotations, Legumes and Silos

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor



THERE are some mighty good farmers in central and northern Missouri. The most impressive thing I noticed on a recent trip through those sections, was the high proportion of the men who are using farming systems that are fundamentally sound; a permanent system of agriculture has been worked out on many places. This system is always based on livestock, and there is a remarkably high proportion of the farmers in northern Missouri who are keeping purebred animals. Good crop rotation, legumes and silos always have a prominent place along with the livestock.

My first stop was at South Cedar City. Around South Cedar City and all along the Missouri river in that section a high proportion of the acreage of the country is in alfalfa. There is a great increase in interest in this crop all through northern Missouri, and the plantings will be much increased this year, according to every farmer with whom I talked. Red clover has been the leading legume there, and the increase in the acreage of alfalfa has been delayed largely because there have been many failures, caused by loose seedbeds. The preparation of the seedbed for this crop is better understood now, however, and the proportion of failures will be materially decreased.

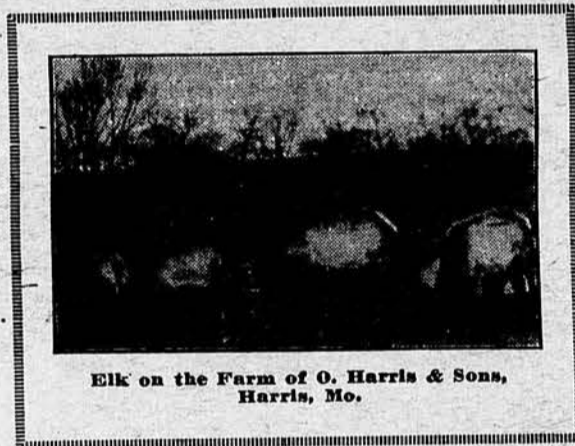
I called on the firm of Sheley and Clatterbuck at New Bloomfield, of the Duroc-Jersey hog fame. About 70 head of breeding sows are kept, and as they are bred twice a year the hog production is large. An especially large use is made of pasture in feeding the hogs on this farm, bluegrass, red clover, rape and wheat being used. Red clover is perhaps the most important pasture crop, for as most of these hogs go to the breeders a crop that has a high proportion of protein is desired. A much larger acreage of this crop is grown than the hogs can keep down, and the hay is cut just the same as if the hogs were not pastured on it.

Rape is sown extensively around the buildings. There must be a good many lots on a farm of this kind of course, for the large number of hogs requires it. An effort is made to keep these lots producing something; they are not allowed to grow up in weeds. The wheat is extensively used as a pasture crop in the winter.

My next stop was near the Mississippi river, at New London, which is not far from Hannibal. I went to this town to see H. L. Pritchett, of the big type Poland China fame. He is the owner of the great sire A Wonder 143421, a hog that is famous

among the big type men. There are several other sires of A Wonder breeding that are attracting much attention over the country, especially in Iowa. The boar owned by Mr. Pritchett has weighed 1050 pounds, and even then he did not have an extreme finish. About 30 breeding sows generally are kept on this farm, and two litters a year are raised. These litters usually are large, a characteristic of most of the animals of the big type breeding.

Kirksville is in a prosperous livestock section. One of the interesting things was a view of the drainage work which is being done along the Mississippi bottoms north from Hannibal. Much of the river bottoms district there is flat, and it has but little



Elk on the Farm of O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo.

natural drainage. It therefore has been unfit for farming, and has been given over to water weeds and snakes and bull frogs. It is being drained by big open ditches and tile drains. This work is very profitable to the owners. The land will be worth perhaps \$200 an acre after it is brought under cultivation, and the cost is much less than half of this as it is being done on a big scale.

A visit to the farm of C. A. Robinson at Kirksville was of special interest. Mr. Robinson has about 60 Jerseys on his farm near that town all the time, and this number is largely increased in the spring, for a fresh importation is made every year from the Jersey Isle. These animals are imported

largely for the annual sale, which is held in June. About 50 animals were imported this year. They arrived at the United States Quarantine station at Athenia, N. J., April 7. In this shipment were included daughters of Gamboge's Knight, Noble of Oaklands, Noble Jolly Sultan, Viola's Golden Jolly and other noted Jersey bulls well known to the Jersey breeders.

The bull at the head of the Robinson herd has made a great record. He was bred by T. S. Cooper & Sons of Coopersburg, Pa., a firm prominent among the Jersey breeders of the country. This bull is Beatrice's Stockwell 79712, sired by Stockwell P. 3550 H. C., an animal that sold for \$11,500. The sire of this bull was Oxford Lad P. 3123 H. C., a bull that made a very profitable record in the herd of Mr. Cooper; his cows averaged about \$1,000 in the sales. Oxford Lad's sire was the old Champion Flying Fox; this animal was sold for \$7,500 in 1902.

The most important thing seen on this trip through Missouri, however, was not Jerseys, or beef cattle, or hogs, or legumes, or crop rotations; it was the one-roomed Porter school three miles from Kirksville, taught by Mrs. Marie Turner Harvey. This is a school that is giving a training for rural life that is worth while; it is leading the boys and girls to see the opportunities of country life. The finest thing I have ever heard in a country school was when the children recited the Country Boys' Creed—and I spent seven years in a country school, too. This is the life creed of the children in the Porter district:

I believe that the country that God made is more beautiful than the city that man made, and that life out of doors and in touch with Nature is the natural life of man.

I believe that work is work, wherever we find it, but that work with Nature is more inspiring than work with the most intricate machinery.

I believe that the dignity of labor depends not on what you do but on how you do it; that opportunity comes to a boy on a farm as often as it comes to a boy in the city; that life is freer, larger and happier on the farm than in town; that my success depends not upon my dreams, but upon what I actually do; not upon luck, but upon pluck.

I believe in working while you work and in playing while you play, and in giving and demanding a square deal in every act of life.

And let me say that when you get children to adopt a creed like that you will not be troubled with this drift to the city.

Mrs. Harvey, let it be explained, is a remarkable teacher. She once was head of the model country

(Continued on Page 17.)



The Mighty Products to be Seen on the Angus Place of C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo.

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 Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Markets.....C. W. Metzger

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 CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.
 A. L. NICHOLS and A. G. KITTELL, Associate Editors.
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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

Crop Exaggerations

Our bank commissioner, who is a good fellow and I think is making a competent officer, is reported to have exuberantly predicted the other day that Kansas will have a 200 million bushel wheat crop. He is said to have made this prediction at a bankers' convention, and of course it has gone out through the press dispatches all over the country.

Of course, no man can tell at this date what the wheat crop of Kansas will amount to this year, but the prediction that it will amount to 200 million bushels is simply preposterous. We may have half that amount, possibly, if no bad luck hits the wheat fields between this time and harvest, but my judgment is that 100 million bushels will be the limit.

Now, if the prediction that Kansas will have a 200 million bushel wheat crop had been made by some obscure and irresponsible citizen it would have done no particular harm, for nobody would have paid any attention to it and it would not have gotten into print in all probability, but when that statement is made by the head of the state banking department it becomes an entirely different matter. The banking department is supposed to keep in pretty close touch with financial conditions all over the state, and in Kansas more than any other state in the Union, perhaps, general financial conditions are affected by crop conditions, therefore the head of the banking department is supposed to be posted on crop conditions, and when he makes a statement it carries weight.

His prediction that Kansas will have a 200 million bushel wheat crop will not add a bushel to the farmers' store of wheat, but it will have the effect to depress the market. The effect of a rash statement of this kind will be to reduce the selling price of stored wheat and of all wheat that has to be sold early.

The truth of the matter is that there has been too much bragging about Kansas crops when they are good and too much advertising of our adversities when the seasons are not favorable. Kansas crops are never as good as some of our prominent optimists predict they will be in good years and never quite so bad as pessimists represent them in bad years.

I know what a temptation there is to inflate oneself with hot air and turn loose this superheated atmosphere on a Kansas audience, but the after effect, if the hot wind is distributed by some prominent man who is supposed to know what he is talking about, is damaging. It does not mean more bushels of grain, but it does mean lower prices for what grain the farmers have to sell.

The President Seemed Peeved

No man has ever occupied the presidential chair who has been subjected to less of carping unfair criticism by the public press, than President Wilson. No one so far as I can recall has been so generously dealt with by the papers opposed to him politically. The people generally have looked on Mr. Wilson as not only a ripe scholar and student of public questions, but as a high-minded citizen who most earnestly wishes to serve his country well. It was, therefore, somewhat of a surprise to read what seemed to be a complaint of his treatment in his speech at the funeral of the boys who were killed during the taking of Vera Cruz.

The one thing in President Wilson's administration which has seemed to indicate vacillation and perhaps weakness has been his Mexican policy. But even in this he has not been subjected to much violent criticism, barring the Hearst publications, and they do not represent the sentiment of the American people by any means. The other papers, generally without regard to politics, have been disposed to stand by the president. They have been uncertain as to what his policy is or what he intends to do, but they have excused that on the ground that the president is so complex that it is hard for the president to have a well defined policy. They have felt that whatever mistakes he has made have grown out of an earnest desire to bring peace to Mexico without getting our own country involved at a cost of many thousand lives and many millions of money.

My own opinion is that it would have been better if the president had taken the public more into his confidence and outlined as fully as possible what he intended to do down there and why, but I concede that he is in a better position to know what ought to be done than the average citizen, whose knowledge of the situation is derived from reading the newspapers.

However, what I started to say was that while ad-

mitting the nerve racking character of the situation with which he has to deal, I do not think he has any occasion to complain of the criticisms offered by the great body of the press or people.

A thin-skinned man ought not to take an office of responsibility, for it is certain that he will be criticized. As the saying is, he ought to be able to stand the gaff.

President Wilson has not had the seasoning in politics that is calculated to harden him against criticism. For many years he led the quiet life of a university president, where all the student body was taught to look up to him and respect him, as was entirely proper. He had, outside of that, one term as governor, where, of course, he learned to know something of the fire of public criticism, but that field was very limited as compared with the whole United States. So, perhaps, it is not to be wondered at that he flinches and shows soreness when any of his policies are criticized now.

He should just think back over what his nearest Democrat predecessor, Grover Cleveland, had handed to him when he was president. The harshest criticisms so far received by President Wilson are honeyed words and gracious compliments compared with some of the things that were said about Cleveland. But this was to be said for Grover: He did not whine.

And Mr. Wilson need not go further back than his immediate predecessor, William H. Taft, to find consolation. Before Taft finished his term there were so many harpoon shafts sticking out of his ample person that he looked like a giant living pin cushion. And this much must be said for Taft, that he was a right good sport. He took his medicine, and while he may have felt a good deal of inward pain he showed a smiling countenance to the general public.

A vast majority of the American people have confidence in and friendship for Mr. Wilson, but they like a good sport. They like the man who, no matter how he feels, comes to the front smiling and never lets on if some well aimed dart gets under the hide. And, as a matter of fact, there isn't much satisfaction in pecking away at a man who doesn't seem to mind it; who never lets on that he is hurt or bothered.

A State of Mind

In a recent address President Wilson frankly admitted that business conditions are not favorable at the present time, but attributed it to a state of public mind rather than to any real adverse conditions. In other words, the president intimated that if the people would only quit thinking that business is bad it would become good. I am inclined to think that there may be something in that.

We all know that in the case of individuals if they once get the idea firmly implanted in their minds that there is something the matter with them they are apt to get sick, whether to start with there was anything wrong or not. That mind has a powerful influence over matter is recognized by every physician and is the basis on which all the "mental healers" operate.

Financial panics are often, perhaps generally, the result of fear that is largely baseless. The very origin of the word indicates an imaginary evil.

In the days of ancient mythology one of the first class gods was Pan. Pan wasn't one of the first class gods. He was about a second or third rater, half goat and half man, who was supposed to have his abiding place in the woods. He was really a harmless sort of god, according to the legends, and was used mostly to scare children into obedience. Their mothers would tell them that Pan would get them if they didn't toe the mark in reasonably fair shape. Pan occupied the same place in those days that the "bogey man" still occupies in a good many households. Of course, the vivid imaginations of the children made them believe that they could see Pan lurking in the shadows and they would run home filled with fear.

What man or woman is there who does not remember the time when he or she saw things in the dark, just as the children of ancient Greece saw Pan? Of course, the older and wiser ones of those days knew better than to take any stock in Pan, just as the older and wiser people now know better than to take any stock in the existence of such a fearsome thing as the "bogey man," but Pan was real with the children and the ignorant.

So the word panic, derived from the name of this fabled deity of the woods, signifies a senseless fear generally. Something causes alarm in business circles. It spreads with alarming rapidity until often

the whole country is affected. Everybody seems to become afraid to invest. The banks may be full of money, but they refuse to lend it and stagnation in business results.

A few people for political reasons may claim that there is no let up in business, but the president frankly admits that there is. He is entitled to considerable credit for his courage and frankness. Generally speaking, no politician is willing to admit that there is a depression in business while his party is in power, but is eager to charge that the triumph of the opposing party brings sure disaster.

That there is just at present a widespread belief that the tariff law is responsible for most of the depression in business is certain. My own opinion is, that while there may be some foundation for this opinion, other causes contribute more to the depression than the tariff. I think that our faulty system of distribution and the constantly increasing burden of interest has more to do with the present depression than the tariff. We have strained our credit and have nearly reached the limit of interest-bearing debt that we are able to shoulder. Eventually every dollar of interest and taxes must come out of the producers, the farmers and laborers of the country.

Protecting the Mexican Peon

The Mexican trouble can never be permanently settled except on the basis of justice to the peon class, which has been robbed and enslaved.

I do not know whether the Constitutionalists, whose real head is Villa, will be able or willing to do the right thing by these poor peons or not in case they come into power in Mexico. They make good promises, but others have made good promises down there before now which they either were not able or else not willing to fulfill when they came into power.

The great landed estates of Mexico must be broken up and the peons must be given an opportunity to buy these lands at a low figure and on long time. Then they must be guided and educated.

Those who want to see the old system continue and the peons continued in a condition of hopeless poverty are already saying that it would be of no benefit to the peons to let them have land, as they would sell it at the first opportunity and waste the proceeds. That may be true, although I doubt it as a general proposition, but that could be and ought to be prevented. The law that gave the peon the opportunity to get land on easy terms should also make it impossible for him to alienate that land for at least 25 years. It should also protect the peon's home from execution for debt, as our homesteads are protected in Kansas. In the course of time the average peon would become a responsible citizen and would no longer want to squander his estate.

There will be no need to have any trouble with the peons so far as fooling away their lands is concerned. My opinion is that most of them will not want to sell their lands, but they should be protected from land grabbers and sharks until they can get on their feet and acquire enough education and experience as property owners to take care of their own interests.

Competition Will Not Cure

In the articles written some time ago by the president under the title, "The New Freedom," he seemed to hold that if competitive conditions could be restored general prosperity would follow, provided also that the restraint of trade in the way of a protective tariff were removed.

I think experience will demonstrate that the president is mistaken in this belief. To restore free competition seems to me to be manifestly impossible, even if it were desirable, which I do not believe it is. If all the so-called trusts and combines could be destroyed tomorrow and business restored to a condition of unrestrained competition the strong would necessarily swallow up the weak and monopoly would again follow.

Unregulated competition, that is, free competition, means industrial strife, and industrial strife means waste, just as any other war means waste.

If two railroads are built in a territory where one is sufficient to do the business it means that the total cost of transporting the products of that territory to market is either double what it should be or else that one of the roads, or maybe both, are being driven to bankruptcy. And so it is in every other line of business. If there are more people engaged in any line than are necessary to do the business in that line, there is unnecessary expense and economic waste. The principle on which the trust is formed

is economically correct. The trouble has been that only a few have benefited from the savings affected by the trust.

Trusts have not been organized for the purpose of reducing prices, but for the purpose of keeping them up and increasing the profits of the money magnates who controlled the trusts. This fact has aroused the just resentment of the people who have seen vast fortunes accumulated by these trust magnates, while the consumers of trust-made goods have not benefited in the way of reduced prices.

This popular wrath, while natural and justified, is illogical. Instead of destroying the trusts the logical thing to do is to compel them to give the consumers the benefit of the decreased cost of production. If this can be done by government regulation well and good, but if the result desired cannot be obtained that way, the next logical step is to own and operate these industries as public concerns.

I can hardly understand how so ripe a scholar and student of political economy as President Wilson can hold to the old theory that free and unrestricted competition will bring business prosperity or that it is even possible. Neither am I able to understand how he can believe that free trade or a condition approaching free trade can bring business prosperity. If, however, we could eliminate economic waste—that is, if by proper combination and co-operation all unnecessary expense of production and distribution could be eliminated, I do believe that this country could compete successfully with other countries under either a high or low tariff.

Wasted Moisture

A week or two ago the streams all over western Kansas were running bank full. For a day or two there were raging torrents where ordinarily there are dry creek beds. Bear creek, down in southwest Kansas, which usually has not enough water in it to furnish a bathing place for a mosquito, suddenly became a formidable stream in which a couple of unfortunate girls lost their lives, one of them giving up her young life in a brave but hopeless attempt to save that of her sister.

And all of these mad, rushing waters swept on down the creek, finally into the Cimarron, and from there on to the sea. They did no good, only harm, and yet if they could have been stored and used when needed these same fierce, destructive floods would have insured a bounteous crop in that section of country.

