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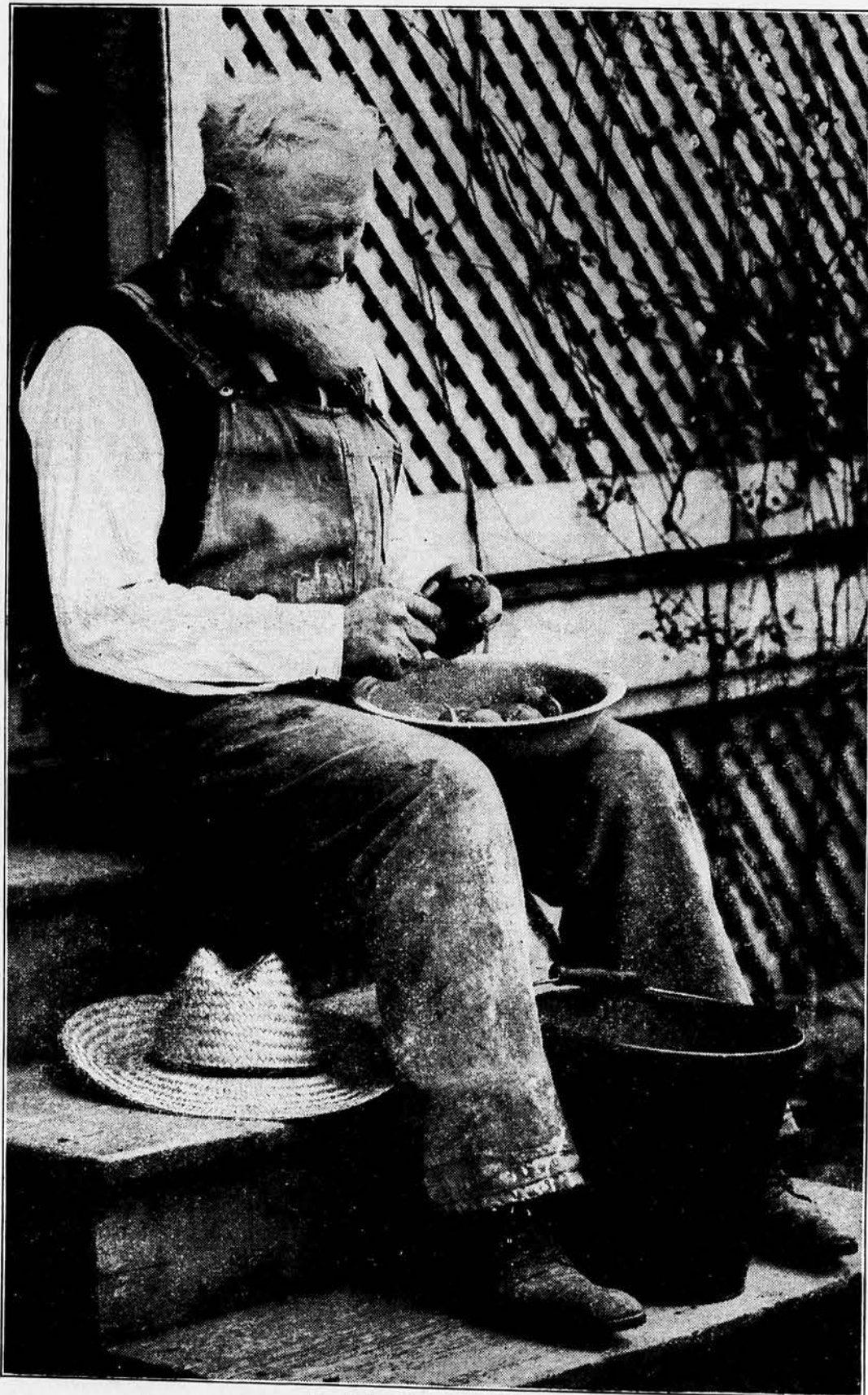
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Vol. 45.

July 31, 1915

No. 31.



A Job For Grandpa

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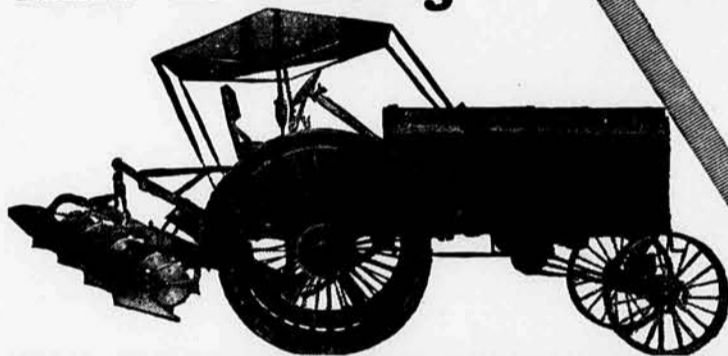
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## JUST ABOUT FARMING

WHEN several thousand farmers travel, in many instances, long distances to see a demonstration of power farming, as they did, last week, at Hutchinson, the country need not worry about the progressive spirit of the men engaged in that business. Farmers in the Middle West are moving with the times. They are determined to have the best, to adopt new methods, to keep themselves and their work in tune with modern thought. Farmers do not go to a tractor exhibit to criticize. They go to study and to learn. They are eager for information. And Kansas, which has just closed the greatest display of its kind the world has ever seen, is in the forefront. Kansas will never abandon horses; no state will do that. The best four-footed friend man ever had will be saved from the grueling hard work, the heavy hauling, the back-straining pulling. The tractors will do the heavy work. The interest in the Tractor Plowing Exhibit at Hutchinson proved this to be the farmers' viewpoint.

### Weeds

Weeds are causing more damage than usual this year. The wet weather kept the cultivator idle for quite a while, and this gave these pests a good chance to get a start. Even with this start which the weeds obtained, however, there are farmers in almost every community who have not been troubled a great deal with them. These men as a rule have a good crop rotation, which has helped to eliminate these foreign plants. In speaking of this recently, H. R. Cox, of the Office of Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture, said: "An important benefit from practicing a rotation is in the control of weeds. If land is planted to the same crop year after year, certain weeds have ample opportunity to make top growth and mature their seeds, and these weeds therefore become firmly established; but if the land is planted to different crops in succession these weeds do not have the opportunity to make nearly so much headway."

"Furthermore, adopting a rotation usually means the growing of grass, clover, or other forage crops. These crops not only discourage many kinds of weeds by their shading effect, but also give weeds a poor chance to mature seeds, as they are cut for hay before most weeds ripen. Again, adopting a rotation often means growing cultivated crops on land where such crops have not been raised. The value of cultivated crops in cleaning lands of weeds has often been emphasized.

"Demonstrations of the value of a rotation in controlling weeds are available in many localities. For example, in western Kansas wheat usually is grown continuously and when this is the case weeds are very troublesome; but when a rotation, including a cultivated crop and a forage crop, is adopted, the weeds that are so common under continuous wheat growing do not have so much chance to make growth and to mature their seeds. Hence, weeds become very much reduced."

### Management

That a study such as the farm management survey, covering every farm within a given area, yields a great amount of fact regarding the profits of farming has been conclusively proved. Such studies have already shown in a concise manner a number of principles fundamental in determining the profitability of the farm business. Probably a study of all the farms in a region is essential to the development of these fundamental principles.

There is another angle, however, from which to consider this method of investigation that is most vital to the farmer. He is immediately concerned as to the way the successful farmers in his own region are running their farms. The products which by their own excellence or by the economies resulting from their combination prove profitable to any considerable group of farmers are the most promising sources of profit for the majority of farmers in similar farming

territory nearby. A careful study of the farm organization on a group of profit-paying farms would seem to be a close guide to the possibilities of most of the farms in the same county or same valley or same part of a state, as the case may be. To find out for the farmers of moderately restricted regions what the paying enterprises of each region actually are we should confine our attention to those farms which are paying the operators a substantial income and should keep in mind the regional application of the study.

Finding the profitable farms is easy where a previous complete survey has been made. Where it has not a brief inquiry made at each farm will eliminate the weaker farms and allow complete records to be made of those which are doing a good-sized business.

A study of the profitable farms only seems logical and adequate. One would not expect to learn much of successful practices from farmers who are not themselves successful, except so far as he could observe what not to do. But when any enterprise or group of enterprises is found on the greater proportion of the successful farms this is strong evidence of its value to farmers of the region. To find that other enterprises which may be common in the region do not exist on profitable farms, or do so only when surrounded by exceptional conditions, is also good evidence of the unfitness of those enterprises for profitable farming in that region.

### Pastures

Pastures are in good condition in almost every county in Kansas. The hay crop will be especially large this year, and it should produce a great deal of feed. These things are decidedly encouraging items in the development of the livestock business in Kansas, especially when it is considered that the grain crops, including wheat, have had more than their share of trouble. These things should do much to show that the most profitable agriculture for Kansas must be founded on livestock.

### Progress

Kansas farming needs men who will do things. Farmers need high ideals, and a wish to improve—in other words the proper kind of discontent, which will result in progress. In speaking of this recently, Grant Slocum of The Gleaner said:

A writer of some note sees trouble ahead. He remarks that the farmers are discontented; that conditions were never better on the American farms—and yet the farmers are not satisfied. No true American will ever be satisfied; though he ought to be contented. The things that satisfied a quarter of a century ago will no longer satisfy; the old times have passed, a new day has been ushered in, and the American farmer realizes that he is going to rise into the dignity of his calling and master the situation, or become the slave of the landlord like his European friends.

He appreciates that he either must own the land or the land will own him. We are living in an age of big things, and the farmer is well aware that his business is the biggest business of them all. The telephone, rural delivery and the automobile have been instrumental in bringing the farmer out of the obscurity of the back forty and placing him right down town where he can be seen and heard. The farmer now sees how the other fellow lives and knows something about the work he has to do—this quickens his desire for some of the comforts of life and a few of the luxuries enjoyed by others.

And so we find him awakening to the realization that the sun of individualism has set, never to rise again; that to be successful in these days of concentration and organization he must multiply his power by uniting with his brothers, following the example set by "big business." Agriculture is moving forward, not backward—the discontent you have noticed, brother, is but the growing pains of progress. Keep your eye on the indicator and you will find that the American farmer has his guns trained on the peaks beyond.

### Eggs

Government poultry experts estimate that production of fertile eggs on the farm during the summer months results in a 29 per cent loss. "Swat the rooster" and sell eggs that will reach the consumer in an edible condition. Every bad egg sold helps cut down the total value of surplus poultry products. Some day there will be a difference in the price paid for fertile and infertile eggs during June, July and August.



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## The Tractor Show Was a Big Success

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

THE Kansas Traction Plowing exhibit, which was held last week at Hutchinson, was the early light of the dawn of a better era in farming. It pointed the way to a more profitable and satisfactory agriculture, which will return more in human contentment than the systems of the past. The show was an indication of brighter days for rural life in Kansas.

More than this, it was the greatest event of its kind that the world has ever seen. Forty tractor and plow firms were on the field, and there never has been more than 27 companies together before. Many of the firms entered more than one tractor, so that more than 50 engines were actually at work. Most of these were of the smaller sizes, which indicated in a forceful way the trend of power farming in this state. There were many of the larger sizes, however, and they came in for their full share of attention.

An exceptionally large attendance was a feature. The official estimate on the crowd was 16,000 persons for Thursday, and above 10,000 for both Wednesday and Friday. The crowds were somewhat smaller than this for the other days. A characteristic of these crowds that attracted a great deal of attention from the tractor men was the technical interest shown in the questions. All the visitors were especially interested in power farming, of course, or they would not have been there, and many of the farmers had tractors. They especially studied the relative efficiency of the different makes as indicated by their work side by side.

An endless stream of questions was asked of the tractor men all through the day. It was most obvious that the crowds had come to the exhibit to learn all that was possible to learn about modern tractors and their operation. After this information was obtained a large number of men purchased tractors.

Of course there were some things that did not go so smoothly as they might which was to be expected, for this was the first experience of the officials in charge of the show. And then, too, many of the tractor men were not experienced with demonstrations. In addition, a rain storm Monday delayed the plowing somewhat, and made some soft places in the fields in which the tractors had trouble, especially the larger ones. But with all of this there was a good spirit of co-operation among the officials, the tractor men and the crowds, which helped to keep everyone in a good humor. And then, too, the soft places gave the

different makes a chance to show just what they could do in mud, and this was information the farmers desired. Most of the visitors had seen what several makes of engines would do on soft land, but never had the opportunity been offered to see so many tractors operating under these conditions.

Another encouraging feature was the interest shown by farmers in deep plowing—the outfits which were going down deeply attracted the most attention. The reason for this of course is that there is an increasing appreciation among Kansas farmers, especially in the wheat belt, that there is a need for deeper plowing for wheat at the first of the season. The increased profits that can be obtained on fields of this kind above that which may be obtained on soil prepared in the ordinary way frequently will more than pay the cost of the engine in two or three years.

Kansas farmers are demanding quality in their tractors. This was shown in the very technical questions which the visitors asked the tractor men, and in their remarks to one another. It is very generally appreciated that the best is the cheapest in the tractor world. More than this, it was shown forcefully that there is a marked variation in the designs of the different makes and

and that it is extremely important that one should get a tractor adapted to one's farm and work. The show offered a most excellent chance for a study of these features.

The plan on which the demonstration was based was to have the different makes at work side by side on strips of land which varied in width with the number of plow bottoms pulled by the tractor. All of the land had been surveyed, so it was known definitely just the amount which had been allowed to the machine. The outfits varied all the way from the two-bottom plow to one of ten bottoms; there were much larger plows brought to the field with engines big enough to operate them, but the soil was too soft for their use. In addition to these ordinary plows a rotary machine was shown by the Allis-Chalmers company, which attracted considerable attention. The idea of the rotary plow is not new, as considerable work has been done along this line in Europe, but as most of the visitors had not seen one work it attracted considerable attention.

Probably the most pleasing thing of the whole exhibit is that the fine educational work in power farming which was done will allow its development in Kansas on a logical basis. It is quite obvious that there is to be a great in-

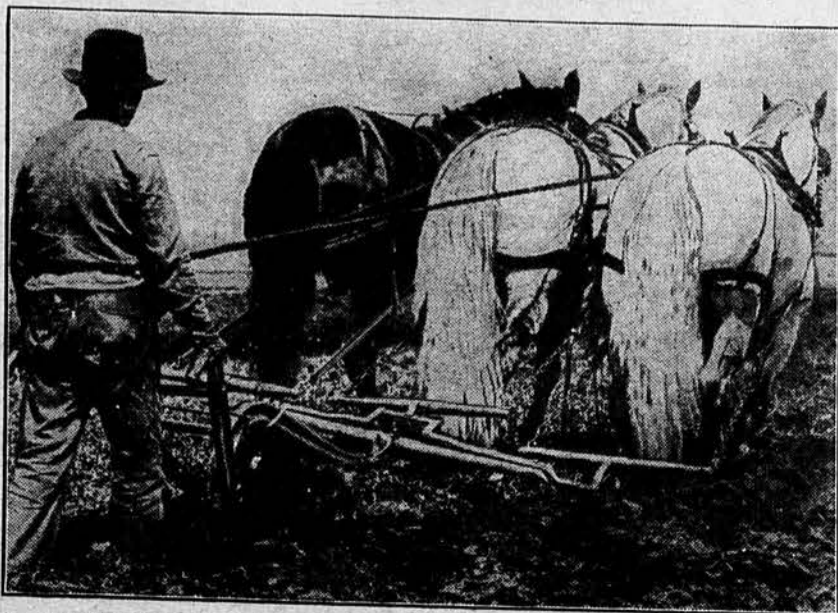
crease in the use of engines for farming in Kansas, and it is just as obvious that there are places on which a tractor will not pay. There are some farms on which some special type of construction or size will pay best. In other words, this matter of buying a tractor is merely a problem in farm management which every man must settle for himself, in the light of all the information which he can collect. The exhibit did a great deal to increase the knowledge of engines and their farm uses among the producers of this state.

