

Thirty-Two Pages

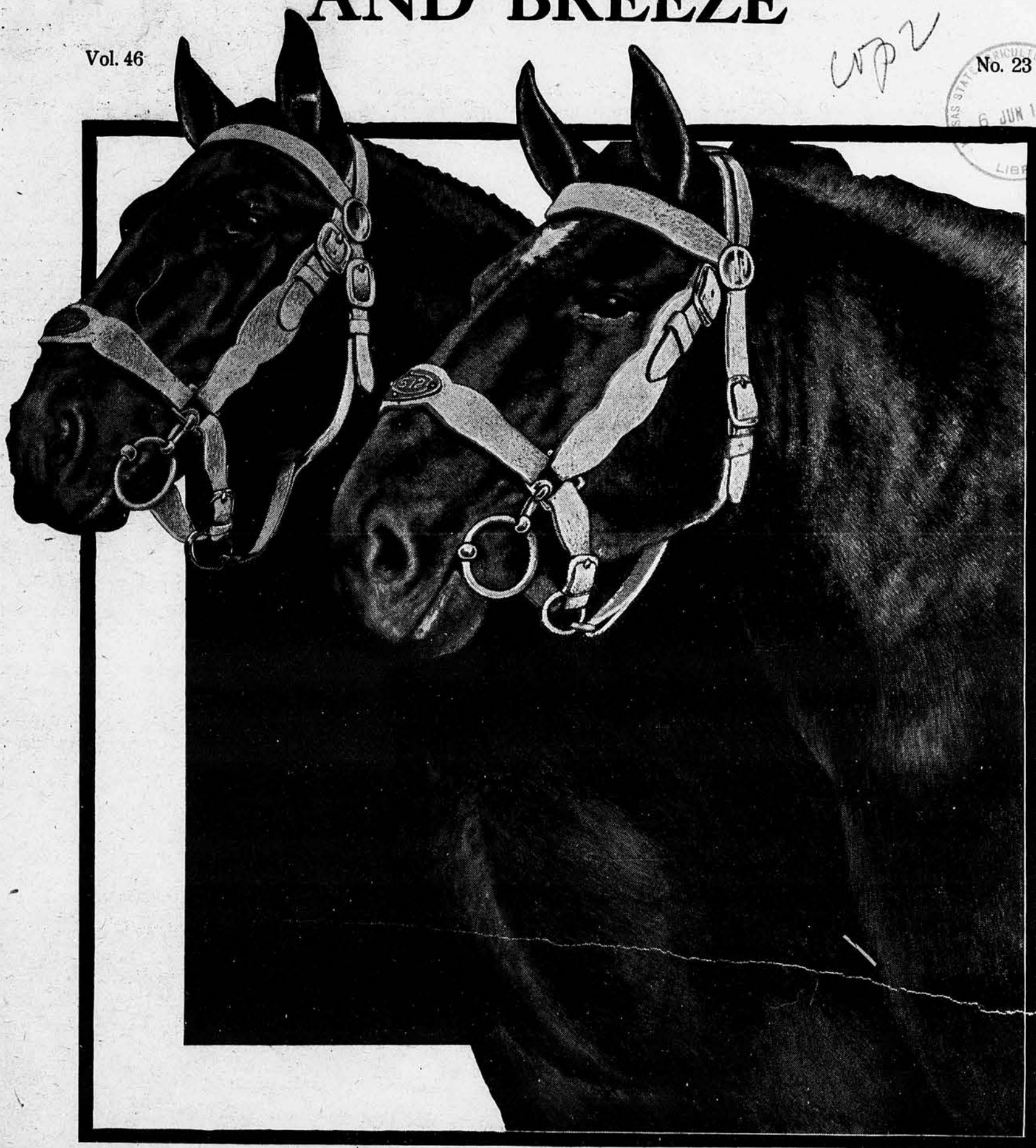
June 3, 1916

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

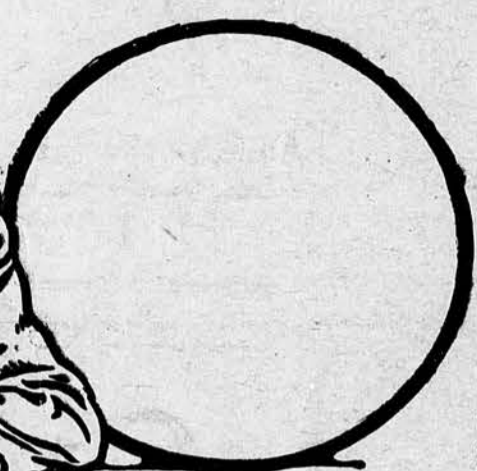
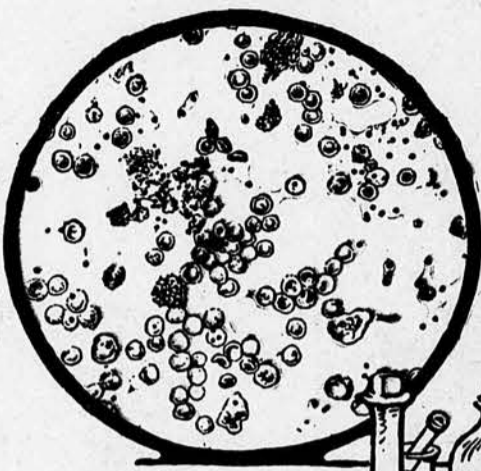
Vol. 46

W.P. 2

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Mulford Refined Serum looks like this. When you look at it through a microscope you do NOT see anything. All the germs and solid particles have been removed. It is sterile and filtered.

Mulford Refined Hog Cholera Serum



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The Mulford Laboratories stand for the conservation of life. Every Mulford product must be of the highest standard.

The history of the perfection of Mulford Refined Hog Cholera Serum may be cited as one instance of the lengths to which we go to raise the standards of Mulford products.

When we took up the production of hog cholera serum, five years ago, modern laboratories were constructed and the work placed in charge of trained, scientific men. The superior quality of our product was quickly recognized by veterinarians and hog raisers, and, in consequence, we became the largest producers of hog cholera serum in America.

For years our ideal was a hog cholera serum which would possess the full protective properties of the Dorset-McBryde-Niles Serum, and, in addition, would be refined and sterile (germ-free).

Two years ago we decided that until we attained our ideal of a refined, sterile hog cholera serum we would discontinue its production and sale, although we then had in stock ready for market over \$300,000.00 worth of tested serum.

The extensive facilities of the Mulford Laboratories were devoted to this work, and after years of exhaustive scientific research and the expenditure of more than \$100,000.00, covering thousands of tests and experiments by our expert scientific staff, we succeeded in producing a Refined, Sterile Hog Cholera Serum and have pleasure in announcing this fact to the world.

Milford Campbell
President

H. K. MULFORD CO.

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STERILE (germ-free), containing no germs of any kind;
FILTERED AND CLEAR, freed of all the fibrin, clot and other insoluble, inert materials, which are not only valueless but positively harmful to your hogs.

The significance of this announcement, backed by the reputation of the Mulford Laboratories, will be appreciated by every veterinarian and hog-raiser.

The H. K. Mulford Company is the first and only house to offer for sale Refined Hog Cholera Serum, which being sterile (absolutely free of all germs), cannot possibly infect your hogs, if properly administered.

Mulford Refined Hog Cholera Serum, being filtered and free from all solid particles, is rapidly absorbed,—as soon as it is injected, while unrefined serums are absorbed slowly. Your hogs receive immediate benefit of the full dose and the dangers of causing disease, cysts and abscesses are removed.