The Bristow conservation bill, if it should become a law, would provide a way to save just such, now wasted, waters as those that filled the creeks and draws of western Kansas week before last. In time the whole country would be dotted with reservoirs surrounded with groves and stocked with fish. Then western Kansas would come into its own. The years of doubt and crop failures and weary longing and disappointed hopes would be things of the past and that section would develop into the best agricultural part of Kansas, barring, perhaps, the fertile valleys of the Kaw, Republic, Saline, Smoky Hill and some other streams.

It would have the advantage of the eastern part of Kansas in that the hay crop could always be saved. Climatically, no country in the world would surpass it in the purity of its air, the delicious coolness of its nights and the general healthfulness of its climate. In the vast region stretching from southern Texas to the southern line of British Columbia and from the central line of Kansas to the foot hills of the Rocky mountains would live many millions of the most healthful, intelligent and prosperous agricultural people in the world.

I do not know how much a complete system of dams and reservoirs covering this vast section and storing the surface waters would cost, but I am certain that the increased value of the lands included in the region described would pay all the expenses ten times over.

For Government Conservation

Last week I talked with a former Shawnee county man who has for some years been located on one of the government conservation projects in Idaho. He went out there when the land was opened for settlement and took a homestead, as did all of his sons and daughters who were of age.

I was interested in what he had to say about his experience because I have received a number of letters from settlers on these government irrigation projects who were very much dissatisfied with the way the business had been managed and who were inclined to condemn government ownership or the opening up of these irrigation projects under government supervision.

This former Shawnee county man is one of the board selected by the farmers of that locality to protect the interests of the irrigation farmers and is thoroughly familiar with all the difficulties the settlers have had to contend with and the mistakes that have been made under government management.

To begin with, the lands were thrown open for settlement too soon—a good while, in fact, before the government was ready to supply them with water, which is necessary to anything approaching successful farming in that country. This caused much hardship and bitter complaint. The settlers had come out there with very little money beyond what was necessary to make the first payments on their lands, and many of them were hard pressed

for two or three years to live, much less to pay out on their lands and make the necessary improvements.

The government engineers were, many of them, without experience in that locality and that kind of land. As a result their calculations about the size and kind of ditches that were needed were frequently at fault. In the next place, and owing probably to lack of experience, the cost of finishing the projects and making the necessary ditches was greater than the original estimates, and the settlers found that land they were given to understand would cost, including perpetual water, not to exceed \$35 an acre, will, as a matter of fact, cost nearer \$60 an acre.

Notwithstanding these mistakes and disappointments, the formerly-from-Shawnee-county man is strongly in favor of the government reclamation service. It could have been better, but as it is it is far better than depending on private capital to open up the country.

The government makes mistakes, but the government does not fail, as has been the case with a great many private concerns that have undertaken to build irrigation reservoirs and sell lands with water rights. There are many million acres of land that will be brought under irrigation by the government that would have been barren desert for the next generation if they had waited for private capital to build irrigation plants.

This, I think, covers the case. The settlers on these irrigated lands have not had a picnic, by any means. They have suffered many disappointments and hardships. The government engineers and managers have made mistakes that have been expensive to the settlers. There are a great many criticisms that might be made of the government service in this case, but after all is said in the way of criticism that can be said, I am convinced that the former Kansas man is right. The reclamation law is one of the best and most useful laws that has ever been placed on the federal statute books.

This formerly-from-Shawnee man says that so far as he knows there has been no indication of corruption or graft on the part of the government managers. They have made a good many mistakes, but they have learned wisdom from experience, and the projects are rapidly getting in better shape. There is, however, one thing upon which the settlers are generally united, and that is, that they should not be compelled to pay for the mistakes of the government engineers. If through blunders of engineers or managers the cost of the projects has been increased from \$10 to \$15 an acre, the general government and not the settlers should stand that loss.

Railroad Valuation

Editor The Mail and Breeze—When a boy back on the old Pennsylvania farm I remember this saying attributed to Simon Cameron, the shrewd politician: "If you want to control a man do it without his knowing it." If you want to evade your share of taxes do it without the public knowing it by a low assessment. This, I believe, is what the railroads have been doing for years. How? For many years the state board of equalization was taken off in private cars on a pleasure trip and entertained by a smooth tax agent or some other railroad official and their valuation for taxes kept down. Of late years, under strict enforcement of the Interstate Commerce law, this has been changed, but the railroads have succeeded in holding down their valuations, and for the last 10 years have been insisting on the increased valuation of farms and upon investigation I find farms assessed at more than their cash value.

A farm is assessed at its full value in Colorado, while I find railroads assessed at less than one-third in some cases, and no doubt the same proposition will apply to other states, so that it behooves farmers all over the country to investigate and see that large corporations are assessed at their full valuation and pay their just share of taxes. Same will apply to banks, stores and many other industries. The custom has been to assess a bank at par value of the stock plus the surplus when frequently the stock is worth 200 or 300 per cent of par value.

Now is the time for the farm organizations to look up the local assessor, also state boards, and see that they are not getting the worst of it, as usual. D. F. McFARLAND, President Farmers' Union, Brighton, Colo.

It may be that in Colorado the railroads are given the advantage over the farmers in the matter of assessment, but I do not think it can be said fairly that such is the case in Kansas. Railroad property here is certainly assessed as near its real value as any other property in the state.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, for example, is assessed at an average value of nearly fifty thousand dollars a mile including its various branches. My judgment is that if all the track and equipment of the Santa Fe road were destroyed it could be replaced for the amount of its assessment.

Mr. Carnes's Plan

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I noticed in the Mail and Breeze that Mr. Capper was appointed on a committee to investigate farm conditions. It seems to me that government statistics show these conditions: Indebtedness on land 3 billion dollars; indebtedness on chattels not known; 66 per cent of farmers renters; 18 per cent hopelessly mortgaged, only 12 per cent reasonably prosperous.

A committee composed in part of college professors, appointed a year ago, reported the other day in Chicago that they found farm conditions so bad that nothing could be done in systematic marketing or co-operation and that the government would find the farm question the most difficult problem it ever tried to solve.

Congressman Weaver of Oklahoma, member of the Committee on Agriculture in the lower house, says that the question of how to help the farmer who needs help most is an unanswerable question. I sent him a plan and now submit the same plan to you. Mr. Weaver opposed the Bathrick bill to

provide farm credits, because it would not reach the ones who need help most.

The only way I can see to give these people homes is a government owned and government paid community. The cost of the plan is so great and the necessity and good to all the people are so great that the money should be raised from the wealth of the state and nation. My plan would be to buy up land; let the government build necessary barns and houses; five or ten acres in each tract—in fact, like the German plan with the difference that these would be government owned and government paid. Let the improvement be standardized to the requirements of life so that the homeless could have homes, schools and demonstration farms connected with each village.

I think I have made my plan plain and will mention some questions the plan will solve:

1. Farming is an unorganizable business, except through government ownership or landlordism, and landlordism has always led to slavery of the masses.

2. All other lines of business are organized and standardized. It is to the interest of these organized business concerns to give as little as possible for the farmers' products, which action tends to bankrupt the farmer, drive him from home owner to renter and from renter to homeless wanderer.

3. The loss by inefficiency. In exchange of farm products for what he has to buy the ratio counted in day wages is from 1 to 5 to 1 to 150 against the farmer. As an example of the last-mentioned ratio take the matter of professional service. The farmer has to have a hospital operation for some member of his family; price \$150. At \$1 a day the farmer has to work 150 days to pay for the services of the surgeon who works less than one day. The government statistics say the average earnings of farmers are 66 cents a day.

4. Loss by drought, borne by farmer, which causes bankruptcy. Loss by selling at low prices in good years and buying back at 100 per cent advance in bad years. Indebtedness forces the farmer to do this, thus making all years bad years.

5. This is the only plan by which the farmer can have standard wages and give reduced cost of living. Example, Oklahoma; half dressed beef selling here for ten cents; selling for forty cents in cities. Government owned plan would realize 100 per cent profit and still reduce cost to city consumer 50 per cent.

6. Solves question of marketing, pooling, good roads and education; gives farmers sanitary conditions and medical and dental service.

7. It would decrease crime, insanity, pauperism and inefficiency. It is the only plan that will keep the young man on the farm. The Mail and Breeze recently published a letter from a Kansas land farmer telling of suicides owing to impossibility of making a living on the rent plan. Texas renters are petitioning Governor Colquitt for relief. Oklahoma farmers' conditions in many cases hopeless. There is plenty of money but poor renters have no way of getting it. Perhaps 50 million people, 10 million of them on the farms, the rest living in cities and towns, so close to the edge of want that life is a constant strain. The Appeal to Reason says there are 80 million. (I am not a Socialist.)

The government will go to any expense to protect our citizens abroad and the dignity and honor of the flag (which is right) but it lets millions of its citizens suffer without making an effort. These people have been brought to this condition by business methods so piratical that drastic means should be taken for their relief. The plan should be preached from every pulpit, commencing now.

GEORGE CARNES.

Mulhall, Okla.

Possibly I do not entirely grasp the plan that Mr. Carnes has in mind, but if I do it seems to me that it would result in making everybody hired hands of the government. Maybe we will come to that after awhile but I do not believe the people are ready for it yet.

Mudslinging in Politics

Mudslinging is a relic of the dark ages of American politics. It is one of the oldest devices to divert public attention from bad politics and the real issue. The anonymous circular attacking a candidate's business or personal record, the "roorback," the "canard," the innuendo, are all forms of it, also that skillful stretching of the truth which just evades the law of libel and makes it both possible and safe to besmirch a decent citizen.

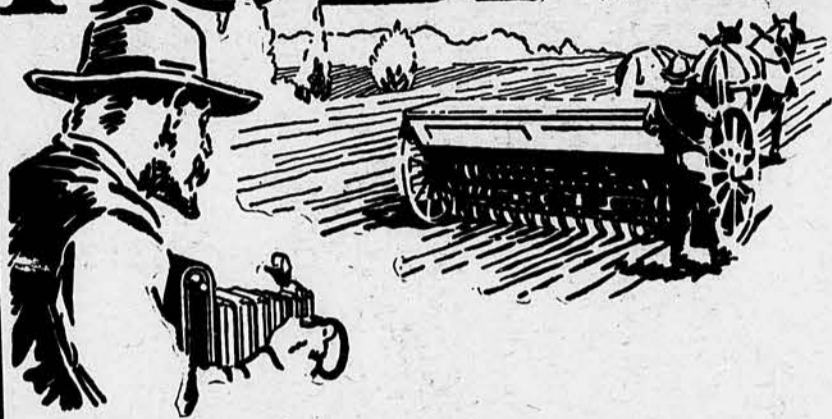
We owe to the mudslinger, the Black Hand of politics, that page of American history we are all ashamed of—the one which tells of the scurrility the shyster politicians of his time heaped upon Abraham Lincoln when he was a candidate. Many of us still remember, too, how shamefully bespattered by such defamers were Cleveland and McKinley in their day, both incorruptible men of the highest honor.

Sometimes the candidates themselves have personally become involved by the mudslingers. One of the most humiliating spectacles of this kind recently was the war of recrimination between Roosevelt and Taft in the last presidential campaign. Every American was heartily ashamed of it.

It is a dirty game and the common device of the spoilsman politician. It has repeatedly been used to fool the people and to discourage and deter good men from becoming candidates for office. But it has been played so often that the Public finally has become convinced of its true significance and to recognize in a mudslinging campaign proof of a weak cause or a weak candidate.

Nowadays the man who cannot be elected on his own merits and the strength of the cause or the measures he is standing for, does not deserve to be elected and is not likely to be elected. For a candidate to attack the personal character of his opponent is the zero of political argument and an insult to the intelligence of the voter.

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Don't Prune the Corn Roots

It is Very Important That the Surface Should Be Kept Broken, So the Moisture Will Be Conserved

"SAY, JOHN, why do you run your cultivator so deep?" "Oh, I like to hear the roots pop. Think it does the corn good." This is from two farmers as they were surveying the work of one of them. The corn stood waist high at the time, and the next day seemed to wilt a little bit. A short dry spell set in, and the fine appearing crop was badly hurt. John didn't understand it. He had done his work well, and kept the weeds down. Why should a three weeks' drouth hurt such a fine appearing field of young corn?

There are three main objects to be secured by cultivation: (1) To kill the weeds; (2) to let air into the soil, and (3) to preserve moisture. In order to obtain these results, and at the same time not defeat the ultimate end as John did by running his cultivator shovels so deep that the severe pruning given his crop almost ruined it, it is necessary to follow a pretty well defined course of procedure.

The After-Treatment.

After corn has been planted three or four days, it is a very good plan to go over the field with a spike tooth harrow or weeder. This will have a tendency to make the ground finer on top and to fill in the planter tracks somewhat, which will aid the subsequent cultivation. In case a heavy rain has fallen in the meantime, it will break the crust, allowing the young plants to come through in much better shape, and at the same time preserve moisture.

After the corn has put out two leaves it can be safely harrowed or gone over with the weeder again, says Farm Engineering, and innumerable small weeds will be destroyed at this time. The ground will also be in the best condition.

Harrowing the corn after it is up should be done in the heat of the day, when the corn is limp and tough. The teeth of the harrow should be set quite slanting.

The first two times over with the cultivator should be deep—three or four inches. This cultivation should be for the purpose of killing weeds, and to thoroughly aerate the soil. The roots of the plants must breathe, or they will die. After long continued rains, note how yellow the crop gets. Why? Because the ground is beaten down, water-logged, and the available air is used up. This ground must be thoroughly loosened as soon as possible so that the plants can get plenty of oxygen.

If a shovel cultivator is used the wider type of shovels will be found very satisfactory for these first two cultivations. They stir up the ground and throw the dirt better than the narrower ones.

Perhaps the greatest object of cultivation is to save moisture. Without water the most fertile soil becomes a desert. When the rain falls or the snows melt the water is largely absorbed by the soil and works down into the subsoil. At some point below the surface of the ground there is free water, and this point is called the water table. It varies with the location, and with the season in the same locality.

What's Capillary Action?

As the top soil becomes dry there is a steady pull of water up from the water table. This movement is called capillary action. Now as the soil becomes drier it cracks open, and the moisture coming up from below evaporates unless checked in some manner.

The easiest way to check this loss is by

cultivation. Generally after the second cultivation of corn when it is approximately knee high, the question of preserving moisture becomes the paramount issue.

From this time on shallow cultivation should be practiced—not more than two and one-half or three inches deep. This kind of cultivation will make a sufficient blanket to prevent the evaporation of the water, which comes up due to capillary action, and if the cultivator shovels are not run any deeper there is little danger of pruning the roots of the corn plants, which by this time have grown almost, if not completely, across the rows.

For these later cultivations the small shovels, commonly called "bull tongues," are much more practical than the larger ones. They make a finer mulch, and are easier to keep at the proper depth. Some farmers prefer the spring tooth attachments for this kind of work, and they also answer the purpose nicely. Still others use the regular surface cultivator altogether, and this machine has proved itself highly desirable in most localities for late cultivation. In case the disk cultivator is being used, the depth can be regulated to a nicety, and care should be taken to see that this is done.

The practice of laying corn by when it is too large to cultivate with the regular machines is a very common one. It has been proved in innumerable instances, however, that it is a paying proposition to continue cultivation with a one-horse implement, which just keeps the surface of the ground broken thoroughly, up to the time when the roasting ears are formed. This will mean going over the field once about every ten days, after the time when the corn is ordinarily laid by. In periods of drouth the beneficial effects of this procedure are exceedingly marked. There is enough moisture in the subsoil to make a good crop almost any year if we save it.

Futurity Prizes

The Percheron Society of America has announced that futurity prizes will be given at the International Livestock exposition this fall, for Percheron stallions and mares foaled in 1913. The managers of the International have contributed \$200 for this purpose and the Percheron society has added a like amount. All entrance fees received from breeders nominating colts in these futurity classes will be added to the initial \$400. The entrance fee is \$5, \$2 of which is to be paid at time of making nominations June 15, 1914, \$2 more to be paid when confirming nominations August 15, 1914, and \$1 more at time of final closing of the futurity classes, November 1.

If 80 entries are made, as is likely, the classes and prizes will be: class A, stallions foaled in 1913, 1st \$100, 2d \$75, 3d \$50, 4th \$40, 5th \$30, 6th \$25, 7th \$20, 8th \$20, 9th \$10, 10th \$10, 11th \$10, 12th \$10; and class B, fillies foaled in 1913, the prizes to be the same as for stallions. Further information can be obtained by writing to Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, Chicago.

Blizzard Will Go to Utah

W. L. Blizzard, assistant in animal husbandry in the Kansas Agricultural college, has been asked to judge the draft horses at the Utah State Fair at Salt Lake City, this year.

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"What Shall the Harvest Be?"

Do You Need Men or Work?

KANSAS will need many thousands of imported harvest hands if the wheat growers who are writing to the Farmers Mail and Breeze "Harvest Hand Exchange" know anything about the situation. The Exchange started in business with a rush this week. Inquiries for both men and work have been coming in every mail since the announcement first appeared. Whether you need men or work, there is no time to be lost. Send in your name and address today.

The consensus of opinion at present seems to be that harvesting will begin in southern Kansas about June 12 to 15, and from the center of the state to the north line, from June 20 to 25. But a great deal will depend on the weather the next week or two. Harvesting will last ten days to three weeks. Threshing or stacking will follow immediately and there is a promise of plenty of work with machines and stacking crews when cutting is finished.

G. C. Field, cashier of the state bank at Damar, Kan., writes that 200 hands will be needed in that vicinity of Rooks county. Harvest will begin there about June 25.