"The educational work done by this show will be noticed for many years," said H. M. Bainer, field manager, at the close of the plowing Saturday. "We have had mighty good interest from the crowds and splendid co-operation from the tractor and plow men, which has all helped greatly in making this information available. The lessons in power farming which have been taught here will have a vital effect in increasing the profits from Kansas agriculture in the next few years."

"I think that this show has been a great success," said Edward Donovan, a farmer from Dodge City. "Any farmer who has come here with a wish to learn of the work of the different makes has had a good chance to study them at first hand, and to see just what they will do under ordinary field conditions. After going into the matter in this way I purchased a tractor, which I believe is of the best make and size for the work I have."

"A considerable development in power farming is coming in the near future in eastern Kansas," remarked W. A. Rankin of Neodesha. "There is a special interest in the smaller sizes, which are especially adapted to our section. The rapid increase in the efficiency of these machines recently is aiding in this movement. An exhibit of this kind certainly gives one a fine chance to study this. I think that both the interest and the attendance are remarkably good."

"The farmers in Kansas, and especially in my section, are not overlooking the increased yields which can be obtained by plowing at the proper time for wheat," remarked C. K. Broughton of Conway. "The proper use of a tractor allows one to get over the land rapidly, at just the time it should be plowed. For example, I have a 40-horsepower engine which pulls 10 disk plows, and last summer I plowed 160 acres in four days. We ran the outfit two nights during this time. If one



No One Seriously Believes That Tractors Will Supplant Horses; Tractors Will Take the Heavy Work of Farming.

(Continued on Page 12.)

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## Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

### The World Has Changed

As the story goes there is in India a class of scientists who have made deeper studies of the mysteries of life than the people or even the most highly educated classes of any other country. They even claim to have solved the mysteries of life and death and to be able to suspend animation for an indefinite period and during that time to prevent the processes of decay. Rip Van Winkle, according to the folk lore tale of Washington Irving, partook of the powerful liquor of the elfin dwarfs of the Catskill mountains and as a result was cast into sleep from which he did not waken for twenty years. But in Rip's case the natural processes went on. His body changed from the stalwart frame of manhood to the decrepit frame of age. His hair changed its color from dark to white and when he woke his head and face were covered with an extended growth of snow white hair and whiskers.

It is claimed, however, that by the use of certain drugs whose properties are only known to them, these Hindoo scientists can put a man to sleep for a hundred years or more and at the end of that period he will wake as unchanged in appearance as a healthful man after a night's refreshing sleep.

I do not pretend to vouch for the accuracy of this report. I never saw a person who had been practiced on by one of these Hindoos. I am only telling the story in order to point a moral.

According to this story at some time during the year 1810 an enterprising citizen of Vermont concluded to make a journey around the world. He had to go on a sailing vessel as ocean steamships had not at that time been invented.

In the course of his travels he at last reached India and struck out on a journey through the interior. On this journey he made the acquaintance of one of these Hindoo philosophers and scientists, who told him of the possibility of indefinite suspension of the operation of the human organs. Ephraim Smith, the Vermonter, was filled with curiosity and also with doubt. If the date had been a hundred years later he would have informed the Hindoo that he was from Missouri. He finally decided to try out, as he expressed it, the "dad gummed heathen's medicine." He reasoned that if it was a fake as he supposed, no particular harm would be done, while if the Hindoo knew what he was talking about and could really put him to sleep for a hundred years and at the end of that time he would wake up just as good a man as when he went to sleep, he would be just one hundred years ahead of the game.

So he took the dose prepared. In a few moments he felt himself being overcome with an intense desire to sleep and in a few more moments lost consciousness entirely. The next date of which the Vermonter had any knowledge was December 25, 1914. It seems that the Hindoo had given a slightly overdose so that he actually slept one hundred and four years instead of only one hundred. At the time of his waking Ephraim, according to the record of the old family Bible back in Vermont, was one hundred and forty years old, but to all intents and purposes he was only thirty-six.

When he woke he found himself lying on a couch in the interior of a Hindoo temple. The attendants in the temple were all strangers to him. It seems that the Hindoo who gave him the sleeping potion had neglected to take his own medicine and had died a natural death about 50 or 60 years before. Perhaps the Hindoo scientist had grown disgusted with the world and its shams and concluded to die a natural death and stay dead.

None of the attendants could give Eph much satisfaction as to why he was there. So far as he was concerned he was of the opinion that he had merely had a comfortable night's sleep and when they pulled the record which was kept in the temple and tried to convince him that he had been there for one hundred and four years he concluded that he was in the hands of a lot of lunatics or else that they were trying to work off a joke on him.

However, without taking the trouble to dispute their records he put on his clothes and wandered out of the temple and down to the Hindoo village expecting to hire an ox team to take him down to the city of Singapore. As he strolled about he saw a strange looking machine approaching. It was unlike anything he had ever seen before. A huge volume of smoke was issuing from a large pipe on

top and the machine made of iron, was apparently dragging a large number of great carriages, larger than he had ever seen before, over iron rails. He asked a bystander, who was evidently an Englishman, what it was. The man at first supposed that Ephraim was joking but when he insisted that he had never seen such a thing in his life, the Englishman turned to another Englishman who was wearing the uniform of a British officer and tapped his forehead. Eph heard the remark, "The bloomin' beggar has bats in his garret. 'E 'as been struck with 'eat." The story goes on to tell how the bewildered Vermonter was finally made to understand that the big carriages hauled by the infernal smoke belching machine were intended to ride in and that if he would get in one and take a seat they would carry him to the city of Singapore. The ride was a continual source of unexplainable wonders to the man who had slept for more than one hundred years. He was still possessed of the notion that he had only slept during a single night and here was a transformation more wonderful than the creations of the lamp of Aladdin. But when he reached the city his bewilderment increased tenfold. At the station another car, shaped something like the ones drawn by the smoke belching machine, was standing, and as he watched it, it suddenly started off without anything either pulling or pushing it so far as he could see. Turning to another Englishman he asked, "Mister, will you tell me what the --- makes that thing go?" The Englishman looked at him in astonishment for a minute and then concluding that he was probably insane but harmless, decided to humor him. "That is electricity," said the Englishman. "Electricity," repeated Eph. "And what is electricity?" There was where he had the Englishman, who as a matter of fact didn't know just what electricity was himself, but he tried to explain as best he could to the supposed harmless lunatic that electricity was the same thing as lightning that had been brought under control and made to furnish power to move cars and other things.

Eph listened but decided that he didn't propose to trust himself to any car that was run by lightning and walked away till he found a hotel. There was the sign but it didn't look like any hotel he had ever seen before. It was higher than any house he had ever seen and when he went in to register they told him that the only room available was on the fourteenth floor.

"Jerusalem crickets," exclaimed Eph, "how do you suppose I am going to climb 14 flights of stairs to get to my room?"

"Take the elevator," said the clerk, who supposed that here was a man right from the back country in the hills. "Just step in here and wait a minute and the boy will take you up." Eph stepped into a small room to wait for the boy when suddenly the room, floor and all, began to shoot upward. He could not suppress a yell of terror and grabbing the elevator boy by the neck asked what caused the explosion. "What explosion?" asked the boy, as he struggled to free himself from Eph's terrified grip. "Why, somebody had blowed up the hull durned buildin', you young idiot," panted Eph. "We'll hit the sky in about a minute and you had better begin to pray."

By that time the car had reached the 14th floor and stopped. The boy was divided between the impression that he had been sent to conduct a raging lunatic or a blithering fool to his room but concluded that he would be game and said as he stepped out of the elevator, "This way, Mister. Here is your room."

It was dark inside the room but the boy pressed a button and suddenly the most brilliant lights flashed out, making the room as light as day. "What did that?" asked the man who had slept for more than a hundred years. "Electricity," was the laconic answer of the boy. "Look here, young fellow," said Eph, "I want another room. Do you think I want to stay in a room where I am liable to be struck by lightning any minute?" The boy was worried but stood his ground and tried to explain to Eph that there wasn't any danger; that he had been taking men to this room for years and they all got out safe. When he left Eph was not satisfied but concluded to risk it. An hour or two after that Eph was discovered wandering about the hall by one of the night clerks. "See here, Mister," said Eph as he grabbed the night clerk by the arm, "how in thun-

der do you manage to blow out these dum candles? I have blamed near busted my bellows tryin' to blow 'em out but I don't seem to make any impression." The clerk didn't laugh. He had been taught that a guest was never to be laughed at. He stepped inside Eph's room, pressed a button and suddenly all was darkness. Then he patiently showed Eph how to do it. The Vermonter who had slept a hundred years wasn't satisfied but said to himself if other folks could stay in a place that was lit by lightning he could. When he struck the bed he got another surprise. He had never seen or heard of a wire mattress in his life. The way the bed tetered and sprung up and down disconcerted him but he determined to stay with it. The next morning he walked down 14 flights of stairs. He didn't propose to take any more chances on that elevator. It had stopped with him before but the next time it might blow up entirely.

Everywhere he turned sights utterly strange to him met his eye. He was in a strange unknown world to him and he was homesick. He asked the hotel clerk when he could get a ship for the United States. The clerk told him that a boat sailed that afternoon and the hotel could book him for passage if he wished. He did wish and that afternoon found him at the wharf. There was a huge steamer tied up and he was told that it was his ship. He went on board and sidling up to a sailor man said, "This here is a right smart chance of a ship, Mister, but when be you goin' to run up the sails and get ready to sail?" "Sails?" said the sailor man. "Where have you been? Why man, there hasn't been a passenger ship run by wind and sails for these fifty years."

"What are you givin' me?" said Eph indignantly. "Man, I came over here on a sail passenger ship only last week," and gave the name of the ship. The sailor man looked him over without saying anything and then went to hunt up the chief officer. Touching his cap he said, "Beggin' your pardon, sir, for the suggestion, but that man over there is nutty."

On the voyage every day made the Vermonter more and more bewildered. When he landed at New York and saw the streets crowded with horseless vehicles, people talking to each other over wires; men flying through the air like birds; buildings sixty stories high; people traveling under the ground instead of on top of it; streets one minute in darkness and the next filled with a myriad brilliant lamps, he concluded that he must be crazy or dreaming. And then he happened to reach into his inside pocket and find an old memorandum book, yellow with age. He opened it and saw a dim scrawl which said, "On this 25th day of December, 1810, I have met up with a Hindoo who says that he can put me to sleep for a hundred years. I think he is a liar and faker but I am going to let him try his medicine on me." And then he looked at the date of the paper he was reading and saw that it was January 25, 1915. A light broke over him. "That brown skinned duffer did the trick. I have been asleep for one hundred and four years. But this isn't the world I went to sleep in. I have waked up either in heaven or hell."

### The Grandfather Clause

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze--In your issue of July 3, with reference to the Supreme Court decision and under the caption, "Grandfather Clause Knocked Out," you make this assertion: "Every man, unless he be steeped in prejudice to the extent that makes it impossible for him to reason fairly, will say that this is a just decision. The Grandfather clause was intended to annul the Constitution of the United States when it was enacted. While pretending to fix an educational qualification, which any state has a right to do, it made that qualification apply only to certain persons."

While the Supreme Court decision as rendered affected only Maryland and Oklahoma, one would infer from your article that the entire South had similar laws. That is not true and I refer you to the qualifications required of an elector in Mississippi and other strictly southern states; where the voter is required to know how to read, write and understand the Constitution of the United States. Do I understand the editor to say that he believes himself capable of drawing so strong an indictment against the people of that state as to say they are steeped so far in prejudice as to be unable to reason fairly?

Does the editor feel as if the ignorant black man of Mississippi who can neither write nor read should have the same voice in selecting the government as he would have if he were a Mississippian? I don't think he means that! If he

does mean it and it were actually put into practice there would be more burying going on in that state than there ever has been before, the siege of Vicksburg not excepted.

You say further in your article that these qualifications were for the express purpose of annulling the Fifteenth amendment of the Constitution. That is absolutely true. No one denies that. It is, also, more than true that the Fifteenth amendment was added to the Constitution as a result of prejudice and passion; that to a man who can in these days take time to reflect calmly that passion and prejudice and hatred of the South should have encompassed our northern brothers to such an extent as it did in the days following the Civil War as to force upon the South such ignoble burden as that amendment seems beyond belief.

The southern states were placed in the hands of "carpet baggers" and while so held some of them did endorse this amendment but as soon as these states were reconstructed and taken from the hands of the "Ames" men this amendment was repudiated by the several states and never to this day has been approved by the required majority of the states of this Union.

If a man must endorse unrestricted suffrage of the negro to be able to reason fairly, God forbid that the people of the South ever should become capable of reasoning fairly! God forbid that Mississippi or other southern states ever should have another Ames as governor to impeach.

There is absolutely no such thing as race prejudice. It does not exist, except in isolated cases, here and there but far more so in northern states where the negro is not understood and appreciated.

A negro can get a fairer trial in court today in Mississippi or Alabama or any other strictly southern state than he can in Kansas or Illinois or other northern state. I know this from actual observation. There is no theory about it. Look at the Springfield, Ill., massacre of negroes a few years ago. Do you call that "reasoning fairly"?

If the northern people would just stop the fool talk about race prejudice, help the southern folks solve this big problem and stop trying to make a sore where none existed it would be far more beneficial. The only place where race prejudice exists, if it does exist, is in the northern states. You can talk to any cotton planter in Mississippi and he will tell you if all the negroes were taken out of the state he would go with them and buy another farm for them to work on, while you can't even get a northern farmer to live among them. That is the size of the prejudice—that and nothing more!

Bentonville, Ark.

J. S. NORMAN.

Your letter, Mr. Norman, makes me laugh. You object because I say that "every man, unless he be steeped in prejudice to the extent that makes it impossible for him to reason fairly will say this is a just decision." Well, Mr. Norman, do you not consider it a just decision? It was rendered without a dissenting opinion. The opinion was prepared by a southern judge. If you dissent am I not justified in saying that you are so filled with prejudice that you are incapable of reasoning fairly?

But if there was any doubt concerning the correctness of my statements you have set that doubt at rest by declaring that I am correct in those statements. I said the "Grandfather clause" was for the express purpose of annulling the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. You say that is absolutely true. Then what ground of objection have you to my statement?

But to me the most amusing thing in this letter is the statement that there is no such thing as race prejudice, although in a previous statement Mr. Norman says that if the ignorant black man in Mississippi were given the same right of suffrage as the Mississippian there would be more "burying going on in that state than there ever has been, the siege of Vicksburg not excepted."