Mulford Refined Hog Cholera Serum may be used either in the Serum-Alone (Single) treatment or in the Serum-Virus (Simultaneous) treatment. It is supplied in 100 c.c., 250 c.c. and 500 c.c. bottles, at a uniform price of two (2) cents per c.c. The average dose is 20 c.c. of serum for each 50 lbs. the animal weighs.

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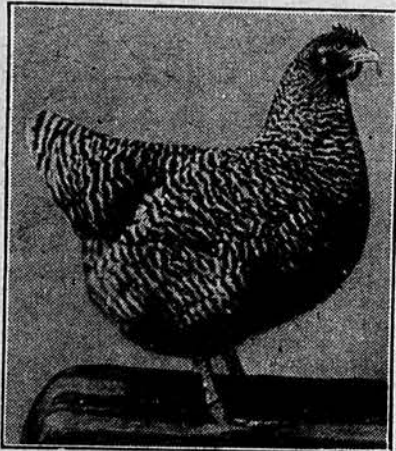


A Loss From the Corn Pests

Crows Are Especially Active This Year in Coffey County

BY HARLEY HATCH

IT HAS been years since more damage was done by "varmits" to corn than has been done this spring. The worst offenders seem to be mice, which are even now digging up corn which has been above ground for 10 days. A rain would stop their work for a day or so and give the corn a chance to grow away from them.



A Profitable Hen.

A neighbor told me last night that he had counted 40 consecutive hills in one row in his cornfield which had been dug up by mice. He is now using poisoned pumpkin seeds and probably will get most of the thieves. A mouse or a gopher will travel a long distance to get seed of this kind, and the neighbors say it is almost impossible to keep their melon seeds in the ground after they are planted. Some men are accusing the crows of causing part of the damage but I think the crows have but a small share in it. The corn taken is all dug up and, as we all know, crows do not do much digging; if they get a hill of corn it is by a straight pull and not by digging.

In the East the crows are a veritable pest in the newly planted cornfields. If they are not fought continually they will take every hill as fast as it comes up. The common scarecrow helps some, and many farmers erect small poles around their fields and on these run a line of string to which bits of tin are tied. Here in Kansas where we have 10 crows to one in the East we seldom think of their doing any damage to the newly planted corn. They prefer to wait until the corn is in roasting ear before levying tribute.

On this farm a fair stand of corn has been secured except on one small field and here some replanting has been done. In other fields there are thin places and on the whole the stand is well adapted to stand a dry summer. This may prove a good thing for when August comes we are seldom sorry if our upland shows a thin stand rather than a thick one. On all the fields mice are still working but probably will not do much more damage as we have the corn all cultivated except 20 acres. There is seldom much digging after corn has been cultivated.

Our main crop of potatoes shows a fine stand, and they have been plowed once. We did not notice any bugs but neighbors say they are much more plentiful on the vines than usual. I lay this condition to the fact that so far no Texas thistles or bull nettles have shown up. Potato bugs live on these as much as on potatoes and for that reason seldom trouble us here. Both Texas thistles and nettles thrive best in a dry season, and it may be the summer of 1915 was wet enough to thin them out. We shall not be sorry if that proves true even tho they supply potato bug pasture and in that way save our potatoes.



The Hogs Were Sold Monday for \$9.20 a Hundred, Which Gave a High Return for the Feed They Had Received.

Our Grange this week unloaded a car of flour and feed. A neighboring Grange shared in the load to some extent but the most of the feed came to this neighborhood. The flour made at the Burlington mill gives such good satisfaction that nearly all the flour users specified that if flour was to be bought that it must be from this mill. The women have the "say-so" when it comes to naming the brand of flour. We paid \$1.40 a sack

for the flour, \$1 a hundred for the bran and \$1.20 for the shorts. These prices could have been reduced a trifle had we been willing to take unknown brands but no one wished to take that risk for 5 cents a sack. We also believe in patronizing home industries where it is possible to do so and that helped in placing our order.

The crows got a taste of our young chickens this week and because of that we had to do some "watchful waiting" early in the morning until we were able to get a shot at one, which brought out a cloud of feathers. Since that they have not troubled us. Crows are a nuisance around the chicken yard at this season unless they are given a strong hint that they are not wanted. They can take a hint as quickly as anyone if it is made strong enough. A dead crow hung up by the heels near where the chickens run, does much to discourage crow visits. Another good way of stopping their depredations is to get the boys to hunt out and destroy their nests. Crows seldom bother the chicken yard unless they have young to feed.

We anticipated "Swat the rooster" day by a full week. Ours went to town last Monday on top of a load of hogs. I think it might be well to place the time for selling them still earlier. No one cares to set hens after this date and even if they did the eggs will be fertile for at least 20 days after the rooster selling day. We received 6 cents a pound and suppose that they will help fill some of those cans of chicken used by picnic parties this summer. The packing companies can make just as good meat out of these 6-cent roosters as they can out of 12-cent hens.

The hogs which we sold Monday brought us \$9.20 a hundred, the highest price we have ever received for hogs with the exception of one load sold in 1910 which brought even \$10 a hundred. Of course there is a good big profit in selling hogs for \$9.20 which were grown on 70-cent corn. Our records show that in the last 10 years hogs paid a profit in seven, lost money for us two years and broke even one year. The worst year of the decade from the standpoint of the hog raiser was 1907 when hogs grown on 50-cent corn brought a little less than \$4 a hundred. The most profitable year was 1910 with this year—so far—a close second. I am expecting to see high prices hold until about August; September probably will witness the usual decline.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS BE SURE TO MENTION THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

Just a Little

A little work, a little play To keep us going, and so, Good day!
A little warmth, a little light Of love's bestowing and so, Good night!
A little fun to match the sorrow Of each day's growing, and so, Good morrow!
A little trust that when we die We reap our sowing! And so, Goodby! —George Du Maurier.

Games for a Party

Please publish some games that can be played at a Christian Endeavor party. A. M. Neosho Co., Kansas.

Driving the pigs to market is a good game when the party is held indoors in a hall or the basement of the church. Divide the company into two groups and clear all the furniture out of the way. Give each group an Indian club and a wand about 3 feet long. A broomstick will do very well. At a given signal, one person from each group starts to roll his Indian club across the room over a given line and back again, hitting it with the stick. As soon as he gets the club back to his group, someone else in the group must take the stick and drive the club across and back. This continues till every member in the group has driven the club across and back. The side that finishes first is the winner.

Throwing bean bags will provide amusement for part of the time. Put up a target made of several boards fastened together with holes of varying sizes cut in them. A very large hole counts 10 points, a smaller one counts 20 and a still smaller one, 30. Give each player five bean bags, make him stay a given number of feet back from the target and let him try to throw the bags thru the holes.

For a new kind of blind man's buff, let the players stand in a circle with one in the center blindfolded. All the other players are numbered. The blindman calls two numbers at some distance apart in the circle as 1 and 15 and the players called must change places, going thru the circle. If the blindman catches one, he takes that one's place and the one caught becomes blindman. If the blindman fails to catch anyone after several trials he can call 100 and everyone must change places.