C. L. Kobler, Penokee, Kan., crop correspondent for Graham county, says his county will need about 1,000 extra men. Our crop correspondent for Decatur county, G. A. Jorn of Norcatour, Kan., writes that several hundred imported men will be needed in that county.

In Ford county, writes Henry Diehl of Wright, Kan., 4,000 men will be needed. In addition to the men he asks for personally, Mr. Diehl would also like a woman to help cook through harvest. M. A. Henderson, Hill City, Kan., also asks for a cook.

Several thousand hands will be needed in Harper county, Kan., according to H. E. Henderson of Attica. Mr. Henderson is crop correspondent for Harper.

Wages offered range from \$2 to \$3 a day, including board. For a man and team \$3.50 to \$5 a day will be paid. About the same scale of pay will rule through the threshing season.

If any portion of the state will need help more than another it will be the central two tiers of counties, north and south, in the western half of the state. In other words the counties bordering on the line running south from the west line of Phillips county.

These Men Want Hands

Name	Men Wanted	Teams	Harvest	No. of acres
F. W. Weiss, Offerle, Kan.....	5	...	June 20-July 5.....	250
S. W. Hisey, Morland, Kan.....	4	...	June 25-July 5.....	300
G. Bleumer, Spearville, Kan.....	5	2	...	225
R. J. Kirkwood, Spearville, Kan.	2	2	June 25-July 10....	230
A. W. Duer, Sylvia, Kan.....	3	...	...	560
Henry Diehl, Wright, Kan.....	8	...	...	430
W. J. Spencer, St. John, Kan.....	6	...	June 20-July 1.....	300
Ed Conzidine, Alton, Kan.....	4	...	...	1,300
Peter Johnson, Hays, Kan.....	15	5	...	300
W. S. Reece, Lucas, Kan.....	4	2	June 20-July 4.....	...
Jacob R. Friesen, Meade, Kan....	6	...	June 20.....	500
Robert Bailey, Greensburg, Kan.	15	...	June 20-July 10....	300
Irvin Aeschliman, Cave, Kan.....	4	...	Two weeks.....	265
E. L. Parker, Lucas, Kan.....	4	1	June 21-July 7.....	450
C. A. Kocher, Coats, Kan.....	5	...	June 15-July 5.....	120
J. Guslo, Coldwater, Kan.....	5	...	June 5-June 15.....	400
W. E. Bonfield, Medford, Okla....	2	...	June 22-July 8.....	...
C. M. Huckstep, Lewis, Kan.....	4	...	...	...
F. Youngers, Zenda, Kan.....	3	...	...	250
F. Youngers, Zenda, Kan.....	4	...	June 22-July 4.....	850
O. J. Festerborn, Zenda, Kan.....	...	...	June 25-July 8.....	500
J. F. Hornfeld, Lorraine, Kan....	6	...	June 20-July 8.....	350
S. W. McComb, Stafford, Kan.....	5	...	...	...
D. C. Kingsley, Ellis, Kan.....	5	2	...	...
W. C. Baughor, Ellis, Kan.....	6	...	...	...
M. A. Henderson, R. I. Hill City, Kan.	4	1	July 1.....	340
W. M. Busch, Mayfield, Kan.....	4	...	June 15-July 1.....	...
Elven Kerns, Sedgwick, Kan.....	3-7	...	June 10.....	350
John T. Johnson, Argonia, Kan....	6	...	June 12-July 1.....	100
J. C. Caldwell, Clinton, Okla....	1	...	...	150
L. E. Miller, Long Island, Kan....	5	...	June 20-July 4.....	...

These Men Want Work

Name	Address	Work	Number of men
Bob Clapper, Fontana, Kan.....	Harvesters	...	6
R. O. Allen, Washington, D. C., 1515 D street, S. E.....	Harvesters	...	15
Walt Hammick, Pittsburg, Kan.....	Engineer	...	2
Ben Warnack, Ashley, Ill.....	Harvesters	...	2
Charles Hellyer, Bellaire, Kan.....	Engineer and harvester	...	2
G. A. Penska, 601 Dewey avenue, Sapulpa, Okla.....	Harvesters	...	8
O. N. Delaney, R. 6, Parsons, Kan....	Harvester	...	1
C. W. Levan, Coffeyville, Kan.....	Harvesters	...	3
F. Hathaway, Fort Smith, Ark....	Engineer	...	1
Fred Berg, care Garland & Lemit, Leavenworth, Kan.....	Engineer	...	1
Fred Ballie, Franklin, Neb.....	Harvester	...	1
John Hardin, New Sharon, Ia.....	Harvester	...	1
Harry Sontag, Latham, Kan.....	Harvester, 1; teams, 2	...	1
J. H. Bartlett, R. 2, Chanute, Kan....	Harvester, 1; team, 1	...	1
J. F. Ulmer, Shelbyville, Ill.....	Harvester	...	1
Dewey Denson, Idabel, Okla.....	Harvester	...	1
J. M. Henderson, Tarkio, Mo.....	Harvester	...	1

Livestock Prices

Estimates made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that the average prices paid for hogs and sheep April 15, 1914 were somewhat lower than the average prices paid April 15, 1913. At the same time, however, the farm price for beef cattle had advanced from \$6.08 a hundred on April 15 a year ago to \$6.29 a hundred. This is an increase of 21 cents, or more than 3 per cent. This advance in the price of beef cattle was shown in almost every state, but the average price a hundred remained the same as a year ago in Missouri, Iowa and Kansas. The average price paid for veal calves on April 15, 1914 was estimated at \$7.68 a hundred pounds while the average price paid on April 15, 1913 was only \$7.38 a hundred pounds.

The average price paid for hogs on April 15, this year was \$7.90 a hundred pounds. This was 14 cents a hundred less than was paid on April 15, last year. There was a decline of 30 to 40 cents a hundred pounds in all the pork producing states from Ohio to Kansas.

The government estimates show that the average price paid for sheep on April 15, was \$4.96 a hundred pounds. The average price paid on April 15, 1913 was \$5.16 a hundred. This is a difference of 20 cents a hundred, or 3.9 per cent. The price paid this year, however is still higher than was paid in 1911 or 1912.

New Secretary for Fruitmen

At a meeting last week of the Kansas Horticultural society, J. L. Pelham of Hutchinson was elected secretary of the society to succeed the late Walter Wellhouse. Mr. Pelham is a comparatively young man but with a wide knowledge of things horticultural and should make an efficient official for the Kansas fruitmen's organization. He graduated at the Kansas Agricultural college seven years ago. After finishing his course at Manhattan he was appointed horticulturist at the Hays Experiment station. Soon afterwards he received a call from the Underwoods at Hutchinson to become manager of their orchard interests where he has been employed since.



Here!

Drink this and be refreshed!

Coca-Cola

Sip by sip here's pure enjoyment—cool comfort—a satisfied thirst—a contented palate.

Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

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ATLANTA, GA

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

"FLOUR CITY" TRACTORS

A Successful Tractor

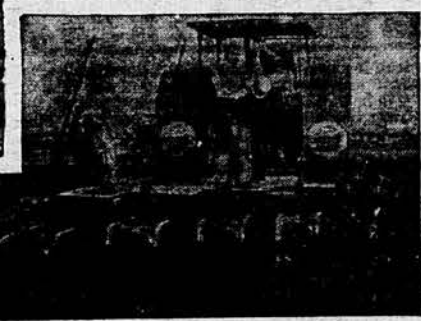
The two essentials in a successful farm tractor are—staunch construction and plenty of power. One without the other will result in failure. Combine these main features that are embodied in the design of the "FLOUR CITY."

Add to this our well balanced, four cylinder motor and simplified bevel gear transmission, and you have the main points which have contributed to the success of the "FLOUR CITY" and made it the most popular tractor in the field today.

If interested send for descriptive catalog.

KINNARD-HAINES CO., 854 44th Ave. No., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Our new Booklet sets forth the views of farmers after using the "Flour City" for a number of years. It is the best evidence you can get. Sent on application.



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IS EARNED BY TRAINED MEN. If you drive, repair, sell cars, manage garages, or make yourself a competent mechanic, no business in the world offers greater opportunities. Millionaires like Ford rose from the ranks.

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has made this school the largest, finest, most completely equipped in the world. WE TEACH EVERY BRANCH OF THE BUSINESS—electric starters, traction engineering, trucks—every new development. We have turned 1909 Successful Graduates. This School is the World's Best.

Write Today for full information about this opportunity. Reply and name for interesting Catalog. 1126 Fifth St., SWEENEY AUTO SCHOOL, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Not Enough Prison Twine

Why Some Late-Planted Corn and Kafir Will Fail

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

THERE is to be a meeting of farmers at the county seat tomorrow to make arrangements to buy a carload of binding twine. We don't know yet what prices will be paid or what twine will be bought. Probably the pen twine will be used if it can be had, but for the wheat crop Kansas has in prospect, the penitentiary supply will be just a drop in the bucket. The corn binder has doubled the demand for twine and now it takes almost as much twine to supply the demand for binding corn and kafir as it does for wheat and oats. That the price has not advanced is due in a measure to the state twine-making plants. They make a fair price on twine and the trust plants have to come near this price or do a lot of explaining. Trust-fixing of the price of actual necessities is no longer popular.

We write this one day earlier than usual because today we can do no field work. Yesterday 2 inches of rain fell in this locality and it came just in time to help oats and grass. As there is never any great gain without some small loss it caught more or less alfalfa in the swath or windrow.

Oats are looking more than commonly well and this rain nearly assures a crop, barring rust. Rust in oats is something we have not been troubled with for many years but with a return of wet seasons rust possibly will return too. But we have this to console us: if the weather is such as to rust oats it will almost certainly assure a corn crop.

The prairie grass needed this rain the most of all. As the season progresses we find that instead of a big hay crop we shall have hardly an average one. In addition to the damage wrought by dry weather last year we have had a dry spring. Not dry enough to keep field crops from doing well but too dry for a good prairie hay crop. To be sure, a wet June could still make a big grass growth but prairie grass is too weedy and too thin on the ground to make more than an average crop even with favorable conditions for the rest of the season.

Some of the last planted corn did not make a stand and some of the kafir is not showing up, either. The seed was not put down deep enough. We have been in a number of listed fields which will have to be replanted and find that no subsoiler was used on the lister and that the seed was deposited right on the hard furrow bottom and only an inch of dirt pulled over it. This loose dirt dried out in 24 hours and the seed "malting." We should never plant seed during a dry spring without using a subsoiler on the lister and putting the seed down below the furrow bottom.

One cannot watch the subsoiler on the lister too closely when the ground is a little dry. When we were listing, the ground was in fair condition yet we had to lower the subsoiler at least twice each half day. Many subsoilers are lowered by means of a bolt which puts it down hole by hole. We do not like this kind; it has to be lowered too much at once. The subsoiler on the lister we use has a wedge-shaped piece which is driven in behind the shank of the subsoiler and it can be lowered just as much or as little as desired. With this device we can keep the subsoiler running at the same depth all the time.

The rain now has wet things up so we can fit that ground which we have plowed for kafir. Should it rain no more we can get it planted by May 25 which is in plenty of time for kafir in this locality. With home-grown seed it might be well to plant earlier but we have the imported African seed and hope to find that it will mature as early as the imported kafir planted in Osage county last year. Should it do so, May 25 will be plenty early enough. We have been told that the imported kafir planted in Osage county last year on June 1, was fully matured by August 15, a period of only 75 days. Should it mature with us in as quick time we shall be too early, for the middle of August

is too soon to cut kafir. However, we are not banking on ripe kafir much before September 15, even with favorable weather.

Last Saturday we went to Burlington to attend a meeting held there to discuss silos. Seven or eight silo agents were there and some of them had set up sample silos. These agents took up most of the time of the gathering extolling the merits of their silos, but the questions asked by a number of the farmers brought out some facts. The agents knew that it would not be good business policy to "run down" any make of silo, for a knock on one kind of silo is a knock for all, but they could not resist the temptation to dig the other fellow when the chance offered. The cement man knocked on the stave silo of wood and the representative of the wooden silo thought a cement silo was a poor affair, and so on around. But they soon saw these tactics were not getting them anywhere, so all turned in and boosted the good qualities of silage as a feed. On this subject all were agreed.

The question was asked, "What is the least amount of stock that can be kept and still have a silo profitable?" The answer was eight head of matured stuff or their equivalent in smaller stuff. The size of silo required for this number of stock was given as 8 by 20 feet. The man answering the inquiry said the diameter of the silo should be gauged by the number of stock kept and the height of the silo by the length of time one wished to feed. It was agreed that the capacity of a silo was largely increased by height. That is, a 60-foot silo would hold fully twice as much silage as one 40 feet high and of the same diameter. Because of the loss of horses in this county last winter by feeding silage, no one advocated silage as horse feed but two of the agents said they had fed it to their horses for years with no loss. However, they did not recommend silage as horse feed and one agent was strongly against it because he said fermented food was not fit to feed to a horse. We have long held this idea of it.

HER MOTHER-IN-LAW Proved a Wise, Good Friend.

A young woman out in Ia. found a wise, good friend in her mother-in-law, jokes notwithstanding. She writes: "I was greatly troubled with my stomach, complexion was blotchy and yellow. After meals I often suffered sharp pains and would have to lie down. My mother often told me it was the coffee I drank at meals. But when I'd quit coffee I'd have a severe headache.

"While visiting my mother-in-law I remarked that she always made such good coffee, and asked her to tell me how. She laughed and told me it was easy to make good 'coffee' when you use Postum.

"I began to use Postum as soon as I got home, and now we have the same good 'coffee' (Postum) every day, and I have no more trouble. Indigestion is a thing of the past, and my complexion has cleared up beautifully.

"My grandmother suffered a great deal with her stomach. Her doctor told her to leave off coffee. She then took tea but that was just as bad.

"She finally was induced to try Postum which she has used for over a year. She travelled during the winter over the greater part of Iowa, visiting, something she had not been able to do for years. She says she owes her present good health to Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same. "There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers.



Tom Profit Discusses Blades

—like a pocket knife that a fellow can tote around for years, an' love because it's old an' tried an' true.

I like to know that the steel in the blades is a stayer an' a good reliable bit of metal. I've carried a Keen Kutter Pocket Knife now for ten year an' it's a good bit worn from a good many rubs—but even ten years hasn't rubbed the gumtion out of my

KEEN KUTTER

knife. 'Bout five year ago I started to usin' a Keen Kutter Junior Safety Razor an' now I wouldn't use any other kind for hire. No, sir! I keep my blades as sharp as frost on a Keen Kutter Automatic Stropper an' there's no man wears a smoother face than I do. He couldn't. Keen Kutter blades, knife or safety, are right. If they ain't, the dealer is authorized to hand back the price. But you'd ruther have the blades. Yes, sir!

Tom Profit.



Pocket Knife No. K8874 3 Blades Price \$1.25



Keen Kutter Junior Safety Razor KJ10 with extra package of blades and case Price \$1.00

Automatic Stropper with Strop K600 Price \$1.00

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

Saves a Team

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

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

This Same Engine is also an All-Purpose Engine

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

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Silberzahn Simply Can't Be Clogged

The simple, scientific, carefully worked out construction of the "Light Running Silberzahn" makes it absolutely impossible to clog throat or blower, no matter how fast the corn is thrown in. The Silberzahn is rightly called "The King of Ensilage Cutters" because of its simplicity, strength, power, durability, safety—its absolute supremacy among ensilage cutters. Has best knife adjustment. Speed of blower can be regulated to suit height of silo. It is guaranteed to do more and better work with less power than any other cutter on the market. Write for catalog and proof.

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MAXIMUM PROTECTION AT MINIMUM COST

Comfort for stock, and protection for implements, machinery and crops.

APOLLO ROOFING

and Siding Products are an ideal material for all forms of farm building construction. Made from the well known APOLLO BEST BLOOM Galvanized Sheets. Reasonable in cost, easy to apply, durable. Sold by weight by leading dealers. Send for our "Better Buildings" booklet.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Advertisement.)

How Hodges "Saves" Money

The Auditor's Books Tell the Truth, Regardless of Party—Why Not Take a Look for Yourself?

THE Republican state central committee has issued the following statement:

In the face of official figures which show that his has been the most expensive administration in the state's history, Governor Hodges is consuming much of the time allotted to his "98 per cent business administration" telling how he is loyal to his pre-election pledges; how he has saved the taxpayers money, and all that.

For instance, here is an illustration of the desperate means which Governor Hodges employs in his efforts to bolster up his administration. It was in his speech at Cuba, Kan., last week that his press bureau reported his saying:

"The Democrats have cut nearly two and one-half million dollars off the appropriations recommended by the state auditor."

Calls It Pure Rot.

Pure rot. Had Governor Hodges desired to tell the truth, or to inform himself correctly, he would have consulted the eighteenth biennial report of the state auditor (dated December 11, 1912, more than a month after the election and the success of the Democratic ticket was known to everybody) and therein he would have read what W. E. Davis, state auditor, had to say on the matter of appropriations, which was as follows:

"The appropriations for the biennium of 1914 and 1915, as claimed necessary by the departments and institutions of the state, total \$11,389,388. This is an increase over the appropriations allowed by the legislature of 1911. The educational institutions are asking \$2,324,574 more than was allowed them by the last legislature; the charitable, including the new insane hospital and the tuberculosis sanatorium, \$916,193, or an aggregate for the two classes of institutions of \$3,240,707." (Page IX.)