"Absolutely no race prejudice." Oh, certainly not! Just the same however, according to Mr. Norman, if the ignorant black man were to undertake to exercise the right guaranteed him by the Constitution of the United States, he and his fellow black men would be murdered by wholesale. Of course, I presume the murdering would not be done in a prejudiced way. It would be conducted in the most kindly and unbiased manner. I presume that Mr. Norman means that no favoritism would be shown. All the ignorant blacks would be killed with most fair minded impartiality.

By the way, how is this for a sentence that is calculated to add to the gaiety of the world? "Does the editor feel as if the ignorant black man of Mississippi should have the same voice in selecting the government as he would have if he were a Mississippian?" If the black man who was born in Mississippi and whose ancestors were born in Mississippi for at least 150 years back, is not a Mississippian what is he? Mr. Norman means of course that the ignorant white man of Mississippi should be permitted to vote but that the ignorant black man should not and yet he says that "there is absolutely no such thing as race prejudice."

Now I have no particular objection to an educational qualification but that qualification should apply alike to whites and blacks.

Here is another thing I wish to call to the attention of Mr. Norman: It takes no more states to change the Constitution now than it did when the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted. If three-fourths of the states of the American Union desire to knock out the Fifteenth Amendment they can do so, but so long as it remains unrepealed it is as much a part of the Constitution as any other part of that instrument and a deliberate attempt to overthrow the Constitution or any part of it by force comes perilously close in my opinion to being treason.

The Confederate states did not pretend that they were trying to overthrow the government of the United States. On the contrary, they claimed a constitutional right to withdraw from the Union. Yet their act was denominated treason to the government. Mr. Norman admits that the southern states deliberately attempted to overthrow a part

of the Constitution and he says that an attempt to put the Constitution into operation at least in the state of Mississippi would result in wholesale murder. The Constitution is the fundamental law of the land. To overthrow it is to overthrow the government itself and to overthrow by force any part of that Constitution is as great an offense as to overthrow the whole Constitution.

Mr. Norman says that a negro can get a fairer trial in Mississippi or Alabama or any other southern state than he can get in Kansas. Probably Mr. Norman believes that, but it is not true now and never has been true. Furthermore, his own statements prove that it is not true. He says in effect that if negroes should attempt to exercise their constitutional rights in Mississippi they would be buried. I presume, as I have said, that they would be murdered by the mob. I cannot think that he means they would be buried alive. That cannot happen where a citizen has the ordinary protection of the courts.

### Somewhat Faulty Logic

Readers who in their school days were required to study logic will remember what was called "reductio ad absurdum," which translated into ordinary English meant that it was possible by a system of reasoning to seem to prove an absurdity. I was reminded of this when I received the following letter:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Government reports tell us that at least 15 per cent of our cattle have tuberculosis. Therefore, the more milk that is used, the more milk from tubercular cows will be used, and, the less milk that is used the less milk from tubercular cows will be used. It is generally admitted as a fact that the people of the country use more milk than those in the city. And if they do, they must use more milk from tubercular cows. But statistics tell us that the residents of the country have less tuberculosis than those living in the city. From this we see that the more milk from tubercular cows that is used the less tuberculosis we have.

Again, the white population in the city uses more milk, and therefore more milk from tubercular cows, than our negro population, and so uses more milk from tubercular cows than our negro people. Statistics tell us also, that the negro death-rate is much greater than that of the whites. That is the more milk from tubercular cows that is used the less the tubercular death rate. And yet again, white people use and have used, much cow's milk while the Indians have used comparatively none, and the white race has an average of only about 10 per cent of a tubercular death-rate while that of the Indian ranges from 25 to 75 per cent. Here again we have the more milk from tubercular cows the less the tubercular death-rate. We notice also, that our children, whose principal diet is milk, have a less death-rate than our adult population. From this it will be seen that the more milk from tubercular cows that is used the less death-rate we have. Right in the face of these statistics we are eliminating the tubercular cows from our dairies.

St. Joseph, Mo.

W. S. GREGORY, M. D.

### Ranges and Townships

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Do township ranges run across the state or from north to south across the entire United States and where is the principal meridian?

Alden, Kan.

R. N. ATWELL.

Principal and guide meridians are established for convenience in surveying. In the state of Kansas the principal meridian known as the 6th principal meridian, runs from the north to the south line of the state. It forms the dividing line between the counties of Republic and Washington, Cloud, Ottawa, Saline, Clay and Dickinson, McPherson and Marion and bisects the counties of Harvey, Sedgwick and Sumner. It passes a few miles west of the city of Wichita.

In addition to the principal meridian there are five guide meridians in the state running parallel to the principal meridian. One of these lies east and four lie west of the principal meridian. Running at right angles with the meridian are five standard parallels crossing the state from east to west. The ranges are numbered east or west from the 6th principal meridian and the townships are numbered north or south from the standard parallels.

For example, if I have the town of Alden rightly located, it lies in range 9 west and township 1 south. These meridians and standard parallels do not extend to the boundaries of the United States. They were established by surveyors for convenience in the state, or what was then the territory of Kansas.

### Underwood's Speech

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I enclose herewith for your inspection and comment, if you think it worth while, the speech of Mr. Underwood in which he reflects on Kansas. I feel that there must be something wrong with his figures but I do not know. I dislike having anyone think he has "one on" Kansas. I have been a subscriber to the Farmers Mail and Breeze for several years for the sole pleasure I derive from reading your Passing Comment.

RALPH W. JONES.

Lieutenant Colonel Philippine Constabulary.

San Francisco, Calif.

The speech of Oscar Underwood was the most illogical and intellectually impoverished speech perhaps that he ever made. There is nothing in it of originality. The figures were gathered for him by the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' association and emitted by him without even the process of mental digestion. The speech was made in payment for the support given him in Alabama during his candidacy for senator.

It probably is not a mere oversight that in the tables showing the number of liquor licenses issued

by the government the name of Kansas is omitted entirely. Neither in any table in his speech is there a single comparison showing the comparative amount of liquor consumed in Kansas and other states. The reason for this omission is plain enough. The liquor dealers do not dare to publish the figures showing the number of liquor licenses issued in Kansas as compared with the number issued in license states. Neither is there anything in the tables showing the relative amount of liquor consumed in Kansas and the other states.

It would be easy to show the utter unreliability of the statistics as quoted by Mr. Underwood so far as they relate to the effect of prohibition. For example, he quotes voluminously from the death rate statistics in the different states, the object being to prove that people die faster in prohibition states than in license states. But here are two license states lying side by side. In Indiana the death rate a hundred thousand is 91, in Kentucky 113. Evidently the higher death rate in Kentucky cannot be attributed to prohibition.

He cites the number of divorces granted in Kansas as compared with the divorces in a number of high license states in order to prove I presume, that booze contributes to conjugal bliss. He does not say that whereas in Kansas the statute provides 10 different grounds for divorce, in many of the license states quoted there is but one ground and in the state of South Carolina no grounds at all. Divorces cannot be obtained in that state.

His figures in regard to savings deposits are equally fallacious. Savings banks flourish in states where a large part of the population works for wages. In an agricultural state like Kansas with comparatively few wage workers savings banks are comparatively little used. If however, he had quoted the average per capita wealth of the states he would have shown that the per capita wealth of Kansas is larger than that of any other state in the Union and this means more in Kansas than in most states because the wealth is more evenly distributed here than in most of the states.

Here are a few salient facts that Mr. Underwood entirely neglects to mention: First, the amount derived from government liquor licenses in Kansas is less and very much less than in any other state of anywhere near the population of Kansas. Second, the amount spent for liquor by the people of Kansas is only a small fraction of the amount spent per capita in the license states.

Third, the man who says that there is as much liquor drunk in proportion to the number of inhabitants in Kansas as in any other state in the American Union has either never made a personal investigation or else he is an unregenerate and a hopeless liar.

The logic of Mr. Underwood's speech, if a specious fallacy can be called logic, is that the more liquor people consume the more prosperous they are, the more healthy and the more moral.

Finally, the logical conclusion of Mr. Underwood's argument is that a very large majority of the people of Kansas, I would say at least three-fourths of them, are a set of fools who deliberately and earnestly desire to continue a policy which breeds death, disease, poverty and domestic discord.

The people of Kansas are not fools. They are intelligent and practical. They have tried out the policy of prohibition for more than 30 years and at the end of that time the sentiment in favor of the policy is stronger than it ever has been before.

Mr. Underwood may twist figures with the object of showing that prohibition increases crime, insanity, disease and poverty but the people of Kansas know from experience that his conclusion is a lie.

### An Indian's Opinion

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I read in the Farmers Mail and Breeze the 10 July what Tom Hubbard, Lem Woods, Tom O'Shannon and others say about cause and effect of war in Europe. They jes like my neighbors—can't agree. Now I am Indian, 'fore statehood they say Uncle Sam make me U. S. citizen so I vote for president.

One time we had bands of outlaws here. One of these folks call it Dalton gang—rob banks in Coffeyville, Kan. Folks not directly interested did not say to bankers, "You ketch 'em." The shoemaker, liveryman and maybe so the merchant grab it. They peace makers and made gang quit its pernicious activity. Most of gang they also shoot full of holes. I think that a good way to do a nation what breaks the law of decency.

My neighbor Tommy Atkins say it was Germany first dig up tommyhawk. Herman Van Horn he say England was throw his hat in ring first. Maybe so' one of them mistake, but Uncle Sam he who to blame and I think all peace loving nations should help whip it the real offender into line now, and not wait for peace treaties. I don't think one nation should be allowed to jeopardize the peace of the world and not be required to pay the price. I hope to see this in Passing Comment.

Haskell, Okla.

HOTKE EMARO.

### Use For the Pope's Bulls

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I feel that I am one among many who are under obligations to you for the boiled news of current events written under the heading, "What the World is Doing" in Capper's Weekly. It saves one the toil of wading through columns to find out what is going on in the world.

The pope seems to be the most worried man in the war zone at present. Might it not be possible for him to use his bulls to advantage in denouncing the vatican? Can you advise him in regard to this matter?

Medicine Lodge, Kan.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

The pope is missing a great deal of valuable information on account of the fact that he has failed to send in his subscription.

### Poison the 'Hoppers

In trying to kill grasshoppers in the last two years the poisoned bran mash flavored with fruit juice has been so thoroughly tested in this state as well as in other states and countries and has been so effective that the Kansas Experiment station does not hesitate in recommending it as the most effective and the most practical method of control. The bran mash is made as follows:

- Bran . . . . . 20 pounds
- Paris green . . . . . 1 pound
- Sirup . . . . . 2 quarts
- Oranges or lemons . . . . . 3
- Water . . . . . 3 1/2 gallons

In preparing the bran mash, mix the bran and Paris green thoroughly in a wash tub while dry. Squeeze the juice of the oranges or lemons into the water, and chop the remaining pulp and the peel to fine bits and add them to the water. Dissolve the sirup in the water and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring at the same time to dampen the mash thoroughly.

The bait when flavored with oranges or lemons was found to be not only more attractive but was more appetizing and thus was eaten by more of the grasshoppers.

The damp mash or bait should be sown broadcast in the infested areas early in the morning, or about the time the grasshoppers are beginning to move about from their night's rest. It should be scattered in such a manner as to cover from 4 to 5 acres with the amount of bait made by using the quantities of ingredients given in the formula. Since very little of the bran mash is eaten after it becomes dry, scattering it broadcast in the morning, and very sparingly, places it where the largest number will find it in the shortest time. Sowing it in this manner also makes it impossible for birds, barnyard fowls, or livestock to get a sufficient amount of the poison to kill them. On alfalfa fields, in order to obtain the best results, the bait should be applied after a crop has been removed and before the new crop has started. If they are moving into the corn, alfalfa, new wheat, or garden, a strip of the poisoned bran mash should be scattered early in the morning along the edge of the crop into which they are moving. If they have already spread into the fields the bran mash should be spread over the infested portions. Inasmuch as the grasshoppers may keep coming into the crops from adjoining fields, it will be necessary in several cases to make a second and even a third application of the bait at intervals of from three to four days.

To make a successful fight against grasshoppers, too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity of beginning promptly as soon as the insects are present in sufficient numbers to threaten the crops and continuing the work vigorously so long as the grasshoppers are present.

### Fly Repellants Needed

Please tell me how to make a fly-spray for my livestock. B. H. R. I, Carlyle, Kan.

- Common laundry soap . . . . . 1 pound
- Water . . . . . 4 gallons
- Crude petroleum . . . . . 1 gallon
- Powdered naphthalin . . . . . 4 ounces

Cut the soap into thin shavings and dissolve in water by the aid of heat. Dissolve the naphthalin in the crude oil, mix the two solutions, put them into an old dasher churn, and mix thoroughly for 15 minutes. The mixture should be applied once or twice a week with a brush. It must be stirred well before being used.

Fish oil is rated as one of the best repellants and has been used alone and in combination with various other substances. Other substances that have repellent qualities and that have been used in various mixtures are pine tar, oil of tar, crude carbolic acid, oil of pennyroyal, and kerosene.

### Wheat Yields Large

The end of harvesting an especially heavy crop of wheat is in sight around Claudell, in Smith county. Many fields will yield 35 bushels an acre and there is a large acreage, especially along the Solomon River valley. Rains have delayed harvest, but no particular damage has been done.

Success in farming depends largely upon proper marketing methods, cheap money and co-operation.

## Hen Money Comes in Handy

### Coffey County Farmers Appear to Have a Profitable Sideline

BY HARLEY HATCH

SCARCELY a farmer in this locality has sold less than \$25 to \$30 worth of eggs a month since last January. This is the low mark. From this up to \$75 and \$80 a month indicates the amount of the egg sales of neighboring farmers. Several keep from 300 to 400 hens of egg laying strains and during the laying season these men sell from 3 to 4 30-dozen cases of eggs a week. April is our best month. Since then our receipts of eggs have decreased about 45 per cent but the hens are still laying better than usual for this time of the year. So it can be seen that if plenty of chicken feed can be raised and enough feed for the cows the farmers here will still have a fair income even if there is no corn for sale.

The pastures are full of feed and cattle are doing well both in the fields and at market. In former years when drier weather prevailed cattle perhaps laid on more fat early in the season than they have this year. The grass has been washy to a certain extent but from this time on should be mature enough to make more meat. There were fewer flies during June than I remember of having seen in Kansas during that month, but they have arrived in full force since July came in. So far they are nearly all of the black Texas variety. The big greenhead horsefly is scarce, considering the wetness of the summer, but this is due to the last four dry years which about cleaned out this variety of pest.

But if cattle have not been laying on quite so much weight as the quantity of feed and the absence of flies would indicate they should, there can be no complaint on the score of the dairy end of the business. The usual June conditions have continued right on into July and our milk cows, the most of which were fresh last winter, are still giving a full flow of milk. In fact, since July arrived they have increased their milk flow. The dairy business is getting more of a hold here than ever. Perhaps there is no part of the West better suited to dairying than this locality for here we have the broadleaf prairie pasture at its best. When a man is milking from 8 to 12 cows, as many of our neighbors are doing, and when he has at the same time from 150 to 300 hens shelling out eggs, he does not feel a short crop as does the man who makes his living by raising grain to sell on the market.