Where Milk Keeps Cool

To keep milk cool and sweet in summer I got a large galvanized tub and had the hardware man put a faucet near the bottom. We set the tub on a stand about 1 1/2 feet high and long enough to hold the tub and empty milk jars. This stand we placed near the well where it would be in the most shade. A tight cover was made for the tub to keep out dirt. Water is pumped from the well by a gasoline engine and runs thru a pipe into the tub. By leaving the faucet open when the weather is hot I have running water around the milk constantly. The water drains off thru a long pipe into the pig pen. Even without the engine the water can be changed many times in the day without lifting and carrying heavy buckets. Mrs. A. R. Sumner Co., Kansas.

How to Clean Fish

A small curry comb—one that can be bought for 10 cents will do—is the best tool for scaling fish, and where fresh fish are served often it will pay to buy one. Grasp the head of the fish firmly and scrape toward you. You can clean nearer the fins and head in this way and the scales will not fly in your face, nor will you be pierced by the fins as when you hold the fish by the tail.

Turn the fish with the head to the right and the back from you, and with a sharp knife cut thru the near side of the neck. Insert the blade in the gill and cut down the center of the under side and around the vent, removing the entrails in an unbroken mass. Wash the fish and it will be ready for the frying pan or baking dish unless you prefer to serve it without the head. But the back of the neck, the cheeks and several other delicious morsels are missed when the head is not cooked. The fins can be removed easily when you dress the fish. Hold the knife close

to the fin, cut to the base of the bones at each side, and the fin can be lifted out entire.

Insert a broad knife along the spine of the cooked fish when you serve it and the meat can be lifted off the ribs. The spine and ribs can then be removed from the remaining flesh before it is served. Small fish, served one to a plate, should be opened from the back in the same manner. The top side may be laid off in a solid piece, then the bones removed, and the lower side left free. The fins and tail may be removed in the same way, leaving white flesh with no bones whatever. A great saving of meat results. Roast or baked fish is much improved by pouring over it when about half done a can of tomato pulp or a can of tomatoes from which the liquid has been drained. Tomato sauce is delicious served with fish.

Mrs. Luella M. Grimby. St. Louis Co., Missouri.

Stripes are Fashionable

Nothing looks prettier and cooler when hot days come than a dainty dress of white voile or gingham striped with pale pink, blue, green or lavender. These striped materials are excellent style this season. A good model for such a dress is illustrated here. The double



collar in cape effect is made of very sheer white material with the edges scalloped either in white or a color to match the stripe. Scalloped cuffs finish the short sleeves and a belt of ribbon or silk matching the stripe conceals the joining of waist and skirt. White slippers and stockings should complete the costume.

The pattern, No. 7783, is cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

Care of Goldfish

Goldfish are not much trouble to care for and require little food. A 10-cent box of fish food lasts a long time. The aquariums need to be washed and filled with fresh water once a week in cool weather. The water should be changed oftener in warm weather. It is said that if the water plant which often is in the globes when the fish are bought is wrapped in a cloth containing a little soil and tied securely, it will keep growing and live a long time. The little fish look very pretty swimming around among the shells and moss in their glass globes, and the whole family will enjoy watching them. Mrs. C. H. Saunders. Greenwood Co., Kansas.

Why do we always speak of a man "having a temper" when he lets it go?

It's a Community Home

All the Neighbors Share The Boulders with its Owners

BY LUCILE HERRY WOLF

COUNTRY women in few states have so able a leader as the Kansas rural women in Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard of Tonganoxie, Kan. Mrs. Bullard is the wife of a stockman and farmer and lives on a 500-acre farm.



Making the Hitching Post.

One of her latest achievements has been the building of a fine country residence which is to be a home not only for the Bullard family, but for the whole rural community as well. The house was built in a very unique way. Mrs. Bullard took the construction in charge, as her husband was busy with his farm work. Her idea was to use materials which are being wasted on nearly every Kansas farm, and to employ only rural talent in the planning and building. The loneliness and isolation of the country, especially for the woman and young people, had impressed itself upon her during a lifetime on the farm. Consequently she desired her home to supply some of the social needs of the district where she lives and planned it accordingly.

The house stands on the crest of a gentle knoll exactly in the center of the farm. Huge porches on three sides are made to accommodate a large number of persons. One well shaded part of the yard at the north is to provide a place for large outdoor meetings. The porch facing it will be used as a rostrum from which a speaker may address hundreds of people. The living rooms are built very spaciouly with the idea of taking care of large gatherings. There are many bedrooms, and any social worker in Kansas who wishes to study questions of the rural districts at first hand has an invitation to stay at The Boulders as long as he chooses. A telephone call from the town nearby on his arrival—and Mrs. Bullard herself is likely to drive in to meet him. Mrs. Bullard does not motor, she drives; not because she could not motor should she choose to, but because she likes best to swing along the road behind the black horses.

A Home Talent House.

Her father was known years ago as the apple king of Kansas. He grew and shipped hundreds of bushels of fruit from the vicinity where his daughter now lives. The orchards have ceased to be profitable and have been cut down but Mrs. Bullard still loves to tell of them. Her ability to see the romance of things—the pathos of hundreds of dead apple trees, the humor of a broken silage cutter, the wonder of a hollyhock stalk—this ability has made her a leader among Kansas women.

Nothing could show Mrs. Bullard's sort of spirit better than her way of building her house. She decided that she knew her needs and those of her

neighborhood better than any city architect did. Consequently, she drew her plans on wrapping paper with a pencil and yardstick, using the dining room table for a desk. She called in a young carpenter who never had put up a large house. She showed him her plans.

"Can you build a house from them?" she asked.

"Well, I think we can make it out together," he replied. And they started making it out together.

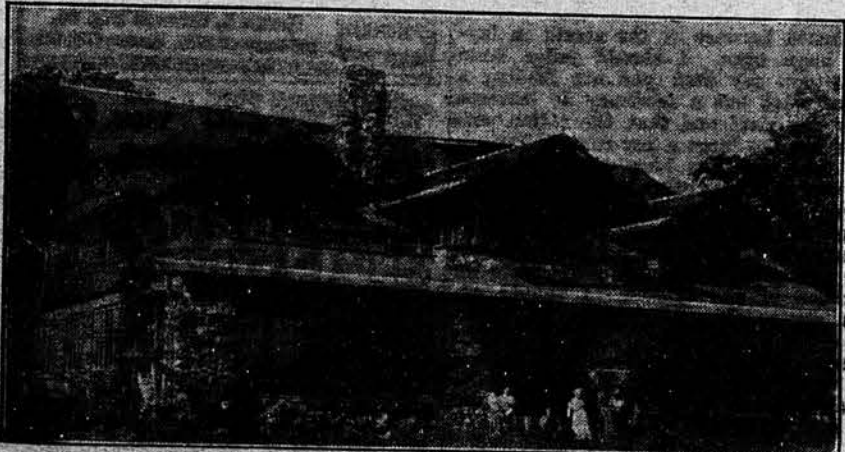
Mrs. Bullard desired the lower half of the house to be built of Kansas boulders which lay about some of the farms nearby, but she had no idea of how much the work would cost. So she sent the hired man to a neighbor's place one day and told him to bring over a load of rocks. She took a dishpan and a kitchen spoon, mixed some mortar and built a stone hitching post with her own hands, keeping track of the time and materials. When she came to build the boulder work of the house, she hired a country negro to break the rocks for her and to help lay the boulders. She worked with him.

"We began on the back of the house," she said, "and by the time we got around to the front, we were doing pretty good work."

The porch railing was to be made of ornamental brick, but instead of buying the brick, she bought a machine and she and the negro made the bricks that were used. Her plans called for fireplaces to front on the porches outside. She took a magazine article on how to build fireplaces, read it herself, read it to the workman, and built hers as the directions said. And the fireplaces draw, too!