Concerning the budget asked for the charitable institutions, Auditor Davis recommended:

"I have not made a thorough investigation of the needs of these institutions, as I take it the legislature will desire to go into these matters directly with the board, but wish to say that while every dollar needed to properly provide for the comfort and welfare of the unfortunates of the state should be granted, that there is absolutely no need for any increases in appropriations for maintenance, salaries and wages over that allowed for the current biennium." (Page XXIII.)

Auditor Davis in commenting on the large increase of the amounts asked by the educational institutions—in some cases almost twice that allowed for the then current biennium—also cautioned the legislature about appropriating large sums for buildings and maintenance, concluding with the following:

"I am sure that a thorough investigation of the needs of these institutions will convince the legislature that many of the items in the budget as set out below are unnecessary and should be stricken out." (Page XXVII.)

What Are the Facts?

The amount needed for the coming biennium is made up by each state institution and each department. The auditor has nothing to do with the amount asked for. The amount they claim they need is sent in to the state auditor and he tabulates the same and it is presented to the legislature, which refers the budget to the ways and means committee, and this committee is supposed to make a thorough investigation of the needs of the different institutions and departments and recommend what in its judgment is deemed advisable to appropriate. The last legislature and governor were Democratic, and they increased the appropriations over the former Republican legislature \$548,000.

The extravagant Democratic administration not only increased the appropriations more than a half million dollars; reappropriated \$90,660.03 the Republicans had saved, which should have been turned back into the general revenue fund of the state; filched \$50,000, savings of the twine plant, and increased the tax levy \$75,499.10, but they have received the following fees from January 14, 1913, to May 12, 1914, both in-

clusive, covering Governor Hodges's administration, and it is all spent.

Inheritance tax.....	\$191,038.64
(All spent.)	
Corporation tax.....	160,261.00
(All spent.)	
General insurance fees.....	638,660.27
(All spent.)	
Oil inspector's fees.....	92,852.46
(All spent.)	
Secretary of state, including veterinary board fees.....	55,578.15
(All spent.)	
Bank commissioner, fees.....	46,591.61
(All spent.)	
Interest on deposits.....	54,400.42
(All spent.)	
U. S. Aid for N. H. D. V. S.....	37,000.00
(All spent.)	
Excise tax.....	27,675.25
(All spent.)	
Educational institutions, fees.....	25,358.78
(All spent.)	
Miscellaneous fees.....	45,640.47
(All spent.)	

The above items, which will be noticed, are in addition to taxes, aggregate \$1,374,057.05.

Governor Hodges tells the voters that the utilities commission will save about \$19,000, when the facts are they have already spent \$18,981 more during Governor Hodges's administration than under Governor Stubbs for the corresponding period.

What the taxpayers want Governor Hodges to explain is what profit it is to them what his different departments collect if he continues to spend all of it and \$19,294 per month more than under Governor Stubbs' administration.

A Promising Candidate.

Governor Hodges seems to be a promising candidate, for he seems to be willing to promise almost anything to be elected governor.

Governor Hodges promised you a 25 per cent reduction in taxes and has increased the expenses of the state \$19,294 per month. He promised to reduce the payroll thousands of dollars and has increased it over \$10,000 per month. He promised the hungry office seekers to put them in office, thereby violating the civil service laws of 1905. He has certainly kept that pledge, for in one state institution with thirty-nine employees, he has let out the experienced superintendent, physician, steward and thirty-one of the employees, and that is only one of the many in the state.

If Governor Hodges' executive clerk wrote the article in the Saturday Evening Post of May 2, entitled, "Anybody's Business," he certainly did a good job of ridiculing the late lamented Democratic legislature, and he certainly deserves all of the \$300 fee instead of half of it. If you have not read it, do so, for it certainly shows up the Democratic legislature of 1913.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
(Advertisement.)

More Irrigation at Norcatur

An irrigation reservoir and a swimming pool combined are to be found on the farm of L. D. Reid of Norcatur, Decatur county, according to information from H. T. Nielsen, demonstration agent for northwest Kansas. Mr. Reid has a fine concrete reservoir which is used for watering his garden and as a swimming pool for the boys in the town in the summer.

The pool is 36 feet across and 5 feet deep, and is shaped like a bowl. It was constructed at a cost of \$75.

Mr. Reid gets water from a 200-foot well, which he put down three years ago. He erected a windmill and during the first year raised enough on the irrigated land to pay for the entire outfit. The receipts in enjoyment and satisfaction from the enterprise are perhaps as great, if not greater, than the financial returns which come each year.

Sandy loam with a clay subsoil makes excellent orchard land, while hillsides, if properly treated, can be turned from barren wastes into profitable fruit crops.



UNITED STATES
100 People
20 Houses
10 Telephones



EUROPE
100 People
20 Houses
1 Telephone

Results Compared with Theories

Here we have:

Ten telephones for each hundred persons.

Nearly one rural telephone to every two farms.

Reasonable rates fitted to the various needs of the whole people.

Telephone exchanges open continuously day and night.

Policy—prompt service.

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One telephone for each hundred persons.

Practically no telephones on the farms.

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America's Telephones Lead the World with the Best Service at the Lowest Cost.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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APPLETON Silo Filler

"Who makes it?"—that is far more important than any description. Thousands have proved that "Made by Appleton" means the best that can be built. Appleton has a 40-year reputation for making farm machines right. Appleton Silo fillers are guaranteed to do more and better work with less power than any other silo filler operating under equal conditions. Solid oak frame, braced, bolted and mortised; impossible to pull out of line. Special high-grade tool-steel knives correctly spiraled to give clean, shearing cut. Cuts ten lengths from 1/4 to 2 1/2 inches. Tremendous capacity; throat on larger sizes takes whole bundles. One lever controls feed rolls and table. Independent belt driven blower; speed adjustable to minimum use of power for any height silo. Positive, self-feed frictionless table; saves power and labor. Lowdown, cut-under frame makes machine easy to handle. Safety device positively prevents breakage. Four sizes.

Free: Book on Silo Building

Describes all types of silos; how they are built, and the advantages of each kind. Catalog of Appleton Silo Fillers, Corn Huskers, Gasoline Engines, Manure Spreaders, Corn Shellers, etc., also free. Appleton Mfg. Co., 497 Ferge St., Batavia, Ill., Est. 1872

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WHOLESALE PRICE TO CONSUMERS—Combining best quality with low price. NO WATER IN MY KEROSENE OR GASOLINE.

XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene.....	\$6.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold).....	\$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline.....	\$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails).....	\$2.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate.....	\$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
38 gravity stove distillate.....	\$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (28 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home.....	\$2.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled, (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools.....	\$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits).....	\$5.00 for 52 gal. bbl.

I also carry a full line of lubricating oils.
I will pay \$1.25 each for my crude oil barrels, \$1.50 each for my refined oil barrels returned to me at Coffeyville, Kansas, in good order, less freight charge on same.
G. A. STANNARD, BOX M, EMPORIA, KAN.

Big Tonnage! Big Profits!

No delays, sure, certain operation. These are yours with the fast working Sandwich Motor Press. Many owners make enough clear cash to pay for their outfit the first year—\$200 to \$300 clear profit each month. One Sandwich owner writes he baled 32 tons in 8 hours with a 3-man crew. Another how he averaged \$18 to \$22 per day after paying all expenses. These men can do this because they have the right press. 20 years experience built into it and special patented features found only on the Sandwich press—these are the reasons Sandwich owners make more money than others. The Sandwich way, the sure way.

SANDWICH SOLID STEEL HAY PRESSES

has a hopper cooled gas engine mounted on same truck. 4, 6, 8 or 10 h. p., of more power than rated. Geared for heavy steel roller chain. No power lost, no belts to slip or to delay. Simple self-feeder and the big feed opening just swallows the hay. Friction clutch right on press.



Free Book! The Way to Win. Send a postal today for our free catalogue "Tons Tell." It gives you reliable figures of the cost and profits of the hay baling; shows all the Sandwich Hay Presses, both motor, belt and horse power. Also ask for our special terms so you can buy your press from the profits made the first year. Write Quick. Address Sandwich Mfg. Co., 107 Oak Street, Sandwich, Ill. Box 107, Council Bluffs, Ia. Box 107 Kansas City, Mo.

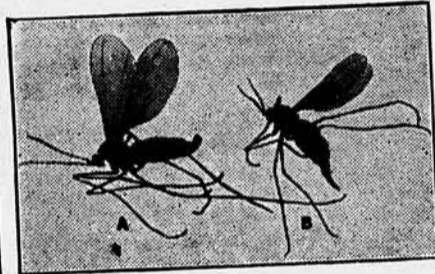
Disking Kills Hessian Fly

Late Sowing of Wheat Also Is Important

BY GEORGE A. DEAN AND J. W. McCULLOCH Kansas Agricultural College

THAT the Hessian fly is an insect capable of inflicting on Kansas wheat injury amounting to millions of bushels was fully demonstrated in 1908, when 41 Kansas counties reported injury, ranging from 5 to 50 per cent of the crop, causing a loss of 9,676,000 bushels. The destructiveness of the fly's work to the individual farmer is not measured by its average annual damage, but by the percentage of his crop it may destroy, which may be 100 per cent. The Hessian fly is again increasing and destroying a considerable amount of wheat. In 1912 it was confined principally to the northeastern part of the state, and in 1913 serious damage occurred in this section, especially along the Kaw valley. The dry summer of 1913 did not seriously hinder the development of the fly, and the infestation has now spread over the entire eastern half of the state. The fall, winter and

least 3 inches of soil. By doing this practically all of the flies will be buried, and it will be impossible for them to reach the surface. Immediately after plowing the ground should be reformed and worked into a good seedbed. It should also be kept mellow and free from all weeds and volunteer wheat. The agronomy department of the Kansas Experiment station has shown conclusively that where the ground is prepared in this manner it not only produces the maximum yields, but the crop may be planted with safety later in the season. Delay the planting of the crop until the fly-free date. The Hessian fly in the course of its development passes through four stages—adult, egg, maggot and flaxseed. These stages differ so greatly that one would not suspect any relationship between them. The adult fly is a small, long-legged, dark-colored insect, resembling a mosquito. The tiny reddish eggs are usually deposited in the grooves on the upper surfaces of the leaves. They are so small and inconspicuous as to be barely visible to the naked eye, and resemble wheat rust in its early stages. The maggots are whitish and are found between the leaf sheath and the stalk, either at the crown or at one of the joints. The flaxseed, or resting stage, is the one with which many farmers are most acquainted. It is the reddish-brown stage found in the late fall or after harvest just above the crown or at the nodes of the plant. In size, shape and color it has considerable resemblance to a flaxseed, and hence the name. The life history of the Hessian fly is subject to great variation during the year, but in general it follows a rather definite course. Starting about the first of April, the adult flies begin to emerge from the flaxseeds that have passed the winter in the volunteer and the regular crop of wheat. From this time on until the last of April the adults will continue to emerge. The flies live only a few days, but during that time they deposit from 100 to 300 of their eggs in the grooves along the upper surface of the wheat leaves. The eggs hatch in from four to eight days, and the young maggots work their way down the leaf to a place between the leaf sheath and the stalk, where the leaf has its origin. Here the maggots feed, grow, reach maturity and transform to flaxseeds. By the last of May the supplementary spring brood is out, and the life cycle is repeated. After harvest the flaxseeds of this brood may be found just above the crown or just above one of the joints. The main fall brood appears from the last of August to the middle of October,



Male and Female Hessian Fly, 7/8 Times Natural Size. A, Male; B, Female.

spring conditions were favorable for the fly, and with a continuance of these favorable conditions the infestation is certain to increase.

To avoid or prevent serious damage next fall it is imperative for the farmer to keep in close touch with the situation and immediately after harvest put into practice the methods of control which have been found practical and effective. The infestation in the fall wheat comes from two sources, the stubble of the previous crop and volunteer wheat. Disk and plow them under.

Disk the stubble immediately after harvest. This not only conserves the moisture and makes plowing easier, but it also starts the growth of the volunteer wheat and has a tendency to bring about the early emergence of the fly. In many cases the disking pulls out the stubble and exposes the flaxseeds to unusual climatic conditions, which are fatal to many of them.

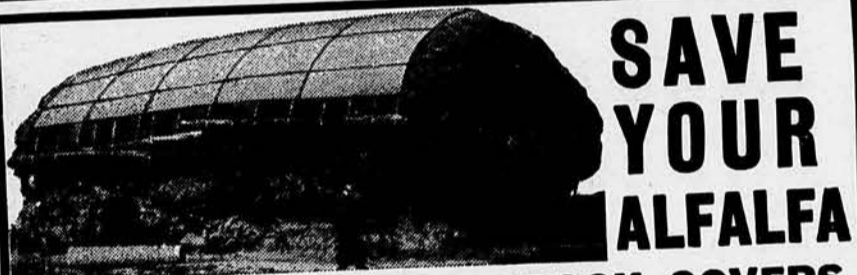
About three or four weeks after disking, the ground should be plowed to a depth of at least 6 inches and all stubble and volunteer wheat buried under at

last of August to the middle of October, (Continued on Page 20.)

WHAT'S the use o' kickin'? The rain you don't want is doin' some feller's crops a heap o' good, an' th' fish allus bites better on dark days. Anyway, try a pipeful of VELVET, an' somehow th' weather's anything you'd like to have it.



VELVET, the Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, is Kentucky Burley de Luxe plus an aged-in-the-wood smoothness. Coupons of Value with VELVET. Full weight 2 oz. tins, 10c.



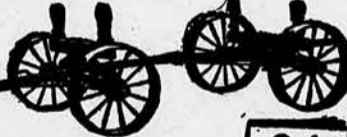
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A \$45 Saddle for \$32 Cash

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Poultry Magazine Big 20 to 40 page illustrated monthly magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. 4 months on trial only 10c. Poultry Culture, 800 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

Truthful Crop Estimates Needed

The Farmers Mail and Breeze believes that considerable damage has been done to the farmers of Kansas this year by overestimates of the wheat crop. It believes that the foolish reports of huge wheat yields will do much to lower the price at harvest time, and that this will result in a loss of several million dollars to the farmers of this state this year. Reports of big yields, by irresponsible persons, do not "get by" in this office. There is no reason for all this excitement which has been generated about high wheat yields this year. As was pointed out in the "Kansas Has Some Good Wheat," story in the Farmers Mail and Breeze last week, the yield this year will be good, but there is nothing to indicate that it will be extremely large. There are many fields in just ordinary condition, and this will do much to hold down the average yield.

Forecasts of the wheat yield this year have gone past all basis for reason, when the record of the state in the past is considered. This state never has raised 100 million bushels of wheat in a year, and yet many forecasts have been made of 150 million bushels, and one estimate was made by a Kansas official of 200 million bushels. Such estimates are not only bunc; they are criminal. The winter wheat yield for Kansas last year was 72 million bushels; in 1912, 88 million; in 1911, 50 million; in 1910, 60 million; in 1909, 80 million; in 1908, 76 million; in 1907, 73 million; in 1906, 91 million; in 1905, 75 million; in 1904, 64 million and in 1903, 93 million. The 1903 yield was not exceeded in any previous year. Officials in charge of crop estimates should remember that they are doing the producers much injury when they make exaggerated forecasts of large yields. We do not need or wish overdrawn reports of crop conditions in Kansas; what farmers wish is the truth. Care ought to be taken to see that only truthful reports are given out; it is about time to quit paying attention to the reports made by some traveler on the rear end of a Pullman observation car.

A Scandal Hits Rosetown

The Rambler Bush Is Afflicted But Help Arrives

BY W. CLEMENT MOORE

ROSETOWN is situated just along the hedge on the side of our lawn and a few days ago a most dreadful scandal occurred there. You must know that only three families live in Rosetown, so that excitement of any kind is quite unusual. Perhaps you have heard of these people, for they are quite famous; the name of the first is June, the next Bride and the third Rambler.

I had just stepped out on the lawn when I heard a commotion over in Rosetown. I went over to find what it was all about, and there was Mrs. Bride standing very erectly with her beautiful head thrown proudly to one side.

"Have you heard the latest news?" she asked of Mrs. June in a very loud whisper.

"No. What can it be?" inquired Mrs. June very much excited.

"The Ramblers are all lousy; every one of them."

"Lousy!"

"Yes, they are. What shall we do? The little bugs are such nasty crawly things and they will surely get across to us."

"O, dear! I do not know!" wailed poor Mrs. June, as I left her to visit the Rambler family, for I act as a family doctor for the people of Rosetown, and it occurred to me that my services were very much needed.

Sure enough, the Ramblers were in a most pitiable condition. Every part of them seemed to be covered with little crawling insects. But I must tell you that they were not quite as bad as Mrs. Bride seemed to think, for they were plant lice of aphids, you know, not at all disgraceful, for they often come on the cleanest roses. But they are unpleasant and harmful so I told Mrs. Rambler that I would soon cure them.

First, I took a basin of slightly warm water, and then with borax soap I made a most delightful soapsuds—just the kind you would use for blowing soap bubbles.

By this time it was late in the afternoon. I waited until the sun had gone down and the roses had gone to sleep, then I took the soap and water and gave the whole Rambler family a good bath. It would have been fine if I could have had a spray, for I could then have given them a shower bath, but as it was I simply threw it on with my hand. But I did not stop with the Rambler family; I sprinkled everybody in Rosetown good.

The next morning I visited the Ramblers early.

"How are you this morning, Mrs. Rambler?" I asked.