The cool, damp weather must agree with the laying hens as well as with the cows giving milk, for never before have our hens laid so well late in the



Water in the Jug.

season as they are laying this year. There has been no intense heat to hurt egg quality and for that reason, or some other, egg prices are the best I remember for this time of the year. Most egg buyers are now paying 14 cents a dozen, straight case count. Not so many years ago eggs at this time of the year brought from 3 to 5 cents a dozen. Shippers now handle eggs much better and quicker than they used to and farmers take better care of the product when it is worth 14 cents a dozen instead of 3 or 5.

Our local Grange got in a car of flour and feed this week, buying from the mill at Burlington, our county seat, which goes to show that after all the Grangers believe in patronizing home industries. The flour, the best high patent made from old wheat, was laid down in Gridley for \$1.55 a sack. The bran cost 95 cents and show that after all the Grangers believe in patronizing home industries. The flour, the best high patent made from old wheat, was laid down in Gridley for \$1.55 a sack. The bran cost 95 cents and feed and flour were all of the best quality. The Gridley merchants evidently believe in meeting competition for on the day our car arrived in Gridley they were selling flour for \$1.55 a sack although all other nearby towns were charging from \$1.75 to \$1.80. So it can be seen that Gridley was a good place to buy old wheat flour last week both for Grangers and other folks.

From Colony, Kan., comes an inquiry regarding the sowing of bluegrass and White clover for pasture. The kind of bluegrass is not given but from the combination with White clover I should judge that Kentucky bluegrass was meant. To get a full pasture sod of this mixture requires considerable time in ordinary seasons. If immediate pasture is wanted I would rather start this fall by sowing on land prepared as for wheat, 1/2 bushel of English bluegrass seed to the acre, sowing as near September 1 as possible. Then, next spring, sow on this grass field 3 or 4 pounds to the acre of a mixture of Red clover, White clover and Kentucky bluegrass and harrow it in. The Red clover will make a good show within a year or so but later the White clover and Kentucky bluegrass will take possession gradually if soil and season are favorable. None of these tame grasses is so well suited to supply pasture in Kansas in summer as our native prairie grass. It would be good policy to have a pasture of this native grass to supplement the tame grass during July and August. Both Kentucky and English bluegrass will make good pasture even during the middle of the summer providing there

is plenty of rain; but that is something we do not always have at that time.

If an intended pasture is sown to Kentucky bluegrass and White clover alone the chances are that considerable time would elapse before a good pasture sod was formed. For this reason I am recommending the English bluegrass. That grass is very hardy and, sown this fall, it should provide plenty of pasture by May 1, next year. This variety of bluegrass will hold in good condition for about four years. By that time the mixture of Red and White clover and Kentucky bluegrass should be ready to take its place. On this farm Red clover sown on bluegrass sod had so taken possession that by the end of the second year the field looked as if it had been sown to clover.

The dark limestone soil which our inquirer has is well suited to the growth of all these grasses. All that is needed to insure success is a fair amount of rain and a good seedbed to start with. The sooner the ground can be plowed the better; if grass starts before September 1 use a disk to keep the growth down. This puts the land in excellent condition for the grass seed which should be sown with a press drill. The amount of stock that such a pasture should carry would depend altogether on the rainfall. Used in connection with prairie pasture in the hottest part of summer it should lengthen the pasture season by fully two months.

If all this hay is to be put up before cold weather sets in, work on it must begin soon. For instance, one neighbor has a contract to put up 700 acres and at the start he intended to do the work with his own force. Now it is evident that he will have to have outside help. Another neighbor who has all the farm work at home one man should do is engaged to mow 320 acres of prairie hay. So it goes; it is plain to be seen that the latter part of the season may be a busy one.

Most of the oats have been cut this week. The straw is heavy and there seems to be considerable grain in it although it is evident that rust has done much damage. In one field which we cut about 25 per cent of the straw was down but the binder picked up the most of this. These down oats were only partly filled. The wonder is that with so much rain and so many wet mornings oats have stood up as well as they have. The cool, cloudy weather is what saved them.

The rain appears to be a story which is run three times a week and of which the installments never fail. This week, which ends July 17, brought the usual amount but so distributed that farmers managed to get in two days' work in the fields. So far all the second crop of alfalfa which has been cut has been wet.

It is generally thought among hay men that the market for prairie hay is to be a low one this year but if weather matters continue as they are it is possible that good well cured hay may yet sell for a high price. So far no alfalfa has been saved in a marketable condition and the time is here when prairie haying should be in full swing. There is an immense acreage of hay here to put up and the crop on this acreage is the largest in years and still growing. The problem now is to get weather in which to cure it.

### Farmers Getting Together

Four co-operative associations of farmers and a county agricultural association were among the charters granted last week by the state charter board. They were:

- Medicine Lodge Loan company, Medicine Lodge, \$10,000.
- Gray County Agricultural association, Cimarron, \$5,000.
- Kanorado Co-operative association, Kanorado, \$10,000.
- Farmers Union Co-operative Shipping and Business association, Bogue, \$10,000.
- Farmers Co-operative Business association, Grainfield, \$10,000.
- Farmers Union Co-operative Shipping association, Barnes, \$10,000.

One of the best chore boys a farmer can get is a gasoline engine. Any farmer who has used an engine six months or a year wonders how in the world he ever got along without it.

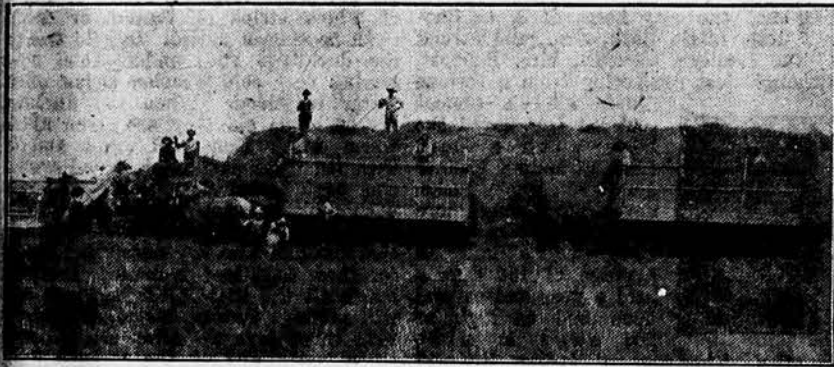


"Most of the Oats Have Been Cut This Week. The Straw is Heavy and Contains Much Grain."

# A 30-Bushel Wheat Yield

Kharkov Has Been Proved Best for Western Kansas

BY ESTHER L. HILL



WE HAVE just finished cutting our wheat. Here in Pratt county wheat is of the finest quality, and will yield much better than usual. Most of the wheat will grade 60 pounds to the bushel, and the yield on this farm will average between 25 and 30 bushels for the 460 acres. All the farmers in this wheat country have large fields, none less than 160 acres and many have 640 acres in wheat.

Most of the wheat is cut with headers; in many places two headers may be seen running in one field. When the wheat is heavy, as it is this year, each header crew consists of 10 men: One man to run the header, two to stack, one to clean up around the stacks, and six men to run the barges. There are three barges, with two men in each. We give six horses to the header, which cuts the wheat just low enough to get all the heads and elevates it into the barge. The wheat is then hauled to the stack.

The stacks are built 35 to 50 feet long, and three or four of these stacks are by side. Such a group of stacks is termed a setting, or a stack yard. There are eight of these stack yards on the east quarter of this place.

### The Average Wage.

Harvest wages average about \$4 a day for header man and for stacker, and \$2.50 for barge men and men to clean around stacks. A day consists of 10 hours' hard work, usually beginning at 7 in the morning and quitting at 7 in the evening, with two hours off at noon. A day's cutting will average 25 to 30 acres. The boarding of such a crew of hard working men is no small matter. We pay a woman \$1.50 a day as assistant, or \$2.50 a day for one who can take entire charge of kitchen and dining room. When these crews are boarded by the day it costs 30 cents a meal for each man.

### Brickbats and Bouquets

I have been a reader of your paper for a number of years and enjoy it very much. I always read the page by Harley Hatch about the first. I do not see how I could get along without the Farmers Mail and Breeze now, there are so many pieces that alone are worth the price of the paper.

Kansas is surely a great state in which to live. I was born in Washington county nearly 29 years ago and have spent the most of my time on a farm ever since. This is a good corn country but owing to the dry season, last year, more wheat was sown than usual. The wheat and oats are a heavy crop. Of course we have had too much rain this year, and the corn is a little weedy, but the prospect is good for the heaviest yield in years. Rent here is rather high. Most farmers own their farms. Anyone looking for a home will do well to buy in Kansas the land of good soil and lots of rain.  
Palmer, Kan. Roy Haworth.

I sent you, a while ago, a paper on the rural school problem without, however, any expectations of seeing it in print. Our so-called agricultural papers have as their primary object the promotion of the interests of the commercial class. When these papers advocate cheaper money for farmers the system advocated contemplates subjection to banks or private dealers in money or funds to finance it. Anything else would savor of class legislation. The

The harvest season always calls thousands of men to this country. Many are genuine hoboes, but most of them are good, honest men who really want to work. Many are college boys who are trying to make money to take them through school. And many are boys from Oklahoma and Missouri who have laid by their corn and come out to make a little extra money, see the country, and gain a little experience.

So much has been said this summer about the trouble the I. W. W.'s probably would cause that every farmer has been on his guard; but in this locality they have given no trouble at all.

There is not much corn raised in this section. Some kafir, a little maize, and some feterita was planted this spring. All these crops were cultivated once before harvest began, and now look well. Oats made an extra crop this year. While other parts of the state have been having floods this part has been having just enough rain to make the oats and wheat fill better than ever.

### How the College Helped.

Last year the Kansas State Agricultural college sent about a bushel each of four different varieties of purebred wheat to be tried out on this farm with the Kharkov wheat, which we have raised for the last six years. We drilled the different kinds of seed in rows a half mile long, side by side, all the ground prepared exactly the same and at the same time. At harvest time a man from the college cut samples from the different varieties. They threshed out and tested these samples at the college, and found that the Kharkov out-yielded all the others by almost 2 bushels to the acre. We have thought for several years that the Kharkov wheat was best fitted for the conditions found here in the Middle West, and we were glad of the opportunity to try it out.

national and regional banking systems are not called into question although they are glaring examples of paternalism in government.

The farmer, unable to regulate the price of his produce on the market, and subject to pay for tools and store goods the values placed on them by the commercial class, is steadily losing out to this class, as is evidenced by the farm mortgage.

The urban dweller looks with contempt upon the poor facilities of the rural schools and attributes them to the penurious disposition of the farmer, designating him as a tight-wad. When he would make defense the newspapers posing as his friend close their columns against him.

When enclosing stamps for the return of my manuscript I was not aware that you were destitute of fixed principles or possessed of definite convictions as a guide in shaping your journalistic work; otherwise I should have retained the stamps.

Man is apt to reflect his environment. When John Swinton was called upon at a banquet to respond to the toast, "The Independent Press," he declared in response that there was no such thing as an independent press, that journalists were mere jumping jacks—other men pulled the strings and they danced; that they were literary mountebanks; that should they publish their honest sentiments they would find themselves out of jobs.

However, I admire your candor. More than 50 years ago I heard a wit declare

that there were three kinds of poor in the world: The Lord's poor, the devil's poor, and the poor devils. I place you in the latter class. J. M. Stoke.  
West Plains, Mo.

I see in the Farmers Mail and Breeze many things that set farmers to thinking, and show them the importance of economy in the management of their state affairs. Your governor is interested in the farmers, the taxpayers, the owners of real estate. Good people, well paid, in his rule, and may it be carried out in every state.

A good, well disposed, honorable public servant is one that should be employed. These men are worth good salaries in every walk of life. You cannot get them unless the pay is enough to interest them.

I have used your papers for advertising and have found them trustworthy; papers with responsibility enough behind them to be pullers. I am surprised to see that while your publisher, Mr. Capper, is governor he is still on the ground with the land owner, the taxpayer. The article on page 6 of the issue of July 17 should make every man and woman in your state cling closely to him, and give him the right hand of fellowship for the fine work he is doing for good government in Kansas. You have the right man in the right place. I hope he may have the strength to carry out his high ideals, and that he will be backed and encouraged by the people of his state. Wright Hall.  
Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

The only part that interests me is McNeal's part. I most heartily agree with him on nearly everything and the rest on principle. The part telling us farmers how to raise horses and hogs and how to farm; yes, and the women how to raise chickens—we people right down at the actual work know more about it than some one can tell us on paper. We don't mean to say we know it all for we learn something new almost every day by actual experience. I try to plan my work for days; yes, weeks and even months ahead, and lots of times I have to change my plans altogether for the best. Now how would it be if I had it all written down as I planned and followed it? That is what the Farmers Mail and Breeze is trying to teach us. Boys, one year's actual experience on the farm with your father is worth more than a lifetime's reading of farm papers.

A great many writers tell us why we have failures in crops. In my mind I doubt whether they ever stuck a plow in the ground and perhaps never have seen one except at a distance. I was born and reared on a farm in Iowa. I was taught thoroughly how to raise corn. Here in Kansas it has to be worked a little differently, but the same principles have to be followed and I have made some complete failures. It wasn't the lack of cultivation which we are told. The ground is as fine and mellow as could be, but the mellowness was dry dust. Now if some of the writers will tell us how to get moisture when we need it they will be telling us something we will be willing to pay any price for.

I feel as if I were a friend to Mr. Capper whether I take the Farmers Mail and Breeze or not.

R. W. Marshall.

Runnymede, Kan.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is the most impartial to reader and advertiser of any paper I read, and I read nine. To read Harley Hatch's letter is a rest and a relief. He tells the truth regardless of whether it hurts him and his locality. I subscribe for four copies of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for my foremen.

J. R. Hays.

Box 56, Great Bend, Kan.

### School Term Too Short

Patrons of the Lane high school, one of the formerly accredited high schools in Franklin county, want the school accredited again. Petitions are before the county superintendent asking a special school meeting to consider the matter. A majority of the patrons voted last spring to go back to an eight months' school and dismiss one high school teacher, which lost Lane its credit.

When plowing the orchard, wrap the plow traces and the ends of the whiplow trees to prevent bruising the bark of fruit trees. Even a small bruise of this nature may result in the death of a valuable tree.



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**Pays for a Home With Ducks**

**Mrs. Bennett Did It in Two Years With Indian Runners**

BY VICTOR H. SCHOFFELMAYER

WHEN sudden misfortune threatened the cozy home of J. L. Bennett, Little Rock, Ark., and struck at the family's security, Mrs. Bennett, although just recovering from a serious illness which almost cost her life, saved the home with a small flock of Indian Runner ducks. The ducks, never numbering more than 69 layers at a time, have laid an average of 154 eggs a bird a year and several hens laid as high as 200 eggs in nine months. The eggs of Indian Runners are in great demand in sanitariums, where they command 35 cents a dozen in summer and 40 cents in winter. Grown females sell for \$1.50 to \$3 each and day-old ducklings bring 25 cents. Mrs. Bennett surprised herself with the success of her flock. She invested in seven ducks and a drake two years ago. The hens did not start laying till late October, 1913, from which time on they have averaged an income of nearly \$5 a duck a year. An idea of the expense of operating a small duck farm may be gathered from Mrs. Bennett's records showing that 69 ducks and 12 drakes during the highest feeding period last winter cost only about 20 cents a day. During the spring, summer and fall the cost of maintenance is about 15 cents a day for the flock.