Mrs. Bullard plans to arrange for lecture courses and training clubs among the farm women. She will bring to the women of her community the best talent she can get, for she believes the reason country women are not so progressive as those of the cities is that their isolation has kept them out of touch with great modern movements. The home is open for meetings of country literary societies, dramatic clubs, musical organizations and for young people's parties.

"Altho I am called away from the farm very often on public business," said Mrs. Bullard, "it is the work here that I enjoy most. I am so eager to finish everything about the house. I shall use wild grape vines from the creek over the porches, and hollyhocks out in the yard, things any farmer's wife can have. We'll always try to keep that field in alfalfa. The breeze blows cool off of it. I have lived in the country always and I suppose that is the reason I like it best."



The Boulders, Home of Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard, at Tonganoxie, Kansas. The Lower Story is Built of Stone from the Neighboring Farms.



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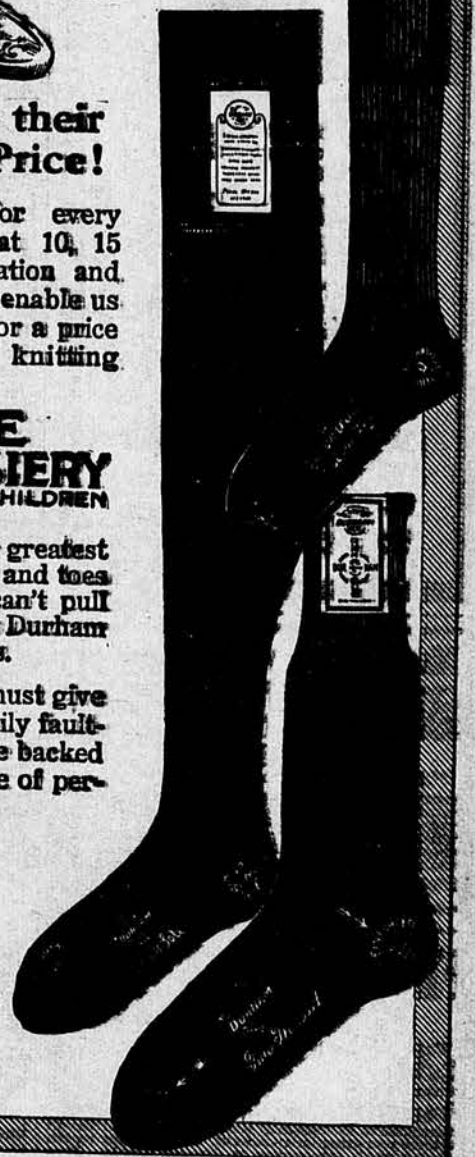
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Grow a Few Capons This Year

The Demand is Larger Than the Supply on Some City Markets

BY RALPH SEARLE

THERE is as much to be gained by caponizing surplus cockerels as there is by castrating surplus male pigs or calves. The improvement in the quality of the meat and the relative increase in weight is greater. The increase in the price paid for capons over that paid for roosters is relatively greater than the increase in the price paid for barrows or steers over that paid for boars or bulls. The operation itself is more simple and less painful.

The reason that caponizing has not become a common method of handling surplus cockerels is that, until recently, no suitable instruments has been invented for performing the operation. Those that were available were so clumsy that their use was not only cruel, but often resulted in the death of the bird, and many of the fowls which withstood the operation proved to be "slips." A "slip" is an "unsuccessful capon." He is neither a rooster nor a capon. His condition is due to the failure of the instrument to remove all the sexual organs at the time the bird was caponized. Slips bring but little more on the market than full sexed roosters, and they grow but little larger. They are mean and pugnacious, and undesirable from every point of view.

Any One Can Caponize.

A few years ago a Kansas farmer with an inventive turn of mind and a healthy appetite for prime capon meat, invented a set of caponizing instruments which made good. With the use of his instruments, the operation of caponizing became so simple that a child could perform it successfully. Thousands of farm women now caponize their surplus cockerels every year, thus increasing their profits from poultry raising. Many of these women formerly were prejudiced against caponizing, having witnessed the old-style operation which often was bloody and repulsive. With the modern way this is no longer true.

In spite of this rapid increase in the production of capons, there seems to be no danger of over-production. There has been no break in prices. The demand is increasing faster than the supply. The usual price of capons runs from 18 to 20 cents a pound, live weight, and from 22 to 25 cents a pound when dressed. A Plymouth Rock capon, properly finished, will dress out about 10 pounds. This is much better than the market prices quoted for ordinary roosters.

When to Operate.

Many persons have a wrong idea as to when a cockerel is at the right age to caponize, and wait until he is too old. The older the bird is the more dangerous and painful will be the operation. Also, unless a cockerel is caponized at the proper stage of development, it never develops into the nice appearing, smooth capon which brings the highest price on the market. The proper time to caponize is just as soon as the sex can be distinguished, and before the comb has begun to turn red. This generally is when the bird is about the size of a quail, weighing from 1½ to 2 pounds. This is one of the reasons why the Barred Plymouth Rock is so popular as a capon. The sex can be distinguished at a very early age because the plumage is lighter than that of the female.

One of the great secrets of successful caponizing is, not only to have the cockerels at the proper age, but also to have them in the right condition. They should be entirely empty when the operation is performed. They should not have anything to eat or drink for the preceding 36 hours. To some this may seem a little cruel, but as a matter of fact it is far more merciful than to try to perform the operation on a fowl with a full stomach. A very good plan is to select the cockerels that are to be caponized in the evening after they have gone to roost. Put them in a crate and put the crate where it will be in a dark place the next day. Any time after daylight the second morning they are ready to be caponized.

It is not the province of this article to give detailed directions for caponizing, as very careful directions for performing the operation accompany each set of instruments. The operation is not nearly as difficult as it looks to the person who never has tried it. A very

good plan is to practice on one or two dead birds that have been killed for eating. In this way you learn the location of the organs, and how to handle the instruments, before you tackle a live bird. If you should accidentally kill one, it will be by rupturing an artery. Death will take place in a very few minutes and the bird will be perfectly good to eat.

Capons Fatten Rapidly.

After the cockerels are caponized they should be watered and then fed. No special feeding is necessary. Give them whatever they have been used to, but feed them rather sparingly for the first two or three times so that they will not gorge themselves. Then feed them all they will eat and fatten them as rapidly as possible. Free range is good for them and plenty of green food is very essential. The main feed, however, should be corn. Some other feeds also may be used, but always for the purpose of whetting their appetites so that they will eat more corn. Most capons are marketed at an age of from 8 to 10 months, depending upon size, finish, and market conditions. The last two weeks before marketing it is a good plan to put them up in a small pen or yard where they will exercise less and eat more. During this finishing period a good ration consists of corn chop soaked in milk. About four times a day feed them all they will eat up clean in 15 to 20 minutes. This treatment will make the carcass plump and give them the good rich flavor so much in demand.

Another very popular use to which capons are being put is that of brooding and raising chicks. Many poultry raisers use capons exclusively for this purpose, and are enthusiastic in their praise of these live brooders. Some have tried it and are not so enthusiastic, but the reason usually is that they did not know how to go at it. The best method of procedure is to have a small yard with a coop in it. Place the capon in this yard a few days before you intend to give him the chicks. It will give him time to get located and at home in his new quarters. Of course the coop has no perches, and the capon sits on the floor at night. About dark, put the chicks under him, a few at a time. Usually he will take to the little fluffy balls like a duck to water, and he will be found the next morning clucking and caring for the little fellows just like an old hen.