"Very well, thank you," she replied, cheerfully. And really the whole family was in fine condition.

Mrs. Bride awoke that morning and sniffed the air.

"How fresh everything smells this morning," she said. Then she looked over toward the Ramblers, and when she saw that there were no unwelcome visitors there, she told Mrs. June what had happened, and do you know, before the day was over the three families were all chatting gayly together and nodding their heads as affectionately as though nothing had ever happened to excite the usual peace of Rosetown.

Squirrels Make Good Playmates

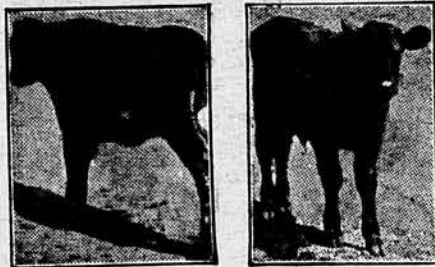
I caught a young squirrel in a nest on a tree last year. He was about two weeks old. I took him home and our cat mothered him just as she did her own little ones. As soon as the squirrel was big enough to eat all the food he

needed I made him a cage and put him in it. I fed him corn and nuts and water. He is still living and is so tame that we play around with him anywhere in the yard. His name is Boney. We have much fun with him.
Hillsboro, Kan. Abe D. Toews.

How About These Calves?

BY J. H. BROWN,
Atchison, Kan.

What shall we do with these two calves? The butcher has offered us \$20 for the two. Should we take it or keep them until fall? Sentiment says keep them, but the expense for several months is an item



likely to urge the selling. But the children protest against letting the calves go.

We are town people and so don't know very much about such matters. What shall we do; let the calves go to the block, or keep them?

Treat Your Teeth Fairly

Our house was silent. Daddy said auntie was going to die. The doctor said she had kidney trouble. After two weeks Auntie's face swelled; then a second doctor was called.

He said, "Swellings come from two things only—the heart and kidneys. Your heart seems normal. Got any bad teeth?"

"Yes," Auntie answered, "and I've suffered dreadfully from aching teeth and gums."

"Whew! Let's see," said the new doctor.

Auntie opened her mouth, so I stepped backward.

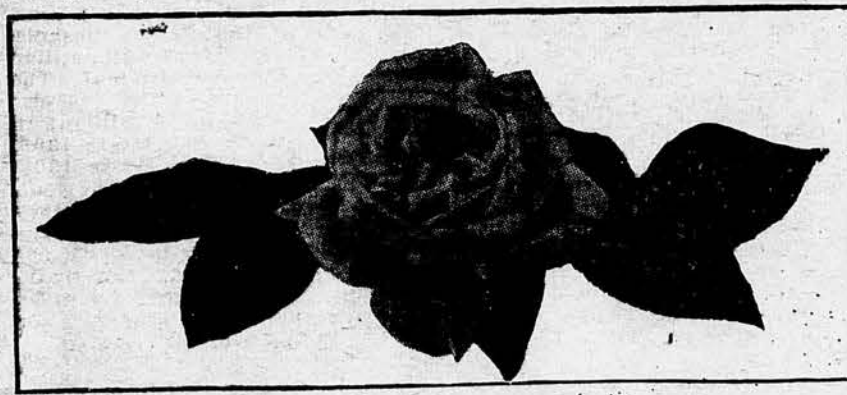
"You'll live forever," said Dr. New, "if you let me bring in a dentist tomorrow."

The dentist came; he pulled out five nasty roots. In two days Auntie's face was natural; and in one week she was well. But—our house was one platform for lectures on sound teeth forever afterward.

Are you too lazy to clean your teeth after each meal? Do it twice a day, then. Too lazy for that? Then don't neglect the night cleansing. Good teeth mean a good stomach and consequent good health. A clean, polished tooth never decays. Good teeth and morality are brothers.

The clothing of the teeth is good tooth brushes and good tooth powder. Many people have paved their way to success by caring for their teeth, and many others have dug their graves with their teeth.

Mother says the health of the household depends on her clean kitchen; and as my health depends on my teeth they are being kept like mother's kitchen—immaculate. So should every one else's be. I wouldn't marry a prince if he had bad teeth, and a gentleman wouldn't marry me if I had bad teeth.
New York. Ruth A. Malone.



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It thoroughly cleanses every part from ice grate to waste pipe; especially effective for cleaning enamel, porcelain and galvanized linings. Use it freely, avoiding dangers of contaminating the food.

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One important feature of this tractor is that it steers with the operator at the same time with the front wheels, permitting sharp turns and operating close into fence corners; the machine can turn within its own length.

Interesting literature, describing the Bullock Baby 20-30 H.P., also 3 larger sizes with prices sent on request. Address: BULLOCK TRACTOR CO. 1804 Diversey Parkway, Chicago

Works Easy On Any Job Especially Adapted for Small Farms and Orchard Plowing. Get Prices

Vacation Work for the Girls

They'll Gladly Sew and Cook If Encouraged to Do So

BY FRANCES L. BROWN

NOW that the summer vacation is here, many mothers are wondering what they can interest their girls in that will furnish an incentive to help with the work about the house during the long summer days. So many school girls regard these weeks as a period of cessation from all useful work, a time of rest for them. Now, the majority of mothers do not have any such vacation. They must toil without ceasing twelve months out of every year; yet many of them foster this yearning for idleness in their growing girls, saying that because the girl has worked hard throughout the school months and is growing so fast she needs this absolute rest.



It is folly to suppose any girl should work with all her might for eight or nine months; but idleness is quite as bad if not worse for her than heavy work. A certain amount of work fitted to her abilities, with regular hours for it and for recreation as well, with sensible hours of rising in the morning and going to bed at night, together with good habits in regard to proper amounts of suitable food and clothing, will be far more beneficial in building up rugged health than several months of the aimless idleness mixed with the spasmodic performance of tasks that await so many of our school girls. School work organized and carried out with no more system than characterizes the work of many households would soon result in dismal failure; for even if the teacher were permitted to continue her effort she would be unable to keep enough pupils in the school room. One of the chief attractions that our public school system holds for our young people is its systematic arrangement and complete organization.

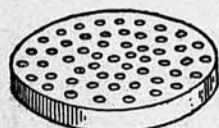
If you have a daughter old enough to take an interest in serious things and young enough to be teachable, why not get your housework on a business basis with her as partner? This will be a saving of time and strength in the end for you, and furnish the junior partner with the needed incentive that will lead her through the mazes of bread making and bed making and many other matters of everyday life which will assume a new significance when looked at from this viewpoint. Encourage her to take up some special line of housework and specialize in that one thing. This specializing means to learn about it all she can, and to become proficient in the doing of it, so she can not only do it readily but well whenever she attempts it. The little daughter would then be studying domestic science and becoming a domestic scientist in a very good manner.

There are contests in many of these special lines to be conducted by the Farmers' Institute or Women's Auxiliary in your community or county. Encourage her to enter one of the contests and give her all the assistance that you gave when she was in the debate contest or the oratorical contest or the basketball game in school. Long before this contest is over you will be able to see some of the fruits of her labors taking visible form. It may be in loaves of wholesome bread, or in rows of glass jars of fruits and vegetables put up safely for next winter's use, or it may be in well made garments for everyday wear that will stand the stress of work and washtub alike.

Useful Perforated Cover

(Prize Letter.)

Take a tin cover about the size of a saucer and with a turned edge 1/4 to 1/2 inch deep. With a large nail hammer holes all over the top about 1/2 inch apart, then lay it on a flat iron and hammer the rough edges of the holes down smooth. If this is placed in the bottom of kettle



when cooking a pot roast you will be surprised at the small amount of water needed and the improved flavor of the gravy. It also needs much less attention to keep it from burning. You will find many other uses for the perforated cover, such as putting it in the bottom of a

pan of boiling water and setting another in it instead of using a double boiler for custard, oatmeal, etc. Mrs. H. L. P. Algonac, Mich.

Things It Pays to Know

Listerine will cure poisoning from poison oak or ivy, and five cents worth will last all summer. Take a feather and rub on two or three times a day. In two or three days the poison will dry up.—Wesley J. Robs, Phillipsburg, Kan.

To make a good jelly take equal quantities of mulberry and green grape juice. It cannot be told from ripe grape jelly. An excellent jam can be made by taking equal parts of mulberries and rhubarb.—Aesta Stauffer, R. 1, Valley Center, Kan.

Have you seen the new jelly glasses? They are called "mold glasses." They are much lower than the usual jelly glass, which means that they will turn out the jelly with much greater ease. The sides of these glasses are corrugated which allows the jelly to come out in a "fussy" mold which is pleasing to the eye.—Mrs. Frank Sloman, Effingham, Kan.

Sunshined Strawberries

Before trying this way my berries would turn light in color and would float to the top of the liquid, and we did not like the flavor: Take equal parts of berries and sugar, add a little water to the sugar and boil a few minutes, then drop in the fruit and cook a minute or two. Pour into bright tin pans—I use new granite—set in the sun on a tin roof and cover with glass. The glass I used was in several pieces. I left them out two days, then reheated and canned. Subscriber. Winfield, Kan.

Canning Clubs Are Neighborly

If I were a member of a Country Life commission to promote social life for farm women I should begin with a canning club. In Oklahoma, where I lived until this year, farmers exchange work frequently; the women seldom have occasion to do so. My canner brought my neighbors together, and we enjoyed cooking out doors and helping each other. Dora L. P. Thompson. Williamstown, Kan.

A Call to Quilt Lovers

Will you please put in the paper a request for the Ocean Wave quilt pattern? I am eleven years old, and like to piece quilts. Ethel Simpson. Lewis, Kan.

Dish of Beet Greens

When beets are about 4 inches high gather them and, after they are carefully cleaned, boil in clear water until tender. Then heap on a platter and serve while hot, seasoned with salt, pepper, butter, and a little vinegar. Gate, Okla. Elizabeth Hatch.

Roaches Can Be Doctored

I have been troubled with cockroaches around the house. Please advise me of some way to get rid of them.—H. M. B., Potwin, Kan. The United States Department of Agriculture recommends a mixture of plaster of paris and flour. Use 1 part of the plaster to 3 or 4 parts flour, and

put dry in a saucer. Near by put a shallow plate containing water. Supply some inclines of pasteboard or wood to the edge of the saucer, and float one or two thin pieces of wood on the water, touching the edge. The roaches will each eat the dry mixture and then look for water. The plaster of paris will solidify in their intestines and kill them. This is said will kill quantities of them.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

The pattern for ladies' waist No. 6653 is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

The little boys' dress 6646 is cut in sizes 2 and 4 years. Age 4 years requires 2 yards of 36-inch material.

A girl 8 years old, having a dress made by pattern 6642, will need 1 1/8 yards of 44-inch material, 1/2 yard of 24-inch silk to trim, and 1 1/2 yards of ribbon for belt. The pattern is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years.



The pattern for ladies' apron and cap, 6649, is cut in six sizes, 35 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material and 4 yards of fancy banding.

Child's play rompers 6657 are cut in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. Age 4 years requires 2 1/8 yards of 36-inch material.

Four yards of 44-inch material are required for size 36, cut by pattern 6652. The pattern is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

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

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

Pattern No. Size.....
Pattern No. Size.....
Pattern No. Size.....

Name

Postoffice

State

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BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

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Cleans a building of Rats and Mice in short time, keeps it cleaned, for it is always ready for use. Made of galvanized iron, can't get out of order, lasts for years. Large number can be caught daily. Go to Catcher mornings, remove device inside, which only takes few seconds, take out dead rats and mice, replace device, it is ready for another catch. Small piece cheese is used, doing away with poisons. Catcher is 18 inches high, 10 inches diameter. When rats pass device they die, no marks left on them. Catcher is always clean. One of these Catchers set in a livery stable in Scranton, Pa., caught over 100 rats in a month. One sent prepaid to any place in United States upon receipt of \$3. Catcher, 8 in. high, for mice only, prepaid, \$1. On account of shipping charges being prepaid, remittance is requested with order. H. D. SWARTS, Inventor and Manufacturer, Scranton, Pa.

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

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A Place to Feed the Chicks

[Prize Suggestion.]

It is often hard to feed little chicks on account of the old hens eating most of the feed. To prevent this I make a feeding creep for the special use of the little chicks. To make one of these runs take six pieces of 2 by 2-inch lumber, 2 feet long, and saw one end of



Then the Chicks Will Get Their Share.

each to bevel. Nail two of them with the beveled ends firmly together. Nail the rest up in the same way. When finished they look like three V's upside down. Place the pieces nailed together 2 feet apart and nail lath 4 feet long on these pieces about an inch apart. Put the bottom lath 3 inches from the ground so the chicks can slip under to get the feed. When through using the runs they may be set away for another season. By doing this they will last several years. They save both time and feed in raising chicks.

R. I. Russell, Kan. Owen Crissman.

To Break Up the Sitters

[Prize Suggestion.]

The Mail and Breeze is certainly an educator for the common people and a help to the farmer in more ways than one. I want to submit a device that has proved useful for me and may help



Put Up in a Few Minutes.

others. It is the best means of breaking a sitting hen I ever tried. It is made out of a section of slat corn cribbing set around two trees. The bottom is spread out and the top is brought together to keep the hens from flying out. The same kind of pen may be made by stapling slats to two strands of smooth wire. Posts may be used instead of trees but it is best to have a shady place for the cluckers in hot weather.

LaHarpe, Kan. C. H. Meliza.

No Excuse For Roosters Now

Banish the rooster. Call old "Shep" and chase him until you get him, put him in the pot and boil him until he is tender; then invite your neighbors to Sunday dinner and eat him. If you do not care to dispose of him in this way, sell him to the produce man. If he is a valuable bird and you desire to keep him for breeding purposes, next season, put him in a pen away from your hens.

A rooster loses money for his owner every day he is kept with the flock of hens, after the breeding season is past. Hens will lay eggs if there is not a rooster in a thousand miles. These eggs will be infertile and will not hatch if a hen sat on them the remainder of her life. But they are just as good for eating purposes as any eggs.

If a hen sits on a fertile egg 24 hours a blood ring will form and the egg is spoiled for eating purposes. An old hen might sit on an infertile egg a week and then the produce man would have a hard time trying to discover anything wrong with such an egg.

So if you have a rooster with your hens eat him, sell him or pen him up. Try it and see if the produce man will not quit culling out so many of your eggs during the warm summer months.

Lee H. Gould.

District Agricultural Agent, Dodge City, Kan.

How to Save Incubator Chicks

"Dear Reader: For years I lost over half my little chicks from bowel trouble. Tried everything I could hear or read of, but nothing did any good till I tried Walker's Walko Remedy. I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., L-7, Lamon, Iowa, for a 50c box of Walko. I had used it but a short time till the chicks quit dying and began to grow as if by magic. That was two years ago and I have never had any trouble since. As a preventative and cure for White Diarrhea it can't be beat."—Mrs. E. W. Hughes, Bismarck, Mo.—Advertisement.



Where they take money out of the ground.

1500 Jeffery cars have already been sold to farm owners in the middle west. Iowa alone will take 1000 before August first. Why? Because former buyers of extremely low priced cars are now demanding style, comfort and quality.

They have learned what it means to have quality built into a car.

That's why Jeffery spent a million dollars for quality alone on this year's output of Jeffery cars which he might have saved had he been satisfied to give Jeffery owners quality less than Vanadium steel parts, imported annular ball bearings, full floating rear axles, the most expensive starting and lighting outfit on the market, Rayfield carburetor, Bosch Duplex ignition, Spicer universals, Daimler leather couplings, four speed transmissions, Warner speedometer. You don't find these things in cheap cars.

Jeffery introduced into America the first light weight, high grade, economical car of comfort and style at a moderate price.

The farm owner was among the first to recognize the style and comfort and quality of the car.

He always wanted an economical car. But in order to get economy he has had to sacrifice quality, comfort and style.

The young man and the young woman in the home were not satisfied. Even the head of the house felt that his son and his daughter should ride in a car of more style, comfort and quality.

Then Jeffery, with his five million dollar plant of most up-to-date equipment, without a single stockholder to answer to for big dividends, with forty years of manufacturing experience back of him, produced the very car that the farm owner had waited for. Moderate priced \$1550, economical, (will go 16 to 18 miles to a gallon of gas) sturdy—good for 50,000 miles or more. Comfortable—will carry five people without crowding and rides like the \$5000 cars and "classy" in style and design. Then he put a million into super-quality.

That's why the Jeffery is the dominant car today among farm owners whose farms are well kept, whose houses and barns show that they care about their standing in the community. Men who are willing to be judged by the wisdom with which they spend their money.

You will see most all the big motor car builders announcing light fours in the next few weeks, now that Jeffery has shown the way, but such quality cannot be built into a car without the Jeffery facilities in plant, capital and sole ownership.

The Jeffery dealer near your farm will show you what Jeffery spent a million for. You should not be satisfied with less and you cannot get more that you need in a car at any price.

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Rearing the Skimmilk Calf

And How Not to Have It Grow "Pot-Bellied"

BY J. B. FITCH
Kansas Agricultural College

OF ALL the operations that have to do with the final value of the cow as a milk producer the treatment received as a calf generally is considered the most important. Calf feeding takes time and good judgment but it pays well, for we must depend on the calves for our future milk cows. Farmers will appreciate the value of their home raised heifers when they try to buy them, as heifers can be raised more cheaply than they can be bought.