The Bennetts are city dwellers, Mr. Bennett being a member of the Little Rock police force. Up till two years ago Mrs. Bennett's health was not good. Doctors' bills and an expensive operation placed the little home in jeopardy. With her recovery, Mrs. Bennett struck upon the Indian Runner duck idea. She determined to help carry the burden of clearing the home. Almost from the beginning the experiment paid handsomely. After two years, the Bennett home stands clear. The flock of 69 females, in March, 1915, laid 1,453 eggs, or 121 dozen. In February, they laid 1,157 eggs. There were days when a duck laid two eggs. A look into Mrs. Bennett's carefully kept record book shows the following result:

Seven ducks, November, 1913, 84 eggs; December, 107; January, 94; February, 95 eggs.

Twelve ducks, March, 1914, 298 eggs; 13 ducks, April, 333 eggs; May, 348; June, 12 ducks, one having died, 240 eggs; July, 213; August, 123; September, 118; October, 240; November, 359; December, 238 eggs.

Sixty-nine ducks, January, 1915, 341 eggs; February, 1,157; March, 1,453; April, 706 eggs from 55 ducks, the others having been sold at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$3 each.

The Indian Runner duck egg is different in flavor from the average duck egg. It has no decided or unpleasant flavor. It is considered very palatable by epicures. For persons who are in need of highly albuminous food these duck eggs are recommended by physicians. The eggs are large, pure white, and usually weigh 3 ounces. Certain stores are eager to receive Indian Runner eggs to supply a discriminating trade.

Mrs. Bennett found that high egg production and large quantities of sprouted oats went together. As soon as the green feed was cut down the egg yield was lowered. She calls attention to this because green feed is so much cheaper than grain feed.

Mrs. Bennett's ducks are housed in comfortable sheds made of boxes and lumber at a small cost. Each house, measuring about 5 by 8 feet and 5 feet high, accommodates 20 ducks. There are no roosts. The floor of the 20 by 30-foot runway and of the house is kept covered with clean rice straw, being removed as soon as it is wet or dirty. This is one of the important measures to observe. A two-foot fence is all that is necessary to keep the ducks in the yard. They do not need a pond, but if there is water on the premises they will enjoy it.

Mrs. Bennett hatches the little ducks with incubators, although she sometimes rents hens under which she sets the eggs. Home-made hovers and brood-

ers are made of goods boxes, to the lid of which strips of flannel or woolen cloth have been nailed. In cold weather the ducklings run under this cover. During very cold weather a jug of hot water is added. When the ducklings are 36 hours old they are given all the warm water they will drink and are then fed three parts stale bread crumbs, one part boiled egg yolk, moistened with milk or water, making a crumbly mixture, a little sand and powdered charcoal and also dry oatmeal. Feeding for three days in this manner every two hours all the little birds will eat clean will produce thrifty ducks. During the next three days the birds are fed every three hours, and on the seventh day a mash of wheat bran, corn meal, shorts, bone meal, sand and chick grit is served. This is given until the ducks are 4 weeks old. Mrs. Bennett keeps pure drinking water before the flock. She uses home-made appliances constructed in such a manner that the ducks cannot pollute the water. Drinking pans must be deep enough to let the birds immerse their eyes. It is important, says Mrs. Bennett, that the flock has plenty of shade.

The most favorable time for hatching is May and June. All that is needed is to insure plenty of moisture to the eggs by sprinkling them at night while the hens are sitting on them. This will avoid danger of chilling.

Mrs. Bennett's ducks supplied the table with eggs and meat every month in the year. The drakes, fattened, make delicious roast duck. Old fowls also are fattened. In baking, Mrs. Bennett found that four Indian Runner eggs took the place of six hen eggs.

"I have found Indian Runner ducks profitable," Mrs. Bennett told the writer. "They are more easily cared for than chickens. Last January I kept 69



The Home That Ducks Paid For.

layers and 12 drakes for 30 days on 5 bushels of sprouted oats costing me only \$3.50. I pour hot water over a handful of alfalfa meal and then pour the tea over a mash made of 4 parts wheat bran, 2 parts shorts, 2 parts bone meal, 1 part oil meal, 1 part beef scrap and 1/4 part coarse sand. Into this mash I also throw table scraps. Lettuce and onion blades chopped fine are one of the best green feeds. In cold weather I warm the mash. On cold nights in winter I feed the ducks whole corn, allowing them to eat all they want. The fawn colored variety, in my opinion, is the best although the white and English penciled are also good."

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# How Dirty Is Unclean Milk?

## Open Pails With Flaring Sides Catch Lots of Filth

BY R. R. GRAVES

IT IS generally known that unpleasant flavors may result in milk from certain foods, such as turnips, garlic, wild onions, moldy hay and damaged silage. Such flavors are due to volatile oils contained in the foods. While such foods are being digested these volatile oils are eliminated rapidly through the various excretory channels. Usually these flavors are most marked while the milk is warm, and do not increase with the age of the milk. If such feeds are fed 8 or 10 hours before milking there is little danger of flavoring the milk. Recently we fed kale to a few cows while milking but could not detect the flavor in the milk; when the kale was fed 1 1/2 or 2 hours before milking the flavor was very noticeable. Some medicines, such as opium, purgative salts, iodine, and potassium iodide are excreted in the milk and will produce an abnormal flavor.

Perhaps bad flavors and odors in milk more frequently result from absorption than from any other cause. Cans of warm milk left in the cow barn quickly absorb barn, silage or feed odors. Milk set to cool in tanks containing foul water, or poured into ill-smelling cans will quickly give off a disagreeable odor. Sometimes bad odors are due to

milking. The dirt which fell into the dish was transferred to a weighing tube. The udder was then washed and the operation repeated, the dirt falling from the washed udder being also transferred to the weighing tube. Both tubes were placed in a desiccator for 24 hours and then weighed on a chemical balance. After 60 trials of this kind it was determined that from udders that were apparently clean 3 1/2 times as much dirt fell before they were washed as fell from the same udder after being washed. From udders that were soiled 22 times as much dirt fell before washing as from the same udder after washing. From udders that were muddy 94 times as much dirt fell from the unwashed udder as from the washed udder.

For several years producers of certified milk have been in the habit of clipping the flanks and udders of the cows, believing that the filth would be less likely to stick to them. The New York Experiment station announced the results of an experiment, a short time ago, that shows this practice does not aid in the production of cleaner milk. There seems to be some doubt as to the correctness of this conclusion, however. It is hoped that experiments now under



The Clean Milk Pail Is Getting to Be as Important as the Full Milk Pail—These Pails Admit Little Dust.

bacterial action, but these do not appear usually in less than 12 hours, and even longer if the milk is kept at a low temperature. Sometimes the mixed milk of an entire herd will be made unfit for use because the milk of one cow is off flavor.

The appearance of sediment in the milk is an indication that the milk is dirty, and such milk will have a high bacterial content. The absence of sediment, however, does not mean that the bacterial content will be low. Experiments show that the common wire gauze strainer removes more than half of the sediment, also that the clarifier or the separator will remove almost all of the sediment. This does not mean, however, that the bacteria have been removed, nor that the milk will have any better keeping qualities. The milk simply is a little more appetizing to look at when the sediment is removed.

A few years ago the Illinois station carried on an interesting experiment to determine the actual amount of dirt likely to fall into open-top pails during the process of milking. A glazed dish 11 inches in diameter was placed on top of a milk pail, and for 4 1/2 minutes, the average time of milking, the milk went through all the motions of milking without drawing any milk. The amount of dirt that fell into the dish was approximately the same as would have fallen into the pail when actually

way will aid in deciding the desirability or undesirability of this practice.

It is doubtful if any one advance in the dairy industry has been of greater aid in producing clean milk than the advent of the covered pail. The old-fashioned wide open pail with its sides flaring out at the top seems to have been designed especially with the idea of catching all the dirt possible. Experiments carried on by Stocking in the college barn at the Washington Agricultural college, where the sanitary conditions were good, indicated that milk drawn into an open pail contained from 6 to 6 1/2 times the bacteria of milk drawn into a covered pail. In a barn where conditions were not so favorable, but still above the average, the milk drawn into the open pail contained 20 times the number of germs contained in the milk drawn into the covered pail; while in a barn where the conditions were very bad the milk in the open pail contained 33 times as many bacteria as the milk drawn into the covered pail.

Whether or not it is desirable to use a strainer in the covered pail seems to depend on the form of the strainer. In one experiment the strainer cloth over a copper gauze increased the bacterial content of the milk, while in strainers where dirt does not fall where it will be struck by succeeding streams of milk the cloth seems to lower the bacterial content.

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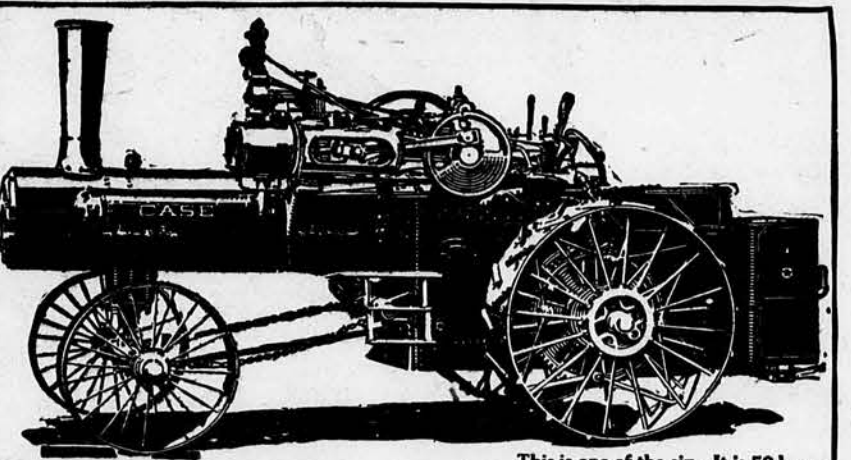
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# Drinks for a Summer Day

Fruit Juices May Be Combined in Almost Endless Variety to Form a Refreshing Warm Weather Beverage

**S**UPPOSE it's a hot July Sunday. There are some such, you know, even this year. You are sitting on the porch, with your coat off and your sleeves rolled up. The screen door clicks and your wife appears on the porch bearing in her hands a tray. On the side of the tray is a steaming cup of coffee and on the other end is a glass of lemonade in which the ice tinkles against the glass. Which will you take?



Why use hot drinks in summer? The lemonade that wife makes is not the only refreshing summer drink. There are many others. Coffee, cocoa, or tea can be iced; and there is an abundance of special recipes.

Lemonade such as wife makes requires 1 quart of water, 1/2 cup of sugar, and 3 lemons. Make a sirup of the sugar and part of the water; add lemon juice and the rest of the water. Ice the drink, and serve it with a thin slice of lemon or a candied cherry.

Then there is another lemonade, still more delicious. Take 2 pounds best granulated sugar, 3 quarts of water, 1 quart good mineral water, juice of 8 lemons, 2 large cups of sliced strawberries. Stir well, and add 2 quarts of shaved ice.

If a sirup is kept on hand for sweetening it will save waiting for the sugar to dissolve. The sirup is made by boiling sugar with water; 1 cup sugar to a pint of water is a good proportion. Put it in bottles, and add it to fruit juices and water as needed.

There seems no end to the pleasing combinations of fruit juices that may be made. Several fruit juices put together usually are known as punch, instead of "ade." As a foundation for almost any punch one may use 8 oranges, 4 lemons, 1/2 cup sugar, and enough water to make 1 gallon. Squeeze the juice from the fruit and strain it. Add a sirup made of the sugar and part of the water, then add the rest of the water. With the addition of another fruit juice you have the kind of punch desired. Cherry, grape, plum, and strawberry make good flavors.

At an evening gathering this summer the punch served seemed especially refreshing. The recipe was in the proportion of 1 lemon, 1/2 orange, 2 teaspoons ginger ale, 2 teaspoons grape juice, 2 teaspoons pineapple juice, scant 1/2 cup sugar, 1 pint water. This amount makes about 4 glasses. The refreshing quality, the hostess explained, lay partly in the ginger ale, which is a combination of ginger and carbonated water and can be bought at any drug store.

Then there is mint julep, which need not include all the ingredients said to be used by the "Kentucky colonel." It is merely a fruit punch flavored with mint. Take 1 quart water, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup strawberry juice, 1 cup orange juice, juice of 8 lemons, 12 sprigs fresh mint, 1 1/2 cups boiling water. Make a sirup by boiling the quart of water and the sugar 20 minutes. Separate the mint into pieces, add to the 1 1/2 cups of boiling water, cover, let stand in a warm place 5 minutes, strain, and add to the sirup. Add the fruit juices, and cool. Pour into a punch bowl and chill with a large piece of ice. Dilute with water. Garnish with fresh mint leaves and whole strawberries, if strawberries are in season.

Iced tea is good flavored with mint. Pour a coffee cupful of boiling water over a teaspoonful of tea leaves and let stand 3 to 5 minutes. Strain the tea and chill. Sweeten slightly, and pour into a big glass of crushed ice holding 3 bruised mint leaves.

Russian tea may be made simply from 1 pint lemonade and 1 pint of tea, iced. Iced coffee is another refreshing summer drink.

Raspberry juice when diluted and slightly sweetened is very delicious. Grape juice is also good when served cold on summer days. It may be canned at home or bought in bottles of various sizes.

Grape nectar requires 1 cup grape juice, 1 lemon, 1 orange, 4 tablespoons sugar,

and a pint of water. Combine the water, sugar, lemon and orange juice, add the grape juice, and chill.

Another fruit punch, good for any time of year, calls for the juice of 6 lemons, 2 cups water, 1 pound sugar, chopped rind of 1 lemon, 2 bananas sliced fine, 1 grated pineapple, 1/2 bottle maraschino cherries, 2 quarts apollinaris water. Make a sirup of the sugar and 2 cups water, add the bananas, lemon rind and pineapple and let stand several hours, then strain. Add the lemon juice, the cherries, and the apollinaris water, chill, and serve.

## No Trouble To Dry Corn

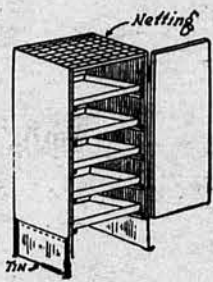
Will some of the Farmers Mail and Breeze readers tell me how they have dried sweet corn successfully? I also would like a recipe for wax bean pickles.—Reader, Osage City, Kan.

Corn for drying should be picked just before it is needed. It should be fully grown, but still full of milk that will run quickly when a grain is crushed. Husk and silk, and drop for a few minutes into a kettle or boiler of boiling water and cook until the milk will no longer run; then cut from the cob, not too deep or bits of the cob will be taken off with the grain. Scrape the tips of the grains from the cob, and put to dry at once.

Corn can be dried successfully spread on tables in the sun. Unless tables can be washed perfectly clean the corn should be spread out on muslin, shallow and evenly, if possible not more than one or two grains deep. Protect from the flies with mosquito netting. If a stick is nailed at each corner and the mosquito netting stretched over it will be better; netting laid flat on the corn is of little value. Three boards supported at each end make a good table. Stir the corn once or twice a day. Take it in each evening before dew falls, and spread out again in the morning. When perfectly dry give a good heating in the oven, being careful it does not scorch, and put away closely tied in paper bags.