Why the Hens Die on the Nest

I raise Single Comb Black Minorcas. My chickens are free from lice and have plenty of grit, mixed grain, mash, and plenty of green feed and ground bone. They have been laying well, and the eggs have been hatching well. They are apparently in excellent condition, and seldom lay soft shelled eggs, but one of the hens laid a soft shelled egg with four yolks. All of her intestines were in the nest with it, and she was dead. I am feeding no food to force egg production. I have lost several hens that apparently were in good condition, but simply die on the nest. Can you tell me the cause of this trouble, and how to remedy it?
Colorado. D. E. J.

I think you are mistaken in your supposition that you are not feeding a forcing ration. Ground bone and mashes both have a tendency to force egg production. Minorcas lay the largest eggs of any variety of poultry that we have. This is responsible for many cases of eversion of the oviduct. Muscles and ligaments of the oviduct may become weakened because of the strain in laying large eggs. I should judge from what you say that you are feeding a ration that has a tendency to increase your egg yield and that the ration perhaps has too large a per cent of fattening food, and the hens straining upon the nest to lay the extra large eggs causes a rupture of a blood vessel. We have seen such cases in many flocks. If the hens have a tendency to constipate and are laying large eggs it may cause an eversion of the oviduct. I should advise you to give your hens ½ teaspoonful of Epsom salts each week during the heavy laying season. Dissolve the salts in water and moisten a little of the mash with it. Give half a teaspoonful to each hen.

T. E. Quisenberry.

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"The Universal Disinfectant"

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Free Offer We will send this razor free and post-paid to all who send us one yearly subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.50 or three for one three-year subscription at \$4.50. With this offer we will include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly. They can be new, renewal or extension subscriptions. Address **FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. B, TOPEKA, KAN.**

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the bacillus *Bacterium Pullorum* with which chicks are often infected when hatched. The germs multiply very rapidly and one infected chick may infect the entire brood. Prevention is the best method of combating the disease and should begin as soon as chicks are hatched. Intestinal antiseptics should be given to kill the germ. Mercuric Chloride is one of the most powerful remedies, but being a rank poison, its use is not to be recommended as long as there are safe, harmless remedies on the market that will do the work.—Advt.

How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir:—I see so much about people losing their incubator chicks with White Diarrhea, and I know how discouraging it is. I have been raising little chicks for years and lost thousands before I learned how to save them. Finally, I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., 14, Waterloo, Iowa, (formerly located at Lamoni, Ia.) for their Walko Remedy. It came by return mail. Before I received it, I was losing the little fellows by the lapful. I only lost one from White Diarrhea after getting it. Never had little chicks so thrifty. It just seems to give them new life and vigor. Mrs. R. B. Mercer, St. Paul, Kansas.—Advt.

Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. We were formerly located at Lamoni, Iowa, and parties recommending our remedies in the papers sometimes give our former address. To avoid any mistake or delay when ordering Walko White Diarrhea Remedy and Chick-ionic, be particular to address; Walker Remedy Co., 14, Waterloo, Iowa.—Advt.

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Ayrshire Cows are Vigorous

Under Kansas Conditions This Breed is a Money Maker

BY C. H. ECKLES

IT IS A WELL established fact that cattle do best in this country when under conditions similar to those existing in their native home. Holstein cattle have been developed in the level lands of Holland where feed is abundant and little energy required to gather it and they do best under similar conditions here. The Galloways and the Herefords have been developed as grazing animals and they find great favor under range conditions in the North and Northwest.

From the same point of view the Ayrshire is unquestionably well adapted for conditions in hilly country. The county of Ayr in the Southwest of Scotland, which is the native home of the Ayrshire breed, is rough and broken with hills. The climate is not far different from this state except that drier periods more often occur in Kansas in the latter part of the summer. Under these Scotch conditions the Ayrshire breed has been developed, accustomed to grazing over hilly land and to pastures not any too luxuriant as far as grass is concerned. The breed is quick in its motions, vigorous and robust in health on account of living outdoors most of the time and pasturing on Scotch hills.

The Ayrshire breed has been taken in large numbers to Australia and New Zealand and in the latter country are the foundation stock and most numerous breed in use. The Ayrshire breed is not very well known to this state as yet. There are only three or four places where purebred stock is kept. There are localities, however, in America where the Ayrshires are the leading cattle. In parts of Ontario, Canada, for example, the typical cattle seen are Ayrshire just as the typical cattle in Missouri are Shorthorn and Herefords.

The Ayrshire breed is very attractive in appearance on account of their coloring and it is a general opinion of those who visit the National Dairy show that this breed makes the most attractive appearance of all among the great numbers on display there.

The colors are red and white, varying from an ordinary red to a dark mahogany. In recent years the white has predominated and the typical Ayrshire now will be from one-half to three-fourths white. The color never blends together to make roan as in the case of the Shorthorn but always remains distinct, making it possible to detect an Ayrshire from a Shorthorn by the color markings.

In many ways the Ayrshires stand between the Jersey and the Holstein. The Ayrshire cow weighs about 1,100 pounds as compared with 900 for the Jersey and 1,200 for the Holstein. She produces more milk on the average than the Jersey and less than the Holstein. The per cent of butterfat is about as close to 4 per cent which is above the Holstein and below the Jersey. Under fairly good farming conditions, that is to say where the farmer has a silo and feeds a legume hay of some kind such as clover, cowpea or alfalfa, and a reasonably good grain ration, a herd of Ayrshires should average about 6,000 pounds of milk a year, which will test about 4 per cent of fat. This will give an average fat yield of 240 pounds a

year. Of course, it is possible to greatly exceed this. A herd average of 300 pounds of butter would not be out of the reach of a farmer who gives his herd good attention.

The breed is noted for its vigor and good health. The calves are strong at birth and give as little trouble in raising as any breed. Another strong point is that the cows are as a rule good breeders and at this stage of development of dairy cattle when so much trouble is being experienced along this line this point is of a great deal of importance.

There is unquestionably a good opportunity at the present time for a number of men to start Ayrshire herds in Kansas with the full expectancy of developing a herd within the next 10 years that will not only be profitable on account of the dairy products produced, but which will later yield a liberal income from the sale of breeding stock. The right way to go at this is for a man to start with a few registered cows of good breeding, and probably have the remainder of the herd grades. Then breed up the herd, increasing the number of registered animals and making official tests of his best cows.

A man who starts a herd of this or any other breed should expect that it will take not less than eight or ten years to build up his herd and with it a reputation that will enable him to sell his breeding animals to advantage. During this time the herd will pay a good profit on the investment from the sale of dairy products.

By keeping records of the cows and bringing them before the public in this and other ways there should be no difficulty in bringing about a demand for all the breeding stock of good quality that may be raised. Farmers who are not breeders of dairy cattle after looking over the college herd are in most cases more favorably impressed by the Ayrshire than any other breed. There is no question but what the Ayrshire has a future in this and adjoining states, and the men who will start to breeding this breed at the present time and follow it with persistency and good judgment are certain to have a herd that will make money.