The methods employed in handling and feeding dairy calves vary widely and depend on the feeder and feeds available. The calf, as a rule, receives skimmilk in abundance. It is on the care exercised in feeding this skimmilk that so much depends. That one is justified in using skimmilk for most of the calf's feed is generally accepted. Trials at many experiment stations have shown that the butter fat in milk is not essential to the health of the calf after it has learned to eat grain.

The money saved by feeding skimmilk instead of whole milk amounts to about \$5 for every hundred pounds of gain in weight and the results so far as the calf is concerned, are almost the same. It is true that for the first six months the calf getting whole milk often will appear a little smoother than the calf fed skimmilk but when they are a year old this difference disappears. The stunted, pot-bellied calves that often are attributed to skimmilk are the result of ignorance and carelessness in feeding rather than of bad effects due to the feed.

Weaning the Calf.

The practice on most dairy farms is to allow the calves to run with their mothers for three or four days, or until the milk is good enough for table use. The sooner the calf is taken from the cow the easier it will be to teach it to drink from a bucket. For this reason, in some cases, the calves are not allowed to suck their mothers at all. The first milk drawn from the cow's udder is essential to the health of the calf, and if it is not permitted to suck it must learn to drink at once.

The length of time that a dairy calf should stay with the cow depends on the condition of the cow's udder and the ability of the man who feeds the calves. If the mother's udder is badly inflamed and hard, the sucking of the calf will help it. A careful, experienced feeder can raise a calf without its ever sucking the mother while an inexperienced person might overfeed or in other ways start it off wrong.

The calf, with either system, should receive its mother's milk for the first week or ten days after which it can be fed the milk from another cow or from the general supply from the herd. It should by all means be fed whole milk the first few weeks. The age at which it can be changed from whole milk to skimmilk will depend upon its thrift. If it is in good condition the change, as a rule, can be started about the end of the third week. It is best gradually to substitute the skimmilk for the whole milk; when this change is made, so that the calf will be on a skimmilk ration at the end of a week. It is a good practice to feed the calf three times a day when it is taken from its mother. It is accustomed to getting small amounts of milk and feeding often.

Amount of Milk to Feed.

The amount of milk to feed will depend on the size of the calf. Five or six quarts or 10 or 13 pounds a day will be sufficient for large calves while smaller ones will need only about four quarts or eight pounds a day at the start. These amounts should be divided equally into the number of feeds that are given. The quantity of milk given can be increased gradually as the calf increases in size.

One of the most common mistakes made in calf feeding is that of increasing the amount of skimmilk just because the butterfat has been removed. It is not the fat in milk that is most essential. It is the casein or protein. The fat can be replaced by feeding corn, kafir or some other homegrown carbohydrate, or fat-producing feed which is

much cheaper than butterfat. The limit for the amount of skimmilk to feed often is placed at eight or nine quarts, or 16 or 18 pounds, but it must be regulated by the judgment of the feeder and the appetite of the calf.

The temperature and condition of milk fed to calves is important. It should be about 90 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, or about the temperature at which it will come from the separator when skimmed just after being milked. It should be warmed if it is permitted to get cold. A dairy thermometer can be purchased for 20 cents and its use will eliminate guess work in regard to temperatures. The milk should be the same temperature at every feed. This is not so important after the calf is four months old. At this age the milk need not necessarily be warm but warm sweet milk is preferred for best results. It should be mentioned in this connection that sunlight, clean pails, and clean surroundings are essential for the best results in calf raising.

When to Feed Grain.

The calf should begin to eat grain about the time it is changed to skimmilk. If the calf does not start to eat of its own accord some of the grain mixture can be placed in its mouth after the milk has been fed. It soon will begin to eat small amounts of grain every day. Never feed the grain to the calf by mixing it with the milk. It will be gulped down and trouble will follow. If a handful of grain is fed after the calf drinks the skimmilk it will not be so apt to try to suck other calves. A little grain can be kept in the feed box until the calf becomes accustomed to eating after which it should be given just the amount it will clean up at every feed. This will be from one fourth to one half a pound a day for the first month, one pound a day for the second month, and two pounds a day for the third month. Two pounds of grain a day should then be sufficient until the calf is six months old.

Whole or cracked corn or corn meal probably is the best feed to use in addition to skimmilk. Oats or linseed meal can be added to good advantage and the skimmilk reduced as weaning time approaches. If corn is not available kafir meal can be used instead. Kafir is a little constipating but it goes well with skimmilk. Cottonseed meal is not a safe feed for calves less than six months old. Linseed meal often is fed in the grain mixture, or as linseed oil jelly, with good results.

The calves will begin to nibble hay, if an opportunity is given them at about the same time they begin eating grain. A mixture of prairie hay and alfalfa hay generally is better for the young calf than alfalfa hay alone. Alfalfa produces a laxative effect and may start the calves to scouring. The alfalfa can be fed without danger when the calves are older. If skimmilk is abundant it should be fed until the calves are about six months old. They then can get along with alfalfa hay and a little grain or if turned on a good pasture they will need no additional feed.

Fall Calves Are Best.

It may be Nature's plan to have the calves come in the spring but it is a general practice on dairy farms to have them come in the fall. The cow, by this method is at her highest production when dairy products are highest. If the cows calve in the fall they will produce more milk and butter than they will if they calve in the spring. The farmer will have more time, in the fall and winter to care for the calves and they will be ready to go on pasture in the spring and will need but little care thereafter. The cow that calves in the spring has a hot summer, flies, and a flush market before her. The calf also has to fight flies and care must be taken in getting this young calf on pasture. The change to pasture must be gradual or scours will result. All things considered it is best for the cow and calf and more convenient for the farmer to have the cows freshen in the fall.

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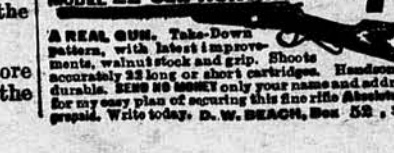
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Union Churches Are Needed

Kansas Rural Communities Must Get Together If the Religious Problems of the Country Are to Be Solved

COMMUNITY rather than denominational churches in the rural districts is the need in religious life, according to the Rev. Roy B. Guild of the Central Congregational church of Topeka. To carry this idea into effect, he is going into rural communities this summer. He is going in connection with the Redpath Lyceum bureau. This institution has been after a man for two or three years to do this work.

In speaking of the plan Mr. Guild said: "Has the discussion of the religious condition of our rural communities reached the stage where action is possible? We all agree it is desirable. If action is possible how are we to go about it? It is easy to make a bad matter worse."

"A traveling man remarked the other day that he had made it a point of late to go to church without asking the denomination. Again and again he had found it impossible to decide from the service the denomination of the minister. We are saying daily that in essentials we are in agreement. The accepted test of membership is a creditable confession of Jesus Christ as Lord. Certain denominations demand one particular form of baptism while the others leave this to the conscience and conviction of the candidate for membership."

"Yet with this common bond between churches the denominational church does not seem to be able to cope successfully with the religious needs of the small community or the cross-roads church in a farming community. Kansas is dotted with hundreds of church buildings practically unused. Two such churches, four miles apart are in the center of a district ten miles across with no other church. In all that area there is not a resident minister of the gospel devoting all his time to that prosperous community, though the community is nominally Christian."

"There are explanations galore for the situation but explanations are not remedies."

Need Better Remedies.

"Can the people of Kansas unitedly cope with this situation? It is my conviction after years of observation that only as we all attack the problem can we solve it."

"The local leaders seem powerless to meet the situation. The state denominational leaders are equally powerless, judging from the results of earnest efforts which have been put forth."

"Has Kansas reached the point where we can get together on this question? Kansas has blazed the trail before. She can do the same in this."

"Why not go out and make the church in each community a union church? This has been tried for decades, but it has not succeeded. The unattached unit has no assurance of continued life. Maine has been trying some experiments that may be helpful. The conviction on this point is clear."

"What can we do? Does the following proposition seem reasonable and Christian?"

"If the denominational church can be strongly manned to meet the needs of the community fostering that church, let its principle of action be that laid down by Graham Taylor: 'The church is not to build itself up out of the community but to build the community up out of itself.'"

"In the community where religious interest is low have a revival of religious zeal. This must come first."

"How?"

Just Christian.

"Not denominationally. Just Christian. But how will you find the true evangelist? Let our chosen denominational secretaries be banded together with a group of our strongest laymen and pastors of all denominations. Find two hundred men in Kansas who will underwrite this work to the extent of fifty dollars a year for five years. Have an executive committee to select an able man and choose the field of work. Such a man will more than likely secure enough offerings to cover this expense. But have him a salaried man so that he has the dignity of this relation and the money raised go to the central committee. Engage another

man known for fairness of spirit to superintend this work. After there is a real revival let him counsel with the people of the community as to the best plan of action. If not a denominational church then an interdenominational one. Let the members keep their membership in their denomination, yet have a true community church of Christ which has a confession that is truly Christian, simple but definite. Let the ministers of such churches keep their denominational standing. Let the people give through present missionary organizations for no church can live that does not have the missionary vision and spirit."

"The failure of the ordinary union church is the lack of helpful supervision in time of trouble, and the sense of isolation. No rule of action can be laid down, as each field will have to be treated separately. Is not the time come for some such action as this?"

Union Is Needed.

"Are there not two hundred men who will underwrite such a proposition? Cannot our chosen denominational leaders unite the forces for this purpose? The religious interest of today is the finest we have ever had. How can we make it felt in these places of religious dearth? Let us waste no time in blaming any one. If we have erred we confess it. This is the day for constructive work. In fact, we have talked about it for a long time. We have prayed over it. Yes, some have agonized over it. When this matter was broached at the Topeka Ministers' union much interest was manifested. Who is ready to do something about it beside what we have already tried to do? The great council of churches at Edinburgh remade the missionary world. Shall we follow the suggestion of the Rev. Benjamin F. Young, D. D., of the First M. E. church of Topeka, and have a great interchurch conference of ministers and laymen in Topeka next fall and inaugurate this? In the end each community must solve its own problem. The best we can do is to help unto that end."

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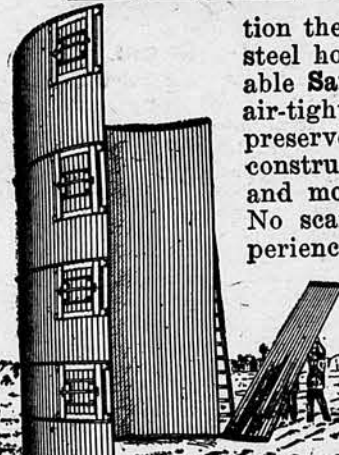


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FOR SALE—S. C. BROWN LEGHORN hens; heavy layers. Address Box 30, R. No. 1, Lawrence, Kan.

DORR'S PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE Leghorns won 65 ribbons and silver medal. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$4.50 per 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

EGGS FROM PURE BRED S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Early maturing kind. \$3.50 per hundreds. Pullets hatched any time up to July will lay next winter. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

EXHIBITION AND UTILITY SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorns. Eggs from pen No. 2, 3, 4, \$2.00 per 15. Utility yard \$1.00 per 15 or \$5.00 per 100. My Leghorns are extra large size; good winter layers. I have been breeding for 25 years. H. P. Swerdteger, Wehita, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

PRIZE SILVER WYANDOTTES. 100 EGGS \$4. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FIFTY CENTS 15, \$3.00 100. Alice Sellers, Mahaska, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, 100 \$4, SETTING 75c. Mrs. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

ROSE COMBED WHITE WYANDOTTES. 15 eggs \$1.00. 30 eggs \$1.80. 50 eggs \$2.50. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. THE EGG LAYING kind. 15 eggs \$1.00, 30 eggs \$1.80, 50 eggs \$2.50. J. E. Gustafson, McPherson, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE AND BARRED Book eggs from a great laying strain. 15 \$1.00; 30 \$1.75. Chilcott Poultry and Stock Farm, Mankato, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS AND COCK-erels from prize winning stock. Reduced. \$1.00 per 15, \$1.75 per 30, \$5.00 per 100. We guarantee 3 chicks per setting or duplicate order at half price. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

BABY CHIX.

YOU BUY THE BEST THOROUGH-BRED baby chicks guaranteed for the least money at Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

EGGS FROM FINE LT. BRAHMAS. Breeding stock for sale now, reasonable. Mrs. F. O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

DUCKS.

INDIAN RUNNERS. SILVER CUP WInners. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.

EGGS FROM WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks; pure white eggs. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Waynoka, Okla.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, FAWN and White. \$1.25 for 15, \$7.50 per 100. W. W. Eddy, Havesville, Kan.

ENGLISH PENCILLED, FAWN-WHITE and Rouen ducks and eggs. Bargain. Eggs 20 \$1.00. H. J. Byers, Homewood, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS—HALF price—\$1.50 per 12. Greatest layers on earth. Buff-all Poultry Farm, Altoona, Kan.

280-EGG LIGHT FAWN-WHITE INDIAN Runners at half price now. Eggs \$1 per 11, \$1.75 per 22. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

FAWN-WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS \$5.00 trio. Eggs \$5.00 100, \$3.00 50, \$1.00 14. White eggs. G. W. Skinner, Baxter Springs, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$1.75 for 25. Fresh, fertile. Orders promptly filled. Mrs. Emma Milteen, Brownell, Kan.

EGGS—YES, BASKETS FULL OF THEM from Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks. 12 \$1.00. 100 \$6. Special prices large orders. Chas. Cornelius, Blackwell, Okla.

FAWN RUNNERS. FINE LAYERS OF large white eggs, mated to drakes from guaranteed white egg and show winning stock. Eggs 13 for \$1. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

43 VARIETIES. POULTRY, PIGEONS, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guineas, Incubators, Dogs. Catalogue 4 cents. Missouri Squab Co., Kirkwood, Mo.

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS, TEEZEE STRAIN. Eggs \$1.00 15, \$5.00 per 100. Fawn and White I. R. ducks, Aristocrat strain, same. A. Manley, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

POULTRY MAGAZINE—BIG 20 TO 40 page illustrated magazine of practical common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. Four months on trial only 10c. Poultry Culture, Copper Building, Topeka, Kan.

LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC HOGS. T. W. Allison, Florence, Kan.

BIG BONED SPOTTED POLAND HOGS. Write Isaac Smith, Eudora, Kan.

FOR SALE—2 YR. ANGUS BULL—REGIS-tered. Chas. A. Streeter, Wakefield, Kan.

FINE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS priced to sell. B. F. Fleischer, Hoyt, Kan.

FINE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOARS. Photos furnished. A. L. Falvre, Clay Center, Kan.

GUERNSEYS — REGISTERED BULL calves and helpers for sale. R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kan.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 3-4 weeks old. \$17 each, crated. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Kan.

POLLED HEREFORDS—ONE GOOD BULL, 7 two-year-old heifers, two cows. Write me at once. Ben Anderson, R. No. 1, Lawrence, Kan.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF ALL classes of dairy cattle on a commission basis are solicited. Write me your wants. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—FIFTY HIGH GRADE HOL-stein cows, 40 yearling and 2-year-old heifers, 40 heifer calves and six registered bull calves. Clyde Gird, Towanda, Kan.

FOR SALE—HAVE FEW YOUNG MULES, three year old, from 14 1/2 hands up. Matched in teams. Prices right, from \$250 to \$300. Also few full blood Angora goats \$5 each. Smith Bros., Wilmore, Kan.

FOR SALE

SCOTCH COLLIES, WESTERN HOME Kennels, St. John, Kan.

FOR SALE—LATE MODEL HART-PARR kerosene tractor. O. McIntire, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP. AVERY ENGINE and separator. J. W. Thornburgh, Jetmore, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE FEMALE collie puppies, pure bred. M. L. Dickson, Englewood, Kan.

HART-PARR 30-60 H. TRACTION GAS OR oil engine for sale, or will trade for western land. Roy Speer, Clearwater, Kan.

TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST PREPAID, ripe, mellow old Kentucky natural leaf, pure and sweet, the finest smoke or chew. One lb. 30c, 11 lbs. \$3.00, 20 lbs. \$5.00. Novice Harper, R. 20, Mayfield, Ky.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. ALL eligible for registry. Their pedigree contains some of the finest blood lines obtainable. Are marked exceptionally fine. Price \$5.00. Only dog worth keeping on farm. A companion for your boy. L. P. Coblenz, La Harpe, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

RESIDENCE IN BALDWIN FOR LAND IN north central Kansas. M. Tillman, Baldwin, Kan.

EXCHANGES, 1000, FARMS, MDSE., ETC. Everywhere. Write for list. Reddy & Overlin, California, Mo.

FARM WANTED FOR 6 GOOD RENTED residences in Strong City, Kan. (48 lots), annual income \$850. Price \$11,500. Clear. Ad. Box 68, Strong, Kan.

FARMS WANTED

WANTED FARMS FROM OWNERS FOR sale. We have direct buyers. Send description. Magazine, particulars free. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS WANTED. WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 28 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

OILS.

HAVE YOU OUR LATEST DIRECT PRICE list on auto, gas engine, harvester machine, kerosene, gasoline, cup grease, crude dip, etc.? Neosho Valley Oil Co., L. J. Hurt, Mgr., Station "E," Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS & NURSERIES

PURE FETERITA SEED IN THE HEAD. J. G. Mitchell, Lafontaine, Kan.

SIBERIAN MILLET \$1.10 BU. IN 2 1/2 BU. bags. 10 bu. lots \$1.00 per bu. Henry Snowbarger, Goodland, Kan.

MCGEE TOMATO ONLY SURE CROPPER on black land; 40c hundred. Pepper Egg plant 50c. Parcel post. W. R. Claunch, Dublin, Texas.