Corn and all fruits may also be dried in the house, using heat from the stove. The illustration shows a dryer that is set on top of the stove. The plan of this dryer, which has been on hand for several weeks awaiting corn time for publication, was sent by Mrs. Valentine Schneible of Rome, N. Y. Mrs. Schneible says:

"We have often dried half a bushel of sliced apples after supper. My dryer cost me 95 cents, including box 15 cents, netting 70 cents, hinges for door 10 cents. To make one like it get a box large enough so one end will fit nicely on the top of your cook stove; remove both ends and one side, and make a tight fitting door for the open side. Get a sheet of tin 7 inches wide and long enough to extend around three sides of the box, and put it on so it will come up 3 inches inside of box, leaving the side under the door open. Get four pieces of iron suitable for legs and fasten them firmly, one at each corner inside the box, letting them come level with the tin at the bottom. Then nail cleats inside the box for the trays to rest on, putting them so the trays will be 5 inches apart. For the trays make wooden frames from 1 by 1 1/2-inch stuff and tack on galvanized wire netting for the bottom. Cover the top with wire screen to keep out flies. The heat of the stove will pass up through the trays and out at the top, because of the draft caused by the open space under the door. Make the trays so they can be removed easily to fill and empty."



## Canning the Pea Crop

Will some reader tell me how to can peas at home?—Mrs. M. D. N., Penokee, Kan. The method of canning all vegetables

with a canning machine was described in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of July 10. Peas and other vegetables may also be canned by cooking in the wash boiler. This method is fully described in Bulletin 359, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture; the bulletin is free to all who ask for it. By this method the peas are packed into pint or quart glass cans, with a teaspoonful of salt, and water to fill. The rubbers are put on cans and the tops laid on loosely. A rack consisting of cross pieces of lath is made for the boiler, so the cans will not touch the bottom. Then the cans are put in, with 3 or 4 inches of cold water. The cans should not touch. Bring to a boil and cook for an hour after the water begins boiling, then tighten the lids of cans. If you are using screw-top cans screw the tops down tight; if you have spring-tops snap the spring; then set the cans aside until the next day.

The second day loosen the lids but be very careful not to take them off, and cook as you did the first day; at the end of the cooking tighten the lids. The third day do exactly as you did the second day, then set away in a dark, cool place. All vegetables, corn included, may be canned this way, and although it takes some time it is a safe rule to follow.

## HOME DRESSMAKING

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

The pattern for dressing sack 6868 is in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. The cap is included in pattern. Dress 6861 is in five sizes for girls 6 to 14 years.



Box-pleated skirt 7329 is cut in one piece. Seven sizes, 22 to 34 inches waist measure.

Dress 7331 is for girls 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. There is a separate guimpe.

Dress 7332 is in six sizes, for women 34 to 44 inches bust measure. It has a four-gore skirt and separate guimpe.

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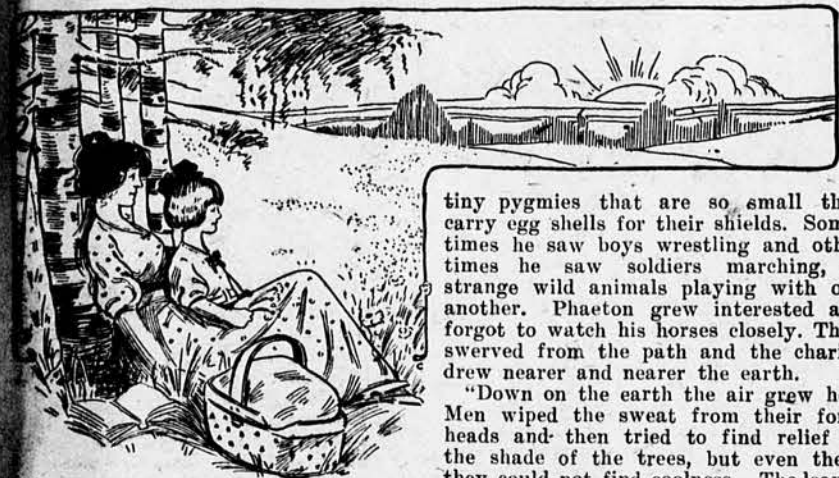
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# When the Sun Left Its Path

## Here Is Another Story Aunt Anne Told Betty

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS



"ISN'T IT a beautiful sunset, Aunt Anne?" cried Betty eagerly, as they reached the top of the hill. "It looks as if the fairies had been painting the sky. Do you suppose the rainbow is the fairies' box of colors, and that some little boy fairy got tired and spilled all the lovely pink out over those clouds there?"

"I don't know, dear. It's a pretty fancy," Aunt Anne answered smiling. "Suppose we sit down on this soft grass here while I tell you an old, old story about the sun. Would you like that?"

So Betty sat down beside Aunt Anne, with the sunset light in their faces, and the story began.

"In the long-ago time before even the very wise men knew that the sun is a huge ball and our earth is a smaller ball that revolves in a circle around it, folks used to think the sun was a fiery chariot driven by the god of light who was named Apollo. His shining white horses had wings and there were wings on the wheels of his chariot so that it went through the skies as swiftly as an arrow. Every morning when the first pale gray light crept over the sleeping earth, Apollo left his palace and climbed into his fiery chariot. A beautiful maiden named Aurora opened the gates for the chariot to pass through, and her rosy fingers turned the clouds pink as she touched them.

"All through the morning Apollo drove his chariot, going higher and higher till he reached the top of the sky and men on earth said it was noon-day. Then Apollo turned his chariot and drove down the sky to the gates of the evening out beyond the western waters.

"Now Apollo had a son named Phaeton and this little boy must have been very much like little boys now, for he thought the most glorious thing in the world would be to drive his father's horses. You see Phaeton was too little to know it was hard work to drive the sun chariot. It seemed like good sport to him, for the winged horses never needed the touch of a whip, and the chariot glided through the air as lightly as a bird. Phaeton teased and teased his father to let him drive the chariot, but always Apollo said no.

"Then Phaeton grew cross and sulky just as some naughty boys—and girls, too—do now. He wouldn't play with his golden ball or any of his other toys and he made everyone around him unhappy because he couldn't have what he wanted. At last Apollo could hold out no longer, and told Phaeton he might drive the sun chariot just for one day, but that he must be very careful to keep the horses in the right track and not let them go too close to the earth. Phaeton promised readily, for he had no idea how hard a promise it would be to keep.

"Everything went beautifully at first, for Phaeton was proud of his trust and meant to show his father how carefully he could drive. The chariot wheels did not even graze the gate as he drove through, and he held the reins so firmly the winged horses did not know their real master was not driving as usual. Oh, it was glorious to ride in the sun chariot! The fresh breezes brushed Phaeton's cheeks, and the earth lay spread out beneath him like a wonderful picture. Men and women, as they came out of their houses and started about their day's work looked like the

tiny pygmies that are so small they carry egg shells for their shields. Sometimes he saw boys wrestling and other times he saw soldiers marching, or strange wild animals playing with one another. Phaeton grew interested and forgot to watch his horses closely. They swerved from the path and the chariot drew nearer and nearer the earth.

"Down on the earth the air grew hot. Men wiped the sweat from their foreheads and then tried to find relief in the shade of the trees, but even there they could not find coolness. The leaves of the trees withered and the grass grew dry and shriveled. Then the fountains and springs stopped their bubbling till there was nothing except drying mud where the cool waters had been, but still the fiery sun chariot drew nearer the earth. The water in the rivers and the seas grew boiling hot and the faces of the people turned brown and then black in the scorching heat. A great clamor arose on earth and men and women cried aloud for the gods to help them. Phaeton tried to turn his horses, but he could not, for they had grown frightened at the clamor and would not obey the touch of the reins.

"Then the clamor grew so loud it reached to high Olympus, the great home of the gods, and Jupiter heard. He looked towards the earth to see what was the trouble. The sun chariot was headed toward the earth and there seemed no way to stop it. Jupiter hurled his mighty thunderbolts and dark clouds came between the sky and the earth. The heat was checked and the earth was saved, but poor, naughty Phaeton fell from the chariot down to the earth below."

"Did it hurt him?" cried Betty. "Oh, Aunt Anne, Phaeton wasn't killed, was he?"

"No, not exactly," answered Aunt Anne. "He fell into a river and the soft waters broke the force of his fall so that he wasn't really hurt, but he had been too naughty to live in the sky again, so he had to stay there in the river. Maybe he was turned into one of the shiny little fishes that dart through the cool waters, for the streams cooled again, and the springs and fountains flowed as usual, but the people who had been turned black never got white again, and their children's children are black even to this day. Phaeton had a friend named Cygnus who loved him so he went down to the river to hunt for him. For days and days Cygnus watched the waters sadly, till the gods felt sorry for him and turned him into a beautiful white swan, and when you see the swans at the park bend their graceful necks till their heads dip down into the water, you may think it is Cygnus looking for his friend Phaeton."

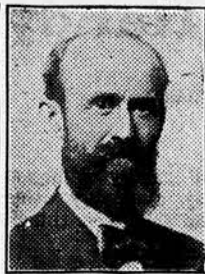
"I'll remember," Betty said dreamily, "and I'll think of Phaeton and Apollo when I see the sun, too. 'Why, where is the sun, Aunt Anne?' she added. 'Has it set already?'"

"Sure enough, it has," cried Aunt Anne as she rose quickly from her grassy seat. "It is nearly dark, already. Come, Betty dear, we must hurry or we'll be too late for supper."

### A Good Chair Exercise

This is an amusing new stunt for boys or girls and one that provides splendid training for the muscles. Lay a chair prone on the floor with the back up. Have a friend at the back of the chair to hold the back up, when the performance begins. Hitch the heels under the first round of the chair next the floor, with back to back of chair; stiffen the muscles, bending gradually, and touch the chair with the back of the head. This must be accomplished without bending any of the joints except those in the back and without touching the chair with the hands.

A little ensilage at night through the summer time brings good returns.



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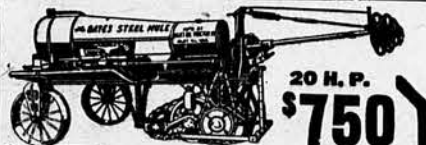
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## Manson Campbell Now Makes Startling Statement To Wheat Growers

### Claims Graded and Cleaned Wheat Seed Never Fails to Increase Crop by Five to Fourteen Bu. Per Acre

Manson Campbell, the author of the Chatham System, whom many people consider the greatest living crop expert, has started the wheat growing sections of the country with the statement that the man who fails to grade and clean his fall seed wheat pays a fearful penalty—never less than five bushels per acre and in some cases the loss is as high as 14 bushels per acre.

Were it not for Mr. Campbell's proven judgment in matters of practical farming, such a claim would pass unheeded by the great multitude of wheat growers who read this paper. But facts are facts and Mr. Campbell seems to have collected ample proof from actual wheat and oat growers.

Speaking upon this important subject, Mr. Campbell recently said: "In spite of the fact that hundreds of thousands of farmers are cleaning and grading their seed wheat very profitably, others continue along the old line and as a result take a fearful loss each year at harvest. I recently decided to learn the exact figures and so I got in touch with 6000 farmers who grade and clean their seed grain. Almost every one stated his average yield was 10 bu. per acre above the old way—many reported gains of 12, 13 and 14 bu. per acre; not one had failed to gain 5 bu. per acre."

Mr. Campbell is prepared not only to prove these figures correct but says he is willing to ship his latest model, Chatham Fanning Mill Grain Grader and Cleaner, to any wheat farmer for a trial. He asks no money or security unless the machine proves entirely satisfactory.

The "Chatham Fan" is known to be a reasonably priced machine and is equipped for gas or hand power. Doubtless many of our readers will want to get in touch with Mr. Campbell and try his "Chatham" machine. We understand that it not only grades and cleans Fall

Wheat, Rye, Seed Oats and Barley, but it also cleans Alfalfa, Millet, Vetch all kinds of Clover, all kinds of Grass Seeds, including Sudan and Leppederle, etc. Farmers likewise grade and clean all their spring seed with Chatham machines—Corn, Kaffir, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Cotton, Rice, etc. Certainly Mr. Campbell's statement that fall seed wheat or oats cleaned and graded means 5 to 14 more bu. of grain per acre should be investigated by every reader of this magazine. Postals and letters should be addressed to

**Manson Campbell, Pres. MANSON CAMPBELL CO. Dept. 41, Kansas City, Mo. Detroit, Mich.**

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



One jack out of every twelve dies. Estimating 1915 on the basis of the figures of 1914, farmers and stock owners of Kansas will lose 20 million dollars this year through the death of livestock. How much of this is covered by insurance?

Some Good Examples.

Some shining examples of forethought in this respect have come my way. Take the case of W. J. Price of Salina, who insured an imported Percheron stallion for \$750. The premium was \$52.50. The policy was issued the last of December, 1914. Shortly after the first of February, 1915, this animal died, and the insurance adjustment put \$735 into Mr. Price's bank account. The day before the stallion died an offer of \$850 was declined. I have seldom known an animal like this to die that couldn't have been sold the day previously. In most cases, however, the policy has just lapsed. In this instance Mr. Price had neglected nothing.

John W. Barley of Garnett, has suffered 28 losses within 14 months—a record in Kansas livestock insurance history. Mr. Barley works two sections of land in Anderson county. His policy covered horses and cattle. His premiums during the 14 months had amounted to \$371. The insurance company has paid him nearly \$2,000 within

the 14 months. In the adjustment of one of Mr. Barley's losses, he accepted an additional policy in the same company, which gave him close to the limit of 70 per cent of the total valuation of his stock.

Cholera got into the herd of Samuel Drybread of Elk City, last November. For three days he had a constant stream of losses in purebred Dueroes. He had invested \$162.50 in insurance premiums on this herd, and some for his horses. The company paid him \$900 in adjustments, which amount included \$109 paid him for the loss of one horse.

Another Start For Him.

A policy for \$2,500 is held by F. B. Crocker on 50 head of dairy cattle, constituting one of the main milk supply stations for Topeka. Within the last ten days Mr. Crocker has lost two cows and the company has paid him \$122.55. This money enabled him to replace the dead animals without increasing his investment. The premium on his policy was \$150. The company carrying his insurance had an adjuster on his farm within 24 hours after the death of each animal.

A registered 5-year-old jack was the pride of W. W. Alexander of Ottawa. Young, healthy and promising as he was, he was suddenly stricken, and died November 22. Mr. Alexander re-

ported his loss; an investigator called on him within a few days, and November 27 the company paid him \$750. Mr. Alexander also has some registered horses included in the same policy. A 5-year-old mare died of forage poisoning, and he obtained an adjustment of \$225 for this loss. Mr. Alexander had invested \$99 for his policy. Three losses have paid him \$1,200 and materially lifted the load of replacing his depleted stalls.

Now, while it chances that no one of the men I have mentioned would have gone out of business if he hadn't had his livestock insured when the animals died the fact remains just the same that their experiences are the finest kind of examples for others. I am so sure of this that I believe it my duty to tell my readers a few things about it. I feel precisely the same way about seed corn or wheat or Hessian fly. Some things we ought to talk about.