A Naughty Girl

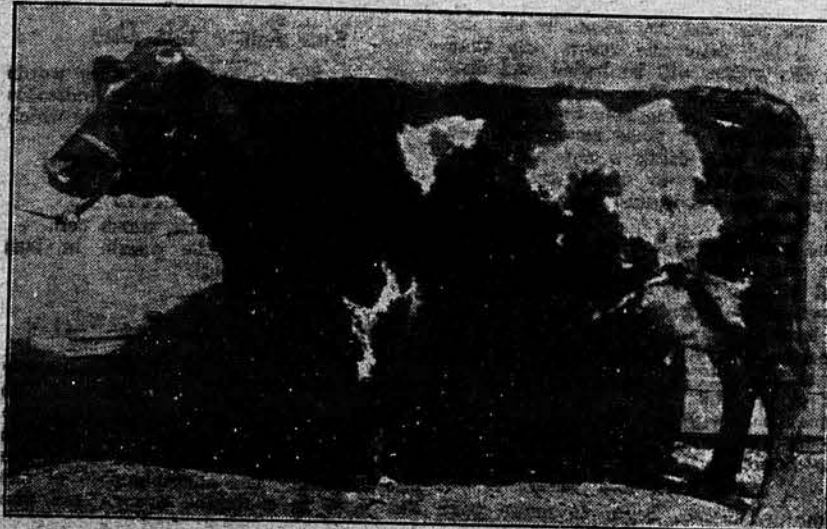
A North Philadelphia little girl had been so very naughty that her mother found it necessary to put her in a dark closet—in that family the direst punishment for the worst offense. For 15 minutes the door had been locked without a sound coming from behind it. Not a whimper nor a sniffle.

At last the stern but anxious parent unlocked the closet door and peered into the darkness. She could see nothing.

"What are you doing in there?" she cried.

"I thpit on your new dress and thpit on your new hat, and I'm waiting for more thpit to come to thpit on your new parathol!"

The young man who frets about his lack of good looks is almost as silly as the young man who brags about his.



Columbia Douglas, a Registered Ayrshire Owned by University of Missouri. Milk Record 2,328 Pounds; Butter Record 446 Pounds.

98% Of the World's Creameries Separate their cream with a DE LAVAL

TEN YEARS AGO THERE WERE A DOZEN DIFFERENT MAKES of creamery or factory separators in use. Today over 98 per cent of the world's creameries use De Laval Separators exclusively.

IT MEANS A DIFFERENCE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS a year whether a De Laval or some other make of separator is used in a creamery.

EXACTLY THE SAME DIFFERENCES EXIST, ON A SMALLER scale, in the use of farm separators. Owing to the fact, however, that most farm users do not keep as accurate records as the creameryman, or test their skim-milk with the Babcock tester, they do not appreciate just what the difference between a good and a poor separator means to them in dollars and cents.

NOW IF YOU WERE IN NEED OF LEGAL ADVICE, YOU WOULD go to a lawyer. If you were sick you would consult a doctor. If you had the toothache you would call on a dentist. Why? Because these men are all specialists in their line, and you rely upon their judgment and skill.

WHEN IT COMES TO BUYING A SEPARATOR WHY NOT profit by the experience of the creameryman which qualifies him to advise you correctly? He knows which separator will give you the best service and be the most economical for you to buy. That's why 98 per cent of the world's creameries and milk dealers use the De Laval exclusively.

THERE CAN BE NO BETTER RECOMMENDATION for the De Laval than the fact that the men who make the separation of milk a business use the De Laval to the practical exclusion of all other makes of cream separators.

Your local De Laval agent will be glad to let you try a De Laval for yourself on your own place. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agency simply write the nearest main office, as below.



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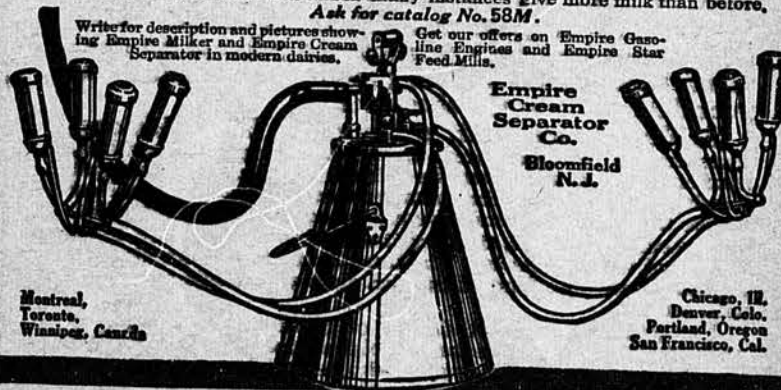
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What The War Is Doing For The Farmer

The European war is not an unalloyed evil; nor yet is it an unalloyed blessing for this country. We shall not attempt to go into the ethical side of the question at all, nor shall we discuss "war brides", munition plants or other similar phases of the situation. We shall look at the war purely from the standpoint of prices for raw products, either produced here in this country or imported from foreign countries. And



GATHERING SUGAR CANE

amongst them those that have not gone up in price in spite of the war.

For example, here is a peculiar situation in regard to a beverage which is so universally liked that it has become almost a staple. The name of that beverage is Coca-Cola.

Now Coca-Cola, as you know, is really an agricultural product—a product of the soil. Cane sugar—the very purest and finest—constitutes a large part of Coca-Cola syrup. As you know, sugar has gone way up—so every glass of Coca-Cola you drink makes some farmer's heart gladder.

So it is with the pure fruit juices that, combined, produce the inimitable flavor of Coca-Cola. Not so much in quantity seemingly when you consider—a single glass of this delicious beverage, but enormous when the entire Coca-Cola output is considered.

Yet this product of nature—the farm—increased in cost though it has been to the makers, has not been raised one penny in price to dealer—or to you. The price at the soda fountain and in the bottle has not risen one iota.

Now inasmuch as the rural population alone of America consumes millions of bottles and glasses of Coca-Cola every year, you and the other agriculturists of this country will not only be able to continue to please your palates and get delicious refreshment with this beverage at no increased cost, but you will be sending back to the farm bigger profits and more money at no greater expense to yourself.



Advertisement.

of course when we consider raw products we must carry the subject further on into the matter of the prices we get and the prices we must pay for finished products. We shall confine our consideration, too, to those products which have their origin on the farm either in the raw state or finished and manufactured into edible or wearable articles.

Let us take wheat, for example. We all know that the war has put the price of wheat way up. Very well—this means that the whole country: city, town and rural population as well as are paying more for their flour—therefore the wheat raiser should theoretically be getting rich on a product which it costs him no more to raise than formerly and for which he gets more money.

But wait a minute—there are other things to consider in this matter of growing rich off of the war. Cotton and wool and meats and farm machinery and sugar have gone up too. This means that while the wheat raiser is getting more for his product, he is also paying some other agriculturist more for his product. This cuts down somewhat on the profits the war is bringing to the farmer. Then it would seem that the best way to keep ahead of the game is for the farmer to pay the farmer who raises his necessities the increased prices that the war has brought about and when buying his luxuries or those things that are not bare necessities of life to pick and choose from

This is Good Hiking Weather

It's Fun to Eat and Sleep in the Woods

STELLA GERTRUDE NASH

IF YOU wish to have some real fun, boys, take a day off, get some of the fellows together and go on a hike. This is the finest kind of weather for hikes. If you never have gotten up early in the morning before anyone else was out and walked and walked until you were away out in the woods, some place where it seemed as if you were thousands of miles away from civilization, and then cooked your own meals and slept there over night, you have missed one of the greatest joys that can come to a boy.



One Way of Hiking.

The first thing to decide when planning a hike is what to take with you. Perhaps you are saying you couldn't cook your own meals but there never was a boy who couldn't fry an egg and make coffee, too, when he had to. You wouldn't need so many kettles and pans to cook with as mother uses, tho. A frying pan, one bucket, one cooking knife, one tablespoon, a small cotton bag, and as many tin plates, tin cups, forks, knives, and teaspoons as there are boys, would be all you would use to cook and eat with.