SWEET CLOVER; WHITE UNHULLED, 18c pound; hulled 20c; extra choice hand picked. Send P. O. or express order. F. O. Hanson, Grainfield, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. YELLOW JER-sey \$1.25 thousand. Cabbage plants \$1.50 thousand and tomato plants \$2.00 thousand. D. Childs, Oakland, Kan.

DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM CORN seed \$2.50. Feterita \$4.00. Dwarf maize and kafir \$2.50. All per 100 pounds. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR SEED, graded, analysis by A. & M. college, Stillwater; pure seed \$9.5, germination 87; \$2.50 per 100 lbs. sacked. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

FARM SEEDS—CHOICE DWARF MAIZE and white kaffir \$2.50. German millet \$3.00. Siberian millet \$2.50. Canes \$3.00. Feterita \$4.00. Standard maize \$3.00. Red kaffir \$3.50. Standard and dwarf broom corn \$3.50. Sweet clover \$30.00. All per 100 pounds. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

BUSINESS CHANCES

GOOD STORE ROOM FOR RENT IN GOOD town on Santa Fe. Inquire W. Peck, Cedar Point, Kan.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE — REASON-able. Doing good business. Address "Z," care Mail and Breeze.

11 ROOM HOTEL FOR SALE, GOOD PAT-ronage, on main line Santa Fe. Inquire Box 31, Cedar Point, Kan.

FOR SALE—STONE STORE BUILDING 25x70. Lot 25x150 feet. New stock general merchandise. Cheap for cash. Jens Hansen, Cleveland, Kan.

MANAGER — WANTED, YOUNG, ENER-getic farmer with some means, to develop 5,000 acres of farm land on shares; the right party can earn \$20,000 in about three years from farms; located in oil and gas district Oklahoma. Address N. B. Sumner, General Delivery, Topeka, Kan.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 425, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

PATENTS

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL ABOUT Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 600-C Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PAY, \$561,530 MADE BY clients. We sell patents. Patent Book—"What and How to Invent—Proof of Fortunes in Patents" free. E. E. Vrooman & Co., Patent Attorneys, 885 F St., Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABIL-ity should write for new "List of Needed Inventions." Patent Buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

AUTOMOBILES

SEVEN PASSENGER 60 HORSE POWER Winton six, fully equipped, self-starter, top and windshield. Cost \$3,000 when new. Can be bought at a great bargain. This is a great family car and has only been used by owner. Would also make profitable investment as livery car in country town. T. D. Costello, 1512 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED FOR FULL LINE fruit trees and shrubs. Work full or part time as you prefer. Draw pay every week. We teach you. Outfit free. Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

DIAMOND RINGS—EARN ONE! LADIES write for large, free catalog showing how you can get easily a genuine diamond ring, gold bracelets, silk skirts, waists, table covers and other valuable articles. A few hours' work is all. Send name and address on postal today. Herthal Mfg. Co., 402 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

MAKE \$100.00 A SEASON IN SPARE TIME only and get all your own clothes free. Easy to get orders for men's suits with our beautiful samples and up-to-date styles. Write at once for free book of samples and styles, agent's inside costs and retail prices, full information and our big, new offer. It's a wonderful opportunity. Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 101, Chicago.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Poland China Hogs.

Aug. 18—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan. Sept. 5—J. E. Will, Prairie View, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Aug. 26—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan. Oct. 22—M. M. Hendricks, Falls City, Neb.

Berkshire Hogs.

June 11—J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kan. Jersey Cattle.

June 25—Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kan. Dispersion. Fair grounds, Topeka, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

June 2—T. A. Glereus, Walton, Neb. Combination Livestock Sales.

June 1 to 6—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla. Nov. 9 to 14—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

Percheron and Holstein Sale.

June 10—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

C. H. Hay Joins Our Force.

In rearranging the territory for our livestock fieldmen, we found it necessary to employ some new men.

About Spring Pigs.

One hundred and eighty five swine breeders from Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, report 2,422 litters of pigs farrowed this spring.

pigs saved and 1,171 sows to farrow. This report would indicate fewer sows in the herds in the states mentioned than last year and while the average of pigs saved this year is larger than last year, there are actually fewer pigs available for breeding purposes this year than last.

Seven Berkshire breeders reported 107 litters farrowed, 734 pigs saved and 109 sows yet to farrow.

Nine Hampshire breeders reported 90 litters farrowed, 586 pigs saved and 20 sows yet to farrow.

Sixteen Chester White (O. I. C.) breeders reported 216 litters farrowed, 1,471 pigs saved and 26 sows yet to farrow.

Fifty-nine Duroc-Jersey breeders reported 804 litters farrowed, 4,798 pigs saved and 109 sows yet to farrow.

One hundred four Poland China breeders reported 1,205 litters farrowed, 7,704 pigs saved and 114 sows yet to farrow.

The Duroc-Jerseys averaged 5.9 pigs a litter, saved; Poland Chinas, 6.4; Hampshires, 6.5; Chester Whites, 6.8; and Berkshires 6.9.

The general average of pigs saved a litter this spring was 6.3 as against 6 last year.

The foregoing figures do not indicate better than 75 per cent of a normal pig crop and with a corresponding shortage in pork producing herds breeders should expect good prices for their breeding stock, and should insist on getting such prices.

Frank Howard.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Robison Sells Percherons and Holsteins.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., will sell at Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, Wednesday, June 10, 30 Percherons and 30 Holsteins.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY W. L. BLIZZARD.

McCauley's Berkshires Please.

Producing high class stock and selling to satisfied customers is the ambition of every breeder of purebred livestock.

Disking Kills Hessian Fly

(Continued from Page 10.)

the maximum emergence probably occurring during the last of September. The life cycle is repeated, and after the first of November the flaxseed stage is found just above the crown between the leaf sheath and the stalk.

Table with columns for dates (SEPT. 20, 25, 30, OCT. 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, NOV. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25) and rows for various locations (e.g., 40° N, 35° N, 30° N, 25° N).

Wheat Sown After These Dates Will Escape Hessian Fly Injury.

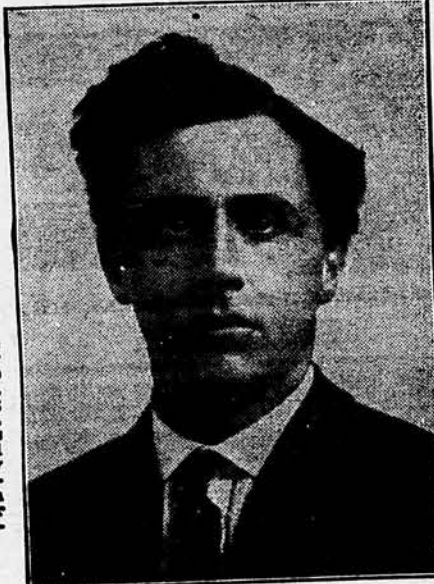
well I am pleased with him. He is certainly a dandy and the more I look at him the better I like him.

Robinson's Dispersion Cattle Sale.

In this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze A. C. Robinson of Kirksville, Mo., announces his "largest and best sale" of Jersey cattle.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.



Col. Jas. T. McCulloch.

The above is a good likeness of Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. Col. McCulloch made many of the best purebred stock sales of the season in central Kansas last winter and has a nice lot of sales booked for this fall and next winter.

brood of flies emerges from the volunteer wheat late in November.

The length of the life cycle is extremely variable, due almost entirely to climatic conditions. Dry, cool weather lengthens the life cycle, while moist, warm weather shortens it.

The number of broods is also variable, ranging from two to five. In 1908 five broods were determined in the field—the main spring, supplementary spring, midsummer, main fall and supplementary fall.

Is Your Grain Safe?

Is it protected against vermin, fire and theft? Is it well cured, dry and securely stored for a high market price?

The Security Granary

is made of galvanized, corrugated steel. The ventilating system aids in drying damp grain and curing it.

Free: "Security for Grain" is the title of our free booklet which describes and illustrates the usefulness and construction of Security Granaries.

KANSAS CULVERT CO., Salina, Kansas

410 N. 10th St., Salina, Kansas



ADAMIRAL POWER HAY PRESS

Baseball Curver FREE!

Boys, you can simply make more keys of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher.

Our Offer: We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great farm and family magazine, Missouri Valley Farmer.

FREE This Famous Sewing Awl

You can sew old or new harness, saddles, canvas, tents, rugs, carpets, quilts, shoes, grain bags and many other things.

MAIL AND BREEZE

is the biggest and best farm journal in the West with over 100,000 readers.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find \$1.25. Send me your paper regularly for 1 year, and one of the famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awls free and prepaid.

Name P. O. County State R.R.No.

HAMPSHIRE

Registered Hampshire... G. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS

Pure Bred Hampshires... ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas

YOUNG HAMPSHIRE BOARS... BRAYCROFT FARM, 2115 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.

SPECIAL PRICES... J. F. PRICE, Moberly, Kan.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM HAMPSHIRE

Pigs now ready to ship... FRANK E. PARKS, Olathe, Kansas

DUBOC-JERSEYS

TWO HERD BOARS... E. C. WATSON, Altoona, Kan.

MCCARTHY'S DUROCS

Handsome fall pigs, either sex... Daniel McCarthy, Newton, Kan.

COLONEL WONDER

The No. 1 champion heads herd... CHAS. L. TAYLOR, Olathe, Mo.

Smith's Durocs... J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS

Tyson Bros., McAllaster, Kansas

The tops of our Duroc Jersey spring crop... Address as above.

"Red, White and Blue" Duroc Herd

I am offering high class gilts bred for August farrow... James L. Taylor, Olathe, Mo.

An Extra Good Duroc Boar

By Golden Model No. 117857... W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

GOOD E. HUFF AGAIN KING 35203

The sensational Grand Champion of Kansas State Fair... W. W. STEVENS, WIFELEAD, KANS.

Guaranteed Immune Duroc Sows

Duroc-Jersey bred gilts for sale, guaranteed immune... F. C. CROCKER, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

Bargains in Durocs

A number of select well-bred fall gilts... G. D. WOOD & SON, Elmdale, Kan.

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

Choice September and October boars by the Grand Champion Tatarrax and G. M.'s Tat. Col., at reasonable prices... G. L. BUSKIRK, Mgr., NEWTON, KANSAS

Immune Fall Boars and Gilts

Best of Duroc-Jersey breeding, with size and quality... G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kansas

Maplewood Durocs

We are offering trios, two gilts and a boar, early April farrow... Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.

A BABY HERD

of four sows and one boar at specially low prices during June... HAROLD F. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS

BANCROFT'S PEDIGREED DUROCS

We hold no public sales, nothing but the best offered as breeding stock... G. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

Hillcrest Durocs

Extra good October boars (immune) of strictly big type at \$25 each... E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.

is perfect in conformation. A few sows will be bred to this bull for other Holstein breeders at a reasonable price upon application... Hemmy's Big Type Poland.

Last week we visited Joe Hemmy's Poland China herd at Hill City, Kan. Mr. Hemmy has an ideal farm for the hog business and is an old hand at the Poland China business... Nebraska BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Albert Smith Makes Fall Date. Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb., ask us to claim October 28 as the date for their annual fall boar sale... Hamaker's Iowa Breeding.

George S. Hamaker of Pawnee City, Neb., claims October 28 for his annual fall sale and says if nothing happens there will be something doing at the farm one mile west of town on the above date... Publisher's News Notes

Save Money on Buggies. Look for the advertisement of Marvin C. Van Derveer, Council Bluffs, Iowa, in another column... If You Grow Wheat You Need This Machine.

The Bull Tractor. In the review of the plowing contest at Newton, Kan., several weeks ago, the Farmers Mail and Breeze devoted considerable space to the work done by the Bull Tractor... Your "Man Friday."

Some pocket knives show their best qualities when closed. They look good. Very often the blades feel good, but a month's use will show them up... 400 CHESTER WHITE PIGS ON 400 MAPLE LAWN STOCK FARM

Bayer's Big Bone Berkshire Sale at the New York Valley Stock Farm Near Yates Center, Kan. Thursday, June 11, 1914 At 10 A. M. We Will Sell FIFTY Strictly High Class Berkshires Ten fall males (corking good ones). Ten fall gilts (no better anywhere). All sired by Bayer's Beacon 171707 and Ideal Centerpiece 178545. Six of New York Valley's private brood sows. Six of our best bred gilts; these 12 are safe in pig. Eighteen of the best early farrow on the New York Valley breeding farm of 1914. REMARKS:—Send for tabulated Catalog of this sale. Come if you are interested in breeding stock. If you can't be with us send bids to C. H. Hay in my care. Auctioneer, John D. Snyder. J.T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Ks. P. S.—We meet at the Woodson Hotel. Autos to bring you to the New York Valley Stock Farm sale by 10 a. m.

DUROC-JERSEYS. BRED SOWS and GILTS To farrow in May and June. Also Red Poll Bulls. Address: GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM Fall and spring pigs nice enough to head any herd or to show at any fair out of prize winners. Write for prices on boars and three sows, last fall's farrow, for show. SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KAN.

Quivera Herd Durocs Spring pigs all sold, am now taking orders for fall pigs which will arrive August 15th to October 1st. E. G. MUNSSELL, Route 4, Herington, Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS. O. I. C. PIGS, LARGE TYPE, Pairs, \$15.00. HARRY W. HAYNES, Meriden, Kansas. O. I. C. FALL BOARS REGISTERED FREE. HENRY KAMPING, ELSMERE, KANSAS.

O. I. C.'s Bred sows and gilts, fall and spring pigs in pairs and trios no kin. SEED CORN: Reid's Dent and Carter varieties \$2.50 per bu. shelled. Also eggs for setting S. O. E. I. Reds \$1 per setting, \$2 per 100. JOHN H. NEEF, Boonville, Missouri

Edgewood O. I. C.'s. Booking orders for spring pigs by Progressor 2965, Tonganoxie Chief 1107, Burr Oak Model 2290, Bell Metal 2100, Herd Impover 2243, Orange Blossom 3636. Pairs and trios no kin. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kans.

O. I. C. PIGS, Either Sex A nice lot of spring pigs for sale. Can furnish them not related. Prices reasonable. ANDREW KOSAR, GLASCO, KANSAS

URIEDALE HERD O. I. C.'s URIE BOY by Don Magna, out of a litter of 24, heads the herd. The most unique hog plant in the country. Size, prolificness, quality and cleanliness. Rows of best breeding. Booking orders now for spring pigs at weaning time. W. T. URIE, BOX 49, INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI.

400 CHESTER WHITE PIGS ON 400 MAPLE LAWN STOCK FARM. Do not miss this "Illinois Protection" 22222 Maple Lawn Prince 24512 and many other noted boars we sell our best pigs delivered anywhere in the United States at \$25 each or \$44 a pair. Shipped on approval. CASH or MONEY ORDER. We pay express. EDWARD ROSS & SON, Walnut Hill, Illinois.

BERKSHIRES. BUY BERKSHIRES FROM BAYERS. They sell SHORTBORN BULLS to J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kan.

Hazlewood's Berkshires! A few good bred sows and gilts. Write today. W. O. Hazlewood, Route 3, Wichita, Kan.

Walnut Breeding Farm BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grandsons of Barron Duke 54th, Big Crusader and Masterpiece 17049 and out of Lord Premier sows, also an imported brood outstanding 3-year-old boar and a few good Hereford bull calves. Leon Waite, Winfield, Kan.

Special Offering Sutton Farm Berkshires 200 head for sale, 40 boars, 80 gilts, 80 bred sows, 100 fancy fall pigs, at attractive prices. SUTTON FARM LAWRENCE KANSAS

KIESLER FARM BERKSHIRES Herd headed by Grand Leader by the champion, Superbus; Divisor and Starlight Premier 6th. Fall boars, fall gilts, bred or open and spring pigs—the kind that were good enough to win at the International and Berkshire Congress. Herd immune, correspondence a pleasure, prices reasonable. A. J. McCauley, Prop., PERRYVILLE, MO.

MULE FOOT HOGS. "Mule Footed Hogs" The coming hog of America. Hardy, good looking. Pigs 10 to 16 weeks old \$30 per pair. Circular free. J. B. DICK, LABETTE, KANSAS

POLAND CHINAS. POLAND CHINA BOARS of March farrow for sale. Prominent breeding. Price will suit. Address: Ezra Herron, Fenwick, Graham Co., Mo. Joe Baler's Poland No boars left. A lot of choice bred sows and gilts at private sale bred to herd boars. Write for prices and descriptions. J. M. Baler, Dickinson Co., Elmer, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES ON BOARS. Poland China fall boars—low breeding. Good individual, priced low to make room. Rock Island and Burlington shipping points. J. F. Foley, Dronoques, Kan.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Pigs of September, 1913, farrow for sale. Have sold all my spring boars and bred sows. J. G. BURT, Solomon, Kansas.

WE ARE BOOKING ORDERS for pigs by the blue rib bon boar, King Heist, Jr., the reserve champion King John and grand champion W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI King Hadley.

A Few Gilts Bred for June Farrow

Also a lot of open fall gilts and a nice lot of fall and winter boars. Buy them now; grow them yourself for next fall service. A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kan.

Lockridge's Mammoth Polands

Booking orders now for pigs to be shipped at weaning time, sired by A Wonder, Hercules, Pawnee Price and Long King's Model. Also a few older boars and gilts. WILL G. LOCKRIDGE, FAYETTE, MO.