It's Common Sense.

You know as well as I do that protection in one form or other is essential to success in almost any line of business. Particularly of farming. You can't let your binder and your mower and your motor car lie around outdoors and expect them to last as long and give you as good service as you could get out of them if you built good

sheds to protect them from the elements. The same rule is true of your livestock. You house it in winter and summer alike. But, if you haven't got it covered with insurance your building protection isn't worth much.

Your livestock is the source of your income. It is what helps you make your living. Your horses are your working tools. Your cattle are your meal tickets. You couldn't farm without cattle and horses and hogs, which are the actual sources of all your profit. What good is rich soil and machinery without horses to use them?

In other words, the success of farming depends on livestock. Livestock is food, or food-producing. It is the source of life, income, prosperity and happiness.

If your house is lost, your livestock will help you get the money to build another, and likewise your barns, your machinery or any of your other property. But, if your livestock is lost, your house or your barn won't replace one colt, calf or lamb.

If you die—yourself—you'll never see much of your insurance. Your family will eat, drink and be as solemn as your conduct during life will warrant. If your cattle or hogs or horses die, and you have them insured you—yourself—get the money. Quite a difference, isn't there?

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Losses Now Paid Right on the Ground

This is a new plan of loss settlement which we are now using with splendid satisfaction to our policy holders. It means simply this: When the adjuster arrives on the ground after receiving notice of loss, and has made satisfactory adjustment, he settles and pays that loss right then and there—on the ground.

This is the greatest benefit ever offered the live stock owner. This is actual quick-action insurance—the kind you want—the kind that really makes it worth while for you to see that every animal you own is insured at once.

What more real protection, what better protection, what safer insurance, can a man have? What is more prompt, quicker—what helps you replace your lost animals sooner than this new pay-on-the-ground rule of The Topeka Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company?

Promptness is our watchword. If you will be one-half as prompt in taking the protection we offer you as we are in adjusting and paying our losses, we will both be better off.

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KANSAS.

LIST OF LOSSES PAID—Continued

Table listing various counties (Leavenworth, Lincoln, Lyon, Marion, Marshall, Miami, Montgomery, Mitchell, Neosho, Ness, Norton, Nemaha, Osage, Pottawatomie, Pawnee, Pratt, Phillips, Rush, Riley, Rice, Republic, Reno, Rooks, Saline, Shawnee, Sedgwick, Sumner, Smith, Stafford, Topeka, Washington, Wabaunsee, Wilson) and the names of individuals who received insurance payments, along with the amounts paid.

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**The other class of people** are those who cannot afford to spend from \$300 to \$500 and up for other makes of cars. The most wonderful "mud" car we have ever seen or tested, because both rear wheels grip the ground all the time; it is not as liable to skid as other cars; rides easier than many high-priced cars; has four elliptic springs, designed in France by best automobile experts; modern, high-speed, four-cylinder motor; similar cars selling by thousands in Europe; very economical, so that you can get 40 miles on gallon gasoline; tire wear very low, cost only \$6 to \$8.50 each. Positively a transportation money-saving investment, not a big waste expense. Will go 25 to 40 miles an hour; lots of seat and leg room; plenty of power and speed.

A perfectly designed, practical, modern automobile, with high speed, modern, long stroke, four-cylinder motor; easy riding, with all unnecessary parts left off.

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## Give Children Clean Water

Good School Equipment Will Do Away With Dirty Supply

BY F. R. HESSER  
Assistant Engineer State Board of Health

DURING a parade of school children in Topeka this spring a business man remarked to a friend, "How much better they look than we used to at their age! In a bunch of school children 40 years ago the majority always had sore eyes, cold sores, a running nose, or something of that sort."

We who are products of the "little red school house" can see that there has been an improvement in the general health of school children; and this improvement has been accomplished by the application of some very simple rules of sanitation plus common sense.

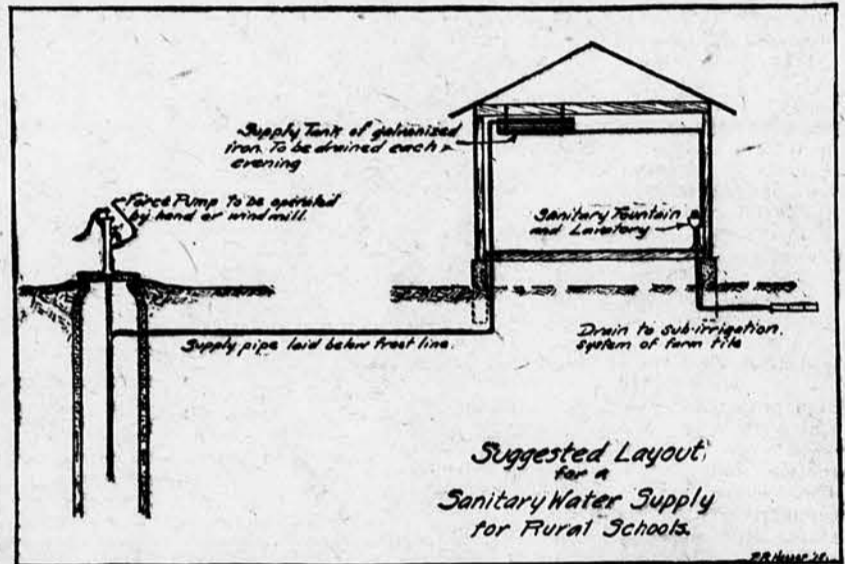
The city schools have been the first to benefit, however, because of the sewers, the public water supply, the heating and ventilating facilities possible in large school buildings. In the rural schools we still frequently find

base rots away quickly and insects and small animals crawl through and fall into the water.

### A System That Works.

I advocate the use of a force pump connected with a 50-gallon to 100-gallon cylindrical galvanized iron tank. The tank should be placed inside the school house, in a cloak room for instance, and elevated 8 feet or more above the floor. A sanitary drinking fountain can then be installed at little cost and the common drinking cup banished. Lavatories also can be installed, with paper towels on which the youngsters can dry their hands.

The waste water from these fixtures can be discharged through a sewer pipe at a distance of 100 feet from the house without causing an unsightly mud hole. A still more complete development of



the windows closed tight all day long during cool weather; a grimy looking tin cup which is used in turn by all the pupils and dropped again into the open bucket; a dirty tin wash pan, the old fashioned "slippery elm" roller towel, and the repulsive, ill lighted outside privy.

Country children work and play hard, get lots of pure, fresh air and so can overcome the effects of poor ventilation of the school room to a certain extent; but they cannot escape the water that is supplied them.

### Cisterns Furnish Dirty Water.

Cisterns frequently are used as supplies for rural schools, being connected by down spouts to the eave troughs. This practice should be discarded wherever possible, for the result almost always is foul water. Even if a by-pass is placed in the down-spout so the cistern may be cut out, it is rarely used. Bird droppings litter the school house roof, and dust from the nearby road is blown into the gutter. All these are washed into the cistern by the first rain.

The ordinary charcoal or brick filter used with a cistern is a breeding place for bacteria after it has been in use for a very short time, and unless it is cleaned after each rain it often does more harm than good.

A drilled or driven well probably is the safest source of a drink water supply, since the solid metal casing prevents the entrance of water seeping downward from the surface. The walls of a dug well may be made practically seep proof by laying them up in mortar and pointing up all joints and crevices thoroughly.

Any type of well or cistern should be protected by a concrete curb around the top extending at least 8 inches above the surrounding ground surface. A concrete slab 4 to 6 inches thick and not less than 4 feet square should be laid around the curb and sloped away from the center.

A tight iron pump should be fastened to bolts previously imbedded in the concrete slab. The chain and bucket pump is objectionable only because of the fact that the top is often off, giving access to dirt; and when built of wood the

this idea would include the installation of a 1,000-gallon elevated tank, a small windmill and pump, and water-flushed toilets discharging into a small septic tank. In this tank bacterial action would liquefy and break down most of the solid matter. The residue would then pass out through a gridiron of farm drain tile to sub-irrigate a plot of ground large enough for a nice model garden or flower plot for the school.

### A Few Words by Doctor Waters

Dr. Henry Jackson Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, has gone to the Texas Agricultural college, where he will deliver a course of lectures before the summer short course in agriculture. His subjects will be "Live Stock," "Co-operation," and "The Farmer's Part in Foreign Trade." From Texas he will go to California, where he is scheduled for a number of addresses. He will speak before the International Educational congress on "The American System of Agricultural Education," before the National Education association on "Training Teachers for Agriculture," before the American Society of Engineering Colleges on "The Administration of an Engineering Division," before the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science on "The Basis of Rural Progress," and before the American Association of Farmers' Institutes on "The Farmer's Responsibility to Society."

### Girls Win Scholarship

Miss Vilona Cutler, of Anthony; Miss Zorada Titus, of Wakarusa, and Miss Ruth Simpson, of Paragould, Ark., are the winners of the scholarship offered by Leslie M. Crawford, of Topeka, in the Kansas State Agricultural college. It was originally intended that this scholarship, which has a value of \$300 a year, be given to one person, but of the fifteen or twenty applicants these three stood out with so much prominence that the committee decided to divide the award.

This is a good time to put a square of tar paper in the bottom of each nest box for the benefit of lice.

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## Hay Farming Is Destructive

Larger Profits Can Be Made Under a Livestock System

BY F. B. NICHOLS  
Field Editor

COMMERCIAL prairie hay baling is a heavy drag on the agriculture of Kansas. The business is essentially destructive to soil fertility, and it never has returned profits that would pay properly for this destruction. There would be more prosperity in the prairie hay section of southeastern Kansas, of which Woodson county is the center, if the business had never been started. It will pay well to work into livestock farming in this section, and to gradually eliminate the hay selling.

Some profits have been made in the hay business in the past years, when good yields were produced. As a rule these mostly were made by the big operators, however, who handled many carloads in a season. These profits have been made mostly from the hot, hard, killing labor of other men. By handling many thousands of tons of this hay, a few of the big dealers, such as William Patterson of Yates Center, have made good profits in past years.

But it is only one man in a thousand who has made anything, when what he lost on his farming operations is considered, out of this hay business. A high proportion of the men who do the real work with these outfits leave their crops when they still are in need of attention, and the yields suffer thereby. The average yield of corn in Woodson county is well below the average for the state. More than this, all of this effort, and time, and feed ought to be used in the building up of the livestock industry.

### Yields Are Lower.

In the last few seasons even the leaders in the hay business are beginning to suffer in many cases. The yields have been dropping steadily every year. The growth on the land is burned in the spring as a rule. This system of mismanagement, in connection with the removal of all of the hay in the summer, makes it impossible for the soil to get any humus. This has resulted in the land getting in very bad physical condition on most of the meadows.

The soil is hard and lifeless. There is little humus in the land, for it has been sold or burned up long ago. There is little available fertility, and the soil washes much more easily than in past years. Is it any wonder that even the reckless "big operators" are alarmed over the dropping of the yields? So long as the present system of hay farming is used the yields will continue to decline. There will be years that have more than a normal rainfall in which the yields will be higher than usual of course, but the average for a series of years will decline steadily.

It is marvelous that the hay farmers of southeastern Kansas have kept up this business so long. They have done this right in the face of the fact that they have a fine livestock section, in which the profits in livestock are reasonably sure and large. Much of Greenwood and Butler counties is too rough, fortunately, for prairie hay baling to make much progress, so the land has been used for cattle. Most of the operators, who have gone at the livestock business in a sane, sensible way, have made good profits. Of course some men have failed, but that is to be expected in any business.

### In Greenwood County.

The point is that the average community in Greenwood county that depends on livestock farming is in a much better financial condition than any community in the prairie hay section that depends on hay. This difference will be greater in the future than it is now, too, for a system of hay farming can lead only to soil exhaustion and to poverty.

There are men in the prairie hay com-

munities who have made good profits from livestock. The livestock farmers in Woodson county, for example, are in much better condition in this 1915 A. D. than the average of the grain and hay farmers. The amazing thing is that the hay men seem to be unable to see this. Woodson county has a livestock breeders' association that has done good work, and its members have some mighty good stock. Most of these men have made good profits, and they have done it without fooling with the hay business, too.

Any system of hay farming is fundamentally wrong; it will ruin any land in time. Its results have come especially rapidly in the upland, prairie hay sections in Coffey and Woodson counties, for much of the land is formed from the decomposition of shale and sandstone, and it is not very rich. There is some limestone land in this district, and the yields are much higher on most of this land than on the poorer soil.

An end to maladministration of state government is being earnestly sought in western states. Minnesota is preparing to consolidate its 50 or 60 little state governments—working as boards or commissions with no general head or direction—into six great executive departments with the governor in control. The heads of these departments will be members of the governor's cabinet. They will work with him instead of against him, advising and co-operating with him in improving the public service. They will assist him instead of hindering him in his effort to eliminate the waste which inevitably occurs under the spoils system, a system specially designed to scatter and weaken central authority that any governor or other state official will be powerless to prevent the debauching of the public service.

Woodson county and every other county that is in the prairie hay business in Kansas is not nearly so wealthy as it would be if this feed were used to build up the livestock industry. The average "hay man" is not prosperous and he never will be until he turns to livestock.

### Follow the Leaders.

Woodson county has many advantages for the building up of a good system of livestock farming. More than this, it has some very successful farmers in every township who have demonstrated that livestock pays well. What is needed is for the average man to follow the example of these leaders who have been successful. If they do this they will gradually work into the kind of livestock they like best. Along with this they will adopt a good crop rotation, which has a large place for legumes, especially Red clover and cowpeas. Alfalfa can be grown profitably along some of the streams, and away from the creeks on most of the limestone land that has good drainage.

The greatest need of this county is more livestock.

### Farms May Use It, Also

By a vote of 139 to 44, Muscotah has voted \$8,000 in bonds to be used to build a power line which will carry electricity from Atchison to Muscotah. The line will be connected with the line which now runs from Atchison to Effingham. It is believed the lights can be turned on for the first time by October 1.

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## Which is the Best Silo?



Mr. Harry Pugh, manager of the Beatrice Creamery Company, Topeka, Kansas, took a silo "census" of his state. In an article in the "Farmers Mail and Breeze" of March 14, 1914, he said of it:

"I have taken considerable trouble to find out the actual number of silos in Kansas. After making all the inquiries through reliable sources that it was possible to make, I found that the following figures are fairly accurate:

4,700 wood stave silos; 400 wood 2x4, known as Common Sense; 50 built of floorings; 5 Buff Jersey type; 160 monolithic concrete; 125 metal lath; 100 cement staves; 20 hollow tile; 100 galvanized iron; 40 pit, or hole-in-the-ground, and 15 brick."

Of a total of 5,715 silos in the State of Kansas, 5,155 were wood!

Kansas has given all types of silos a thorough try-out, and has determined which is best. Kansas farmers are prosperous, and can afford to buy the best. Of every ten silos Kansas farmers have bought,

### NINE ARE WOOD!

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Take less than one-quarter the old size chew. It will be more satisfying than a mouthful of ordinary tobacco. Just take a nibble of it until you find the strength chew that suits you, then see how easily and evenly the real tobacco taste comes, how it satisfies, how much less you have to spit, how few chews you take to be tobacco satisfied. That's why it is *The Real Tobacco Chew*. That's why it costs less in the end. The taste of pure, rich tobacco does not need to be covered up. An excess of licorice and sweetening makes you spit too much.