Then for the food: bread, butter, bacon, eggs, coffee, salt and sugar are all that is necessary to take for a short hike. You'll need a pocket knife and a hatchet for chopping wood and some warm blankets for bedding, too. Carry the matches in a small tin can so they will not get damp. If you do not camp near a spring or a good well it is best to take some water with you because typhoid germs are numerous in the streams and it is not safe to drink the water from them without boiling it.

Ready to Start.

Now you are ready to start but first be sure you are not wearing more clothes than are necessary because you do not want to carry so much. Wear a sweater coat instead of a suit coat and then you can tie it around your waist instead of having to carry it on your arm when it is not needed. Do not wear thin or rubber soled shoes because if you do the sticks and stones will punch thru the soles and bruise your feet.

The first thing to do when you get to your destination is to build a fire and cook dinner. You will be "as hungry as bears" and your bacon and eggs will taste mighty good. Gather some dry twigs and grass in a pile and then add the larger sticks. Let the fire burn up brightly and then put 1 cup of water for each cup of coffee you wish into the bucket and place it over the fire. Measure 1 tablespoon of coffee for each cup of water, tie it in the cotton bag and put the bag into the bucket. Place the frying pan over the coals after the fire burns down a little and as soon as hot put in a number of slices of bacon. Fry the bacon well and then break the eggs into the pan and fry them in the fat that is left from the bacon. By that time the coffee will be boiled and dinner can be served. You will change your mind about not being able to cook when you taste one of your bacon and egg sandwiches and drink a cup of coffee. Things certainly do taste good when you're in the woods and have been on a long tramp.

You probably object to dish washing. If so you ought to take paper plates instead of tin. They're light and can be thrown away after every meal. But if you have tin plates you'll need them for supper and they won't clean themselves so you'll have to do. Anyway, that is part of the fun. Put the dishwater on to heat before you begin to eat and it will be hot by the time you have finished dinner.

Make Your Bed Early.

You had better begin to make your bed a good while before dark so it will be ready. Of course, you can sleep on the ground if you'd rather, but when

you have only one blanket between you and the ground it gets pretty hard before morning. Sharpen four forked sticks and drive them into the ground for the post of the bed. Have the forks about 6 inches from the ground. The side boards are made of two long poles placed in the forks. The slats are made of shorter sticks laid across the long poles. Put a lot of small brush on the slats for a mattress and gather several armfuls of pine needles to cover the mattress. Then spread the

er the mattress. Then spread the that a king would enjoy.

Stir up the fire after you have had your supper and it begins to get dark and sit around it Indian fashion. Then see who can tell the funniest story. After you have gone to bed you'll hear the song of the frogs and all kinds of damp night noises and it certainly is fun to lie and look up at the stars and think and think about what a wonderful world this is until you just can't keep your eyes open any longer.

Who Won the Prizes

The shorthand prize contest aroused a great deal of interest and it was hard to pick out the best three from the hundreds of answers.

In awarding the prizes the age of the contestants was considered, the quality of the shorthand work and the number of words made from the seven shorthand signs shown.

Fred S. Howe, of Rock Falls, Ill., gets the first prize of \$5; he presented a list of 80 words, all of them written in practically correct shorthand.

Miss Jessie E. Craig, of Nortonville, Kan., wins the second prize of \$3 and Miss Elinor Barker, of Jordan, Mont., the third prize, \$2.

Most of the contestants failed to note the instructions. For example, altho it was clearly stated that the sign for "G" is written downward, many wrote it upward like "T." It is needless to say that the winners gave heed to the explanations and wrote the signs accordingly.

Our offer of 25 shorthand reading lessons, without any expense except 4 cents with each lesson for postage and stationery, is still open to our readers of all ages. If you have not taken advantage of this offer, write at once to Geo. E. Dougherty, Topeka, Kan., and he will send you the first lesson. Upon its return, he will correct your work, make suggestions and send other lessons.

In the May-Time

Wherever we turn there is beauty;
Wherever we look there is love,
And green is the grass in the May-time,
And blue is the heaven above.
—Margaret Sangster.

You Know this One

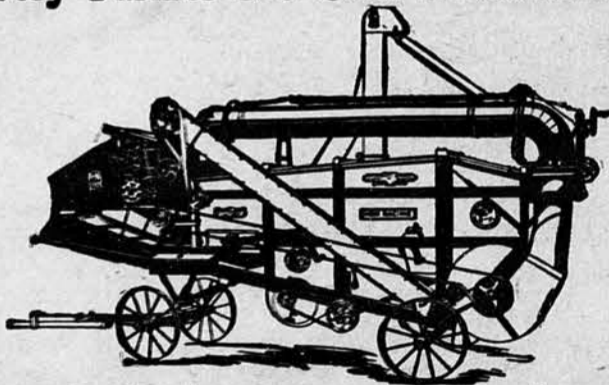
Do you know what the missing words are? The number of dashes indicates the number of letters in the words which were left out.

There lies a hairy crawling worm;
But if you guard it well,
A will
From out that dark, warm cell.
The answer to the puzzle in last week's issue is "a bull."

Baseball in the Far East

Baseball is now played in almost every section of China, Korea, Japan, and the Philippines. It is more thoroly organized in the Philippines than it is in the United States and is played there the year around. The championship of the Far East is contested every year, the winner of the last contest in the Philippines playing against a picked team from Japan and China.

Every Farmer His Own Thresherman



HOW often in your experience has the price of grain touched high water mark for the year while your grain was still in the shock? How many times over have you lost the price of an individual New Racine threshing outfit, while waiting for your date with the thresherman?

A New Racine outfit makes every farmer his own thresherman. You can thresh as soon as your grain is seasoned, market the grain whenever the price is right, and get your fall plowing out of the way that much sooner, when you own a New Racine thresher. Yes, and save money on the threshing besides.

The small threshers, the 20 x 32 and 24 x 40, thresh up to 80 bushels of wheat an hour. The three larger sizes from 80 to 180 bushels of wheat. One of the five sizes will handle your work with profit.

For information about details of construction, quality of work, steadiness of operation, special equipment, or any other mechanical point, ask any man who owns or operates a New Racine thresher, or write to the address below for full information. No modern threshing outfit is quite complete until it includes an I H C kerosene engine or tractor. We will send you complete descriptions of these machines, too.

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

CHICAGO

USA

Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

The Right Way

My Uncle Tom says catching birds is easy when you know the proper way to do it; an' I guess perhaps it's so; He knows an excellent way, he says, 'at hardly ever fails, Des creep up close an' drop a bit of salt upon their tails. I tried it all the afternoon; I know des how to do. You see a bird down on the ground—but don't let it see you—Nen creep up near it wiv the salt, an' be des awful still—I didn't catch a bird today, but tomorrow p'raps I will.
—Florence Josephine Boyce in the Woman's Home Companion.

Train Stops are Expensive

It is estimated that it costs 61 cents to bring a 2,000-ton freight train traveling at the rate of 25 miles an hour to a full stop and then regain speed. Half of the 61 cents covers the cost of fuel; one-third, the decreased value of the brakes; and one-sixth, the time lost by the crew.

How to Sharpen a Knife

Boys, do you have any trouble keeping a sharp edge on your knife? Perhaps if you do it is because you hold the blade too flat when sharpening it. When the blade is held very flat a sharp edge can be quickly produced but it is so thin it is easily broken and nicked.