Poland China Bred Gilts

15 September gilts bred for September farrow for sale. Also a few choice boars of same age. Popular big type—breeding. Gilts \$25 to \$35. Boars \$20 to \$25. JAS. ARKELL, Route 4, JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS

Big Orange Again & Gritter's Surprise

boars of September farrow, for sale. They are out of my largest and best sows—and are immuned from cholera. A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Having Decided Not to Show

Poland Chinas this fall, it leaves me with a number of good ones for sale. Whether you desire to show or not here is a good place to get in on some of the right sort. JOHN COLAW, BUFFALO, KANSAS

Model Wonder Sept. Boars

12 September boars, sired by Model Wonder, out of big mature dams. Great values at \$20 to \$25, with two or three at \$35. Write now for further information. O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS.

ENOS BIG POLANDS

Boars and gilts of August, 1913, farrow sired by the noted Orphan Chief and out of A Wonder's Equal and Knox-All-Hadley dams. Write today. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

LARGE WITH PLENTY OF QUALITY

Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, herd headers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.

Fancy Large Type Polands

Herd boars U Wonder by A Wonder and Orange Lad by Big Orange. Have a few good fall boars for sale. Will also book orders on unrelated spring pigs. Excellent opportunity for young breeder to start right. THURSTON & WOOD, ELMDALE, KAN.

Alfred Carlson's Spotted Polands

Original Big Boned Spotted Polands. 100 spring pigs. I am ready to book orders. Bred sow sale February 24. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

EVERGREEN HERD HAS 80 HEAD

We are offering 80 head extra fine Big Type Poland China pigs and a few sows to farrow in Sept. Pigs are by Mo.'s Mastodon Wonder 61477. Looks Hadley 69109, Great Look 47659 and Capital 53854. Write for prices. E. E. Carver & Sons, Guilford, Mo.

THIRTY DAY SPECIAL OFFER

on 50 head of choice pigs out of my Peter Mouw herd sows; \$20 each. Every one is fully guaranteed and shipped on approval. Howard Zahn, 126 Pine St., Jacksonville, Ill.

MT. TABOR HERD POLANDS

Poland China gilts to farrow in May and June for sale. Also fall and yearling boars. I will sell my herd boar, Big Mogal. Write for prices and descriptions. J. D. WILDFLOW, ZEANDALE, KAN.

J.L.GRIFFITHS, Riley, Ks.

offers top September Poland China boars a reasonable prices, out of mature sows. Everything immune. Address as above.

Poland Chinas That Please!

Fall boars suitable for both breeder and farmer. Orders booked for spring pigs to be shipped at weaning time. Prices right. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Big Type Poland China Pigs

By either of the following herd boars: Futurity Mc, John B. Hadley, (1st prize winner at American Royal), Black Big Bone, Long Prince, Great Jumbo, and Dollar Mark. Your choice at weaning time at \$25 delivered. We pay express. WAY & HAIRGROVE, Jacksonville, Ill.

One Herd Boar!

We are offering ONE Poland China herd hog right in every way. Five fall pigs by Major B. Hadley, grand champion of 1911. Booking orders for spring pigs (sold all of our bred gilts we had advertised). A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

BLACK MAMMOTH POLANDS

The kind that weigh and win. The best of Big Type breeding. Satisfied customers in twenty states. Write for catalogue. It tells all. Paul E. Haworth, Lawrence, Kansas

satisfaction a dozen times a day or not. Fathers, sons, brothers all need Keen Kutter for their summer's work and their summer's fun. All styles, all prices, one quality, one guarantee—money back if you want it.

His "Flour City" Has the Three Qualities That Count—Power, Simplicity, Lightness.

Hutchinson, Kan., March 31, 1914. Kinard-Haines Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Gentlemen—In reply to your letter of recent date, relative to my "Flour City" engine will say that when I was looking for an engine to buy I had three things in mind that I thought an engine should have, and after two years' use at such work as harrowing, threshing, plowing, breaking sod, disking, filling silos, I find that the "Flour City" has all three of these to my satisfaction. The first was power and the "Flour City" has always had an abundance, the second was simplicity, and the third was lightness of weight, so that it would not injure the ground it was working over. I heartily recommend the "Flour City" as having all these qualities.—Geo. L. Crow. There is an interesting announcement of the Kinard-Haines Company on page 7 of this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. For catalog address Kinard-Haines Company, 854 Fourth Ave., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Cows Free From Flies Give More Milk.

Most dairy farmers recognize the fact, which has been many times proven by tabulated records, that the yield of milk is increased at least 20 per cent if the cows can be free from the pest of flies and insects during the summer months. In this issue you will find an advertisement of Cow-Ease, a clean harmless liquid which is easily applied with a sprayer, and does not gum the hair. Cow-Ease "keeps the flies off" cows, bears an excellent reputation, and has many friends among the owners of livestock, both cattle and horses. It is registered under the Pure Food and Drugs Act and also under the Insecticide Act of 1910 and goes to the consumer in sealed packages. The strong point about this preparation is that it contains no inert ingredients but is guaranteed to be 100 per cent active. Cow-Ease is made by the Carpenter-Morton Co. of Boston, and our readers can purchase it from local dealers or take advantage of a trial offer direct from the manufacturer. See ad on page 14.

Have Plans for Building.

The Keystone Lumber Co., of Tacoma, Wash., selling direct from their mills to consumers, and advertisers in our columns, has recently added an architectural department, and invites all prospective builders to write for assistance in planning their houses or barns. You should never build without plans. They will protect you in matters of style and convenience, as well as against costly labor, waste and disputes, besides making your property much more salable. This department offers you the best of skill in devising plans as to rooms, roofs, and hundreds of details. These cost but little and save you much. The company furnishes, also, free, complete estimates on best grades of durable fir lumber, cedar shingles and inside finish. The prices are far below those of dealers anywhere. The company has been supplying farmers direct for years. You should write before making plans or buying any lumber for building you intend to construct. In this way, many dollars can be saved. See ad on page 17. Ask for catalog, mentioning this paper.

Wheat Blowing Was Prevented

That summer-fallowed ground will not blow if properly handled is shown by the results of work conducted at the Tribune branch experiment station in Greeley county under the direction of the superintendent, C. E. Cassel.

Last summer the Tribune station summer-fallowed considerable ground. In spite of the dry winter and the frequent freezing that loosened the soil, none of it has blown on the station farm.

Mr. Cassel advocates the use of listers and cultivators in summer fallowing. He also says the ground should not be worked when too dry. It should, moreover, always be left in small furrows and ridges. This in addition to preventing blowing, causes the rain to soak in instead of running off.

In the case of a field of wheat planted last September which stood excessively, Mr. Cassel placed narrow bull-tongue shovels on his cultivator and cultivated the wheat diagonally from southwest to northeast. The stand was thinned without injury to the rest of the wheat, and ridges were also thrown up in such a way as to prevent soil blowing.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Business is a little dull just now but I have no complaint as only one out of the 52 inquiries since June 1 came from outside the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Yours very truly, F. C. GOOKIN, Breeder of O. I. C. Hogs, Russell, Kan., Jan. 13, 1914.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Our advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze and Missouri Ruralist so far has been very satisfactory as we have done about \$25,000 worth of business secured by use of these papers. Yours very truly, STEPHENS, CAZORT & NEAL, Dealers in Real Estate, Morrilton, Ark., May 18, 1914.

Every week for years the Farmers Mail and Breeze has printed voluntary letters from its advertisers and different letters are printed every week.

Jewell County Breeders' Association. Members of this association, advertising below will offer nothing but first class animals for sale for breeding purposes. F. W. Bevington, Pres. I. W. Kyle, Secy. Includes ads for O. I. C. Hogs, Shortorns, Poland Chinas, Poultry, Jersey Cattle, and other livestock.

Royal Scion Farm Durocs. The great Graduate Col. and Col. Scion head this herd; extra choice fall boars by Graduate Col.; also fall gilts bred for September litters by or bred to him. G. C. NOKMAN, Route 10, WINFIELD, KAN. Includes image of a pig.

Durocs \$10. Early spring boars \$10.00, Sows \$15.00, Immune. Sired by "Kansas Ohio Chief," our new herd boar imported last spring from Ohio. Call and see our hog and poultry farm. Includes image of a pig.

ROBINSON'S Mammoth POLAND CHINAS. We offer 100 February, March and April pigs of both sexes for delivery when weaned. Some now ready. Pairs and trios not akin. They have heavy bone, great length, depth and thickness and show ring quality. Includes image of a pig.

DOOLEY'S SPOTTED POLANDS. Eterville Breeding Farm, home of the old original spotted Poland Chinas. Booking orders now for spring pigs at weaning time sired by five of the biggest and best spotted boars of the breed. Includes image of a pig.

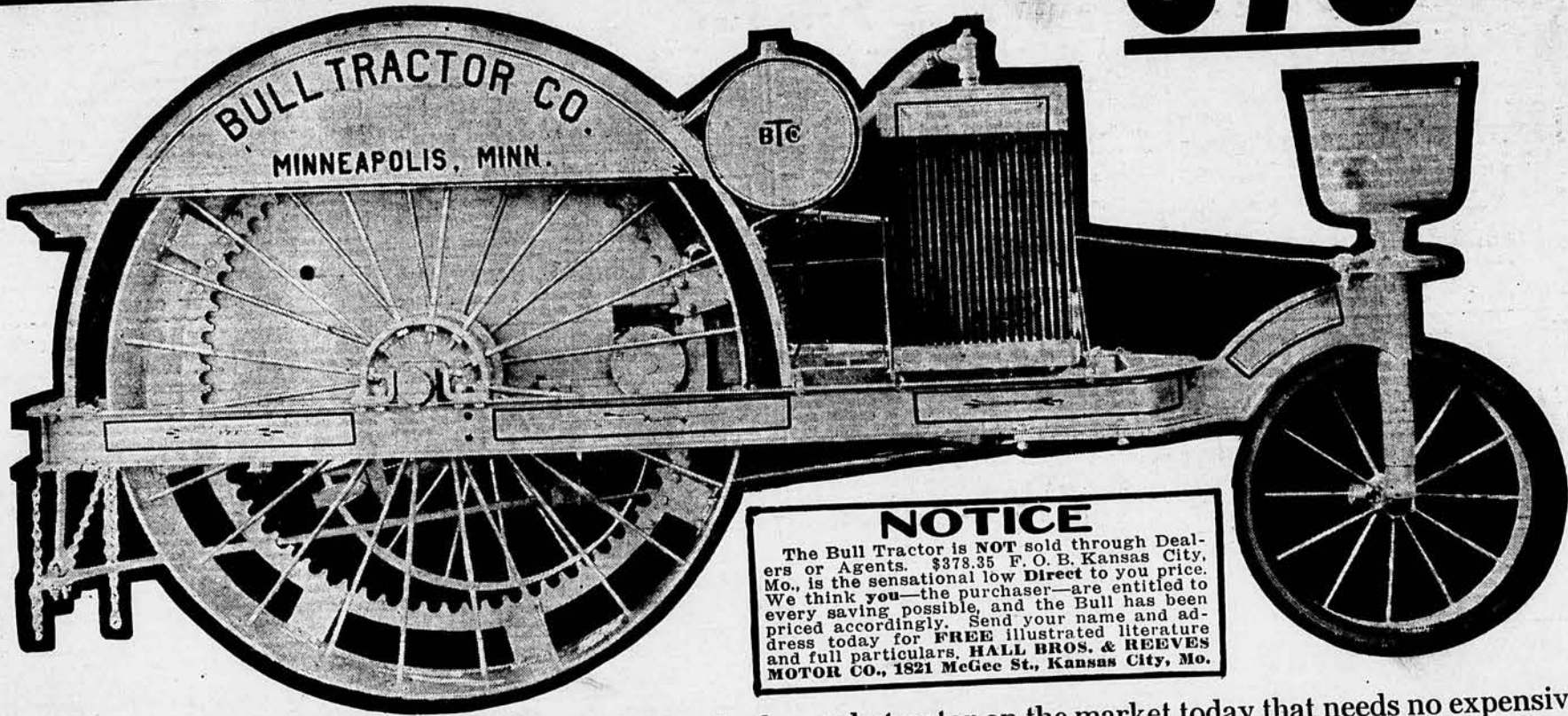
Big Type Poland Boar Bargains. We are offering the tops of 60 fall boars and gilts, ALL VACCINATED AND IMMUNE, sired by Moore's Halvor and Sampson Ex, out of best big type sows. Includes image of a pig.

80 Big Type Poland China Pigs. Weanling boars 8 to 10 weeks old \$8 to \$10. Includes image of a pig.

JOE HEMMY'S A WONDER BRED SOW SALE! Tuesday, August 18. 35 head of Poland China sows and gilts bred to my two A Wonder herd boars. Includes image of a pig.

THIS BULL TRACTOR \$378³⁵

F. O. B.
K. C., Mo.



NOTICE
 The Bull Tractor is NOT sold through Dealers or Agents. \$378.35 F. O. B. Kansas City, Mo., is the sensational low Direct to you price. We think you—the purchaser—are entitled to every saving possible, and the Bull has been priced accordingly. Send your name and address today for FREE illustrated literature and full particulars. HALL BROS. & REEVES MOTOR CO., 1821 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Here it is—the sensation of the year—the Guaranteed All Service BULL Farm Tractor. A tractor that will pull two 14-inch gang plows in any soil; propel Seeders, Harvesters, Mowers, Drills, Discs, Separators, Road Graders; or Pump water, Grind feed, Saw wood or do any stationary belt work as well. A tractor that can be used at a profit on any farm of 60 acres or more—that costs less than a good team of horses or mules, and which can be operated for less than one-half the cost of horse feed alone, and does not eat when not in use. The Bull is the

only tractor on the market today that needs no expensive new equipment. Any gang plow or farm implement can be attached to the Bull at a moment's notice.

The Bull Farm Tractor is no experiment. It is the product of the brains of the designers of the world's greatest tractors—men who have produced the very best in Farm Tractors for the past twenty years, and who have, in the Bull Tractor developed a machine that meets with the instant approval of every farmer who sees it, and sells at a price every farmer can afford to pay.

A Powerful Simple Farm Tractor at the Cost of a Good Team

The Bull Tractor is a three-wheeled machine propelled by a two-cylinder, 4 3/4 x 6 1/2 four-cycle water cooled engine, developing a speed of from one to four miles per hour; it is not only the lightest, but the most simply constructed tractor made. Its single Bull Wheel—from which the tractor gets its name—is the real distinguishing characteristic around which the machine is built. This Bull Wheel stands five feet high, with a steel run face of 12 inches on which is placed either cones or bars at the preference of the buyer. To this wheel is attached the bull gear, and over the engine side and top is placed a heavy sheet iron casing to protect the engine from dust and dirt. There are only Five Gears in the Bull—no transmission or differential—all complicated and unnecessary parts being eliminated. Compare this

with the average tractor loaded down with transmission and differential and from 15 to 30 heavy, troublesome, expensive gears, and you will understand why ten per cent of the power developed pulls the tractor.

The Bull is equipped with an Automatic Guide and Supporting Wheel, 28 inches in diameter, which not only supports the frame, but at the same time automatically follows the furrow and acts as a guide in plowing. No attention or steering is needed from the operator. By the use of an adjustable crank axle, the Leveling Wheel, with which the Bull is equipped, can be raised or lowered to make the frame level no matter what depth the bull wheel is placed in the furrow. This feature is especially convenient for hill-side work, or for cultivating crops having various widths in the rows. In other than plowing, the tractor is manipulated by a

steering wheel like an automobile and tracks with the bull wheel.

Every part of the machine is made of the very best material engineering experience has found best suited for the purpose—and in all is built "Fool Proof." Any boy strong enough to handle a plow can operate the Bull, together with the gang plows, with ease and safety.

The Tractor is now being demonstrated at Kansas City pulling two 14-inch gang plows in Missouri River gumbo.

Send your name and address today for full particulars and illustrated literature. Let us prove to you all we claim for the Bull Tractor and explain why you can operate one on 60 acres, or more, for less than it costs to feed one team. In sending for this information you obligate yourself in no way. Use the coupon, a postal or letter. Send today.

From Farmers Mail and Breeze, April 4, 1914

"A five-mule team and a Bull Tractor gave a plowing demonstration a few days ago on the farm of George Hupp, four miles west of Newton, Kansas. The smallest one of the mules weighed more than 1,200 pounds, and all five were fast walkers. In plowing side by side, the tractor and the mule team in the same field, with the same make of farm gang plow, the tractor plowed one inch deeper than the team, and traveled more than three miles to the mule team's two miles; and was using about one gallon of gasoline to plow an acre. "The Bull Tractor is neat and strongly built, weighing about 3,000 pounds. The bull or traction wheel is run in the furrow, and the front support wheel is used as a steering guide. When once started at the end of the field in plowing, it is self-guiding, and will cross the field, no matter what distance, without the attention or aid of the engineer. The demonstration was interesting mainly because it showed to the satisfaction of the spectators some of the possibilities of a small, low-price tractor doing excellent work in a praiseworthy way. The tractor operates a silage cutter or any other farm machinery."

HALL BROS. & REEVES MOTOR CO.
 SOUTHWESTERN DISTRIBUTORS
 1821 MCGEE ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

USE THIS COUPON

HALL BROS. & REEVES MOTOR CO.,
 Southwestern Distributors
 1821 McGee St., Kansas City, Missouri

With no obligation on my part, please send me full particulars and illustrated literature describing the Bull Tractor. I operate.....acres.

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R. F. D.....