One small chew takes the place of two big chews of the old kind.

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### Pomona Grange in Moran

BY GRANGE REPORTER.

The Pomona Grange of Allen county met in Moran, Thursday, July 15. The roads were so muddy that the motor cars could not run, but about 75 persons braved the conditions and took part in the interesting meeting which followed.

The morning session was mostly business and the reports from the different insurance agents. The solicitors are doing a good business. The Grange is young yet and needs time to get everything in working order. But when the "machine" gets in good working order the farmer will find that the Grange is one of the best things that has ever come his way.

The meeting adjourned an hour for noon. Immediately after dinner the initiatory work was carried out, ten new members becoming fifth degree members of the Pomona.

Mrs. George McKinder was instructed to invite Mrs. L. S. Burton as speaker to come to Allen county in the near future and hold a series of meetings.

The next meeting of the Pomona will be at the old Elmore schoolhouse. Each lecturer of the subordinate Granges is requested to prepare some program for that meeting. Everyone who is a Granger should come with well filled baskets, enjoy the old fashioned picnic and help to make the occasion a success. Come and get acquainted with the members in the different Granges.

### To Sell by Parcel Post

There are many farmers who would like to market various kinds of produce by parcel post, and there are also many town and city residents who would like

The world almost never produces more wheat than it needs. Why then at harvest time every year, and during the threshing season, should we see such a shrinkage in its market value? In the last few weeks the price has dropped 40 cents, a drop beyond reason or justification. Isn't it because this time of year a farmer must have money? Money to make improvements, to buy stock or machinery, to renew or pay off notes, to provide for paying taxes or rent, and to square various outstanding accounts? Isn't it because he has to take what the market offers, and the greater his need the more profit for those who "bear" the market? If this isn't so why do we see no such fluctuation in the price of flour and the price of bread?

to receive produce of different kinds direct from the country. However, one of the principal difficulties in getting parcel-post marketing started, so far as the producer is concerned, is finding a customer for what he has to market, and, with the city housewife, the finding of a farmer who can supply what she desires.

Much dissatisfaction has resulted from farmers asking unreasonable prices for the articles they offer for sale. It is necessary to have knowledge of what the various kinds of produce sell for in order that proper prices may be fixed. It is a little more trouble to the farmer to sell through parcel post than in the ordinary way, and it is also somewhat more trouble to the city housewife to market by parcel post. She has to attend to the ordering, the returning of empty containers or market baskets, and the making of remittances. In consideration of these facts the producer must receive a better price than he ordinarily does, and the consumer should secure a better article than ordinarily at the same price or an article of the same quality at a somewhat lower price.

The cost of marketing a family sized quantity of any commodity is greater in proportion than that of marketing a lot of 10 or 25 barrels or a carload, and this must be considered in adjusting the price. Neither the producer nor the consumer should expect to have all the difference in price on his side; it must be divided equitably between the two, taking into consideration the cost of container, the postage, the ordinary price obtainable by the producer, and the retail price which would have to be paid by the consumer—as well as the

extra bit of work or attention required on the part of both parties to the transaction. This fixing of a proper price is an important item in making a start and has much to do with the continuance or permanency of a direct-marketing proposition.

The quality of articles supplied is also of much importance in making parcel-post marketing satisfactory. The supplying of good-quality articles will assure not only the good will and continuance of the customer but will virtually advertise itself and the shipper by being well spoken of by the housewife to her neighbors and friends; while the supplying of an undesirable or poor quality will have precisely the opposite effect.

Personal acquaintance between producer and consumer is very desirable, and if it does not exist at the start it should be cultivated at the very earliest opportunity. They should establish their business relationship upon a basis of mutual trust and confidence.

### A Farm Water System

A water system provides the only system of fire protection possible for the farm home.

It greatly lightens the labor of the women in the home, and this is the greatest need on the farms of the country today, so far as labor saving machinery is concerned. It is estimated that the women of the farm home carry an average of 2,000 pounds, or one ton of water daily for all purposes. It also lightens the labor of house-cleaning by providing a convenient water supply on each floor.

It saves time and labor for the farmer himself, and these mean money as well as greater ease of living. Makes pumping unnecessary. Obviates waiting for the wind to operate the windmill.

Does more than anything else to make the farm home "modern," thus giving added comfort to life. Here is the main disadvantage of living on the farm as compared with living in town. The poorest house in town has running water in it.

Makes possible a sanitary kitchen, sanitary sinks, sanitary basins, sanitary drains.

Makes possible the installation of a convenient hot water system when the water pipes are connected with the kitchen range, and with a hot water tank or reservoir.

It makes possible a modern bath room, thus helping to insure health and cleanliness of body for every member of the family. Not less than 90 per cent of the diseases to which all persons on the farm are subject can be traced to a lack of proper bathing facilities.

It makes possible also a sanitary toilet or closet and a modern sewer system which when connected with settling and purifying basins will protect the inmates of the farm home against typhoid fever and other diseases.

It makes it easy to provide for a cheap and satisfactory system of irrigation for the lawn, garden, berry patch, etc.

It makes easy the cleaning of buggies, automobiles or other vehicles, also the cleaning of show stock, cleaning of milk cows, and of slaughtered animals.

It makes better care of stock easier because it provides for fresh water at all times.

Adds to salability of farm. It increases the value of the farm much more than it costs.

In general it makes farm life more satisfactory and attractive, thus helping to solve the problem of keeping the young folks on the farm.

### Show Cattle Regulations

For the guidance of persons desiring to exhibit cattle in any of the state or county fairs this information has been given by J. H. Mercer, livestock sanitary commissioner:

All livestock for exhibition purposes, for both county and state fairs in Kansas, will be admitted into the state from other states, by complying with the requirements of the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry to move interstate. I think this will explain itself fully. However if you desire to make further explanation regarding the matter, about all there would be to say is that we do not require a mallein test on horses or tuberculin test on cattle, as outlined in our rules and regulations, or to make-it more simple and plain, livestock of all classes will be admitted into Kansas for exhibition and show purposes, on a simple health certificate showing them to be healthy.

Roosting too early or roosting on perches that are too narrow often causes crooked breast bones.







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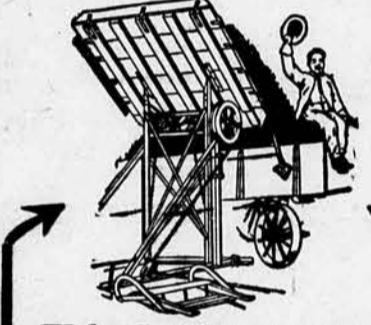
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Head 6 to 8 Acres a Day. An Easy Job For 1 Man and Team... FREMONT MOTOR COMPANY

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Choice Cattle on the Market

Prime Missouri Steers Sold Freely at \$9.85 to \$10.15 Last Week—Wheat Prices May Decline

MORE good to choice fed cattle were received last week than the week previous... Kansas City Hay Market. Total receipts of hay this week were 474 cars...

der way. This means an active demand for carlots as fast as they arrive... Butter, Eggs and Poultry. Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included...

Tractor Show Was a Big Success... will run the tractor day and night he can get an immense amount of work done...

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Wheat Prices Unchanged.

Despite a critical situation as to supplies at present and for the immediate future, there is a widespread belief among grain dealers and millers...

Export sales reported last week aggregated about 4 million bushels, a good deal more than the primary receipts...



Advertisement for Columbian Galvanized Metal Silo, featuring the slogan 'HIGHEST SILO EFFICIENCY' and 'AWARDED GOLD MEDAL WORLDS FAIR 1915'. Includes details on construction, durability, and pricing.

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Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes. It is economy to visit herds located in one locality. For the best in purebred livestock write these breeders or visit their herds.

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**Willowbrook Farm Herefords** Yearling and two-year-old heifers for sale. Also a choice lot of young bulls. **B. M. WINTER, IRVING, KANSAS**

**HEREFORDS—POLANDS** Herds established 30 years. 23 herds. 40 spring pigs, and 15 bulls, 11 to 15 months old, for sale. **S. W. TILLEY, IRVING, KANSAS**

**Sedlacek Herefords!** A nice lot of young bulls for this fall's trade. Address, **JOS. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.**

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**For Sale—4 Jersey Bulls** sired by Lorne, out of St. Lambert bred cows. Ready for service. **C. H. MILLS, Waterville, Kansas**

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**Dr. P. C. McCall, Irving, Kansas** Short-horns. For sale: One 10 months old pure Scotch bull and one 18 months old Scotch topped bull. Write for prices.

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**Registered Hampshires** Choice Spring Pigs, not related. Fine & well priced right and satisfaction guaranteed. **F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas.**

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**Albright's Poland** For Sale, Jan. boars and gilts. 12 last fall pigs. 24 March and April boars and gilts. **A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.**

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**Red Polls, Duroc-Jersey, and O. I. C.** hogs. Boars of both breeds at reasonable prices. Bred now sale. Feb 24. **J. M. LAYTON, IRVING, KAN.**

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## 225 Head From Which to Select

If You Want Registered or High Grade Holsteins

## We Can Please You

150 cows and heifers safe in calf to bulls strong in the blood of the best milking strains.

3 High Grade Holstein heifers and a registered bull for \$375; others cheaper.

2 Registered cows in milk and fresh this fall with registered bull, \$600.

Registered bulls from calves to 24 months old. The grade females of this herd are most all crossed and re-crossed with purebred bulls until practically pure in the great strains of milking Holsteins.

Special and very attractive prices on young heifer calves.

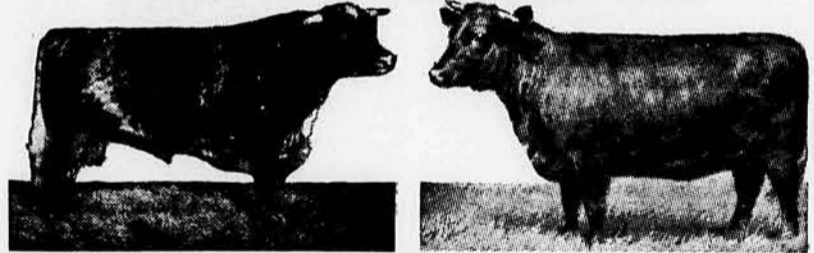
If you want dairy cattle come and let us show you the kind you have been looking for and at prices you can well afford.

Bring your neighbor along, or two or three neighbors and let us fit you out with a carload at carlot prices. Bring your dairy cattle expert. The better judge you are of Holsteins the easier we can deal. These cattle must sell, they are priced to sell; come and get first choice.

## CLYDE GIROD, Towanda, Kansas

## Reduction Sale of Shorthorns

Come to Doyle Valley Stock Farm



### 175 Head of Shorthorns

consisting of many choice animals that carry the blood of noted sires and fashionable families. Built up from foundation stock purchased from the best breeders of the Southwest.

50 HEAD MUST SELL IN 60 DAYS. Here is the Bargain Counter for the man who expects to start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn Breeding Stock from which to select—Cows, Heifers and Bulls, cows with calf at side others due to calve soon. Included are grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Odele and other noted sires. If you want Shorthorns come now. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody either Rock Island or Santa Fe Depot.

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300 HEAD FROM WHICH TO SELECT

BULLS, a single herd header or car load, cows and heifers, foundation stock from the very best families and strong in the blood of the most noted sires. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or wire today when you will come.

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**Shorthorn Bulls For Sale!** 1 two-yr-old, 4 yearlings and 1 long yearling. Reds and reans. **L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.**

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# SHORTHORN DISPERSION

An unusually strong offering of Shorthorn cattle, that marks the closing out of one of the strong herds in central Kansas. At Mr. Wilson's farm near

## Glasco, Kan.

## Thursday, Aug. 12th

There will be 41 cows and heifers in the sale and four bulls. The cows and heifers represent the best of Shorthorn families and all of the cows will have calves at foot or show heavy with calf. The calves are by **Victorious King**, a bull with wonderful scale and quality. **Victorious King** is included in the sale with three of his sons that are 18 months old. They are reds with plenty of scale and very desirable.

In assembling the foundation of this herd Mr. Wilson attracted considerable attention because of the high quality of his purchases. **The Rustler**, a son of **Rusella** and a half brother to the champion **Ruberta** was purchased by Mr. Wilson at a long price in the Harry Little dispersion sale. Much of the offering are descendants of this great breeding and show bull. Three other noted bulls contributed in building the herd. Mr. Wilson's sudden decision to sell his ranch made this sale necessary in order to give possession September 1. It is your opportunity. Ask for the catalog today. Address

## CHRIS. WILSON, Glasco, Kansas

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Fred Reppert, Auctioneer.

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# Big Bull Tractor Made Remarkable Showing at Hutchinson Demonstration

## Two Big Bulls Plowed 50 Acres in 27 Hours

The thousands of farmers who attended the Tractor Demonstration held at Hutchinson, Kansas, last week had their eyes opened when the Big Bull Tractor went into the field. Not only did the Big Bull demonstrate that it had ample draw-bar power to plow, and plow deep, and plow fast, but it also proved that it was the practical one-man outfit. This being due to the bull wheel and guide wheel running in the furrow, making the Big Bull positively self-steering. The Big Bull proved that it could do all the work, draw-bar or belt work, large or small, on every farm, and do it at less cost and quicker than man power or mule and horse power.

## 500 Satisfied Big Bull Owners in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri

You can safely judge any tractor by its popularity. The three states mentioned in the headline, can boast of 500 progressive farmers who own and operate Big Bulls. Here are the names of a few, who have written us letters of recommendation. A copy of these letters will be gladly sent you.

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Bert Elliott, Viola, Kans.

J. C. Foster, Stockton, Kans.  
C. V. Bunch, Jewell, Kans.  
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Crumley & Son, Colby, Kans.  
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Josiah Crosby & Son, St. Francis, Kans.  
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Walberts & Timberlake, Columbus, Kans.  
L. J. Austin, Great Bend, Kans.  
H. L. Nemeyer, Quinter, Kans.  
We can furnish you names of all the 500—space does not permit of more names being printed here.

## Two Weeks Ago A Solid Trainload—270 Big Bull Tractors Reached Kansas City

Another evidence of the demand that exists among Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri farmers for Big Bull Tractors. This trainload of Big Bulls, 270 of them, are by this time on the farms of the Southwest, aiding the farmers to do better work, quicker work and more work at smaller cost.

## You Need A Big Bull Tractor—Place Your Order Now

There is the plowing to be done, the discing, the harrowing, the seeding, the road grading, and road dragging, the hauling, the silo filling, the threshing, the wood sawing, the grinding, the hay baling—all these tasks and many others, the Big Bull Tractor will perform quickly, efficiently and economically.

## No Other Investment You Can Make Will Pay You As Big Returns

The Big Bull Tractor is priced at \$585 f. o. b. Minneapolis—this means about \$625 delivered to your station—this will vary in accordance with freight rates. We have dealers everywhere. Some of them have Big Bulls in stock for immediate delivery. Get your Big Bull now—so you may start making every acre of your farm produce more revenue.

## TWO BIG CIRCULARS FREE

Write us today for copies of these two big circulars. One is a complete description of the Big Bull. The other gives 25 logical reasons why you should buy a Big Bull and testimonials from farmers who own Big Bulls. Write us today.

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