Men who are employed in factories to sharpen the best grade of knives hold the blade at an angle of about 45 degrees. In this way only the cutting edge of the knife is sharpened and the remainder of the blade is left thick and strong enough to stand any ordinary usage.

Here's a Story for You to Read

Drop the first or last letter from a number of the words in these sentences and you will find it is an interesting little story. Can you read it?

Amiss Manna stowed wash tall alone sin they bred brick presidence shed called Homer. Hero peoples were fall hat gaunt Cora's form then knight. Call fat Ponce Shem heard an noise downy tin them flower regions. Shep crept withe noiseless treads top they dining broom, where sin then dime blight oft at kerosene clamp shew saws eighty amen inn as group around them tablet. They family plated play pin pa piles ink front off theme, sand they were dividing pit pup in shares. Manna called pup then policed one they phoney, land bin ax few minutes them eighty menu were safer behind they barst.

The five persons sending in the best translations of the story by June 5 will each receive a package of postcards.

The answer to the puzzle in the April 29 issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze is: 1, flamingo; 2, spoonbill; 3, pelican; 4, curlew; 5, merganser; 6, toucan; 7, puffin; 8, cormorant. The prize winners are Pearl McCaskey, Wilma Smith, Bessie Gisk, C. T. Edwards, Thomas Sweeny.

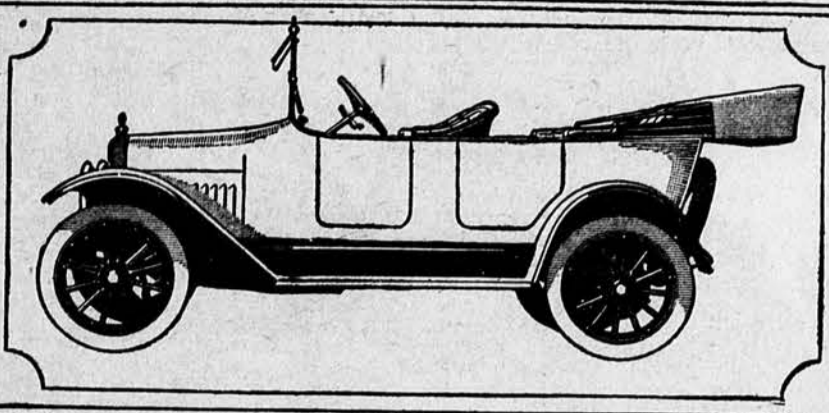
Address your letters to the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

A Clock of Many Pieces

Twenty thousand minute pieces of wood were used in the construction of an elaborately ornamented Notre Dame cathedral clock made by James Calway of Skowhegan, Maine. This clock, which is finely carved, is 7 feet 10 inches high, and it took Mr. Calway six long years to complete it.

In the upper story six folding doors open every 10 minutes, and figures representing the apostles appear marching in time to an air played by a large music box that is governed by the clock, each figure bowing before the Savior as it passes, except the fourth one which represents Peter. It turns its back upon the Savior, and the devil comes out of the top of the clock and blows a trumpet in honor of Peter.

The second story is in the form of a mansion with double doors in front, which also open every 10 minutes. Lazarus appears at the rich man's door, and on bended knees asks for charity, the dogs licking his sores. The rich man stands in the door swinging his arm as if he were throwing crumbs from his table. All these movable figures are run by machinery connected with a time movement, so they will work on the minute. The bottom story is a very elaborately designed foundation of fine inlaid work.
—Scientific American.



The World's Champion Endurance Car

Unity

IT may have come to your notice that The Maxwell Motor Company does not base its entire advertising appeal upon the speed of a motor or the foreign lines of a body, or genuine leather upholstery, or the social distinction of its patrons—to the exclusion of every other feature of the Maxwell Car.

It is the Maxwell policy that no essential unit of the Maxwell shall dominate Maxwell Character as embodied in the car and expressed in Maxwell advertising.

The motor, the chassis, the frame, the axles, the spring suspension, the electrical equipment—all the factors in Maxwell Character—have been designed and manufactured for a single fundamental purpose—to create a harmonious and efficient unity.

All the essential Maxwell parts are designed by us and manufactured by us to contribute their full share to the achievement of the maximum comfort, convenience, safety, service and economy.

There is no one important or conspicuous feature of the Maxwell; it is just the Maxwell Motor Car—designed, manufactured, sold and kept running by the Maxwell Motor Company.

Brief Specifications—Four cylinder motor; cone clutch running in oil; unit transmission (3 speeds) bolted to engine, ¼ floating rear axle; left-hand steering, center control; 56" tread, 103" wheelbase; 30 x 3½" tires; weight 1,960 pounds. **Equipment**—Electric Head-lights (with dimmer) and tail-light; storage battery; electric horn; one-man mohair top with envelope and quick-adjustable storm curtains; clear vision, double-ventilating windshield; speedometer; spare tire carrier; demountable rims; pump, jack, wrenches and tools. **Service**—16 complete service stations, 54 district branches, over 2,500 dealers and agents—so arranged and organized that service can be secured anywhere within 12 hours. **Prices**—2-Passenger Roadster, \$635; 5-Passenger Touring Car, \$655. Three other body styles.

Maxwell

Motor Company · Detroit, Mich.



Bale Your Hay The SANDWICH Way

More Bales Bigger Profits
 Bale your own hay, bale your neighbors' hay. There's money in it—big money when you use the fast-working Sandwich hay press (motor power).

SANDWICH HAY PRESS
 Solid steel construction. Sandwich Gas and Oil Engine, with magneto, mounted on same truck furnishes power. All designed and built in our own plant, superior to assembled machines. Heavy steel chain transmission (no belt to slip). Simple self-acting and block dropper. Turns out a continuous stream of solid salable bales. Starts or stops instantly. Best press for alfalfa. Horse and belt power presses also.

"Tons Tell." Our Book Sent Free. Your guide to big profits. Pictures and describes these great presses. Write

SANDWICH MFG. CO., 514 Center St., Sandwich, Ill.



BALE YOUR HAY



With the Large Feed, All Steel, Light Running Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Eclipse Power Press

This powerful all steel press is the real farm money maker. You make big profits when you can bale from 30 to 30 tons a day. 8 inch frame, no vibration, heaviest gears, wider feed opening, weight with engine \$100 lbs.

Type "Z" Engine Runs on Kerosene

This new throttling governor engine with built in magneto is regular equipment on the Eclipse Motor Press, without extra cost. You cannot afford to run a press with a gasoline engine.

Write Today for new catalog fully describing this Biggest, Lighter, Running, More Economical Eclipse line. Will demonstrate press in your own locality.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Kansas City, Missouri.

Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way The Jayhawk



E. WYATT MFG. CO., 902 N. 5th St., SALINA, KANS.

Auto-Fedan Hay Press

MEANS ONE MAN LESS Both belt and motor presses.

Saves 20% Baling Cost

Send Us Your Orders and Commissions of Hay

Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1614 Wyoming, Kansas City, Mo.

Easy Baling Admiral Motor Press

Leverage does the work, quick, smooth running, low up-keep cost.

Free New catalog and economy records. Write for copy today.

Admiral Hay Press Co. One 1 O, Kansas City, Mo.

Lovely Peacock Ring Latest Novelty FREE

Peacock Rings are all the rage. They are sterling silver, bronze finish. The Peacock is enamelled in brilliant natural peacock colors making a very attractive appearance and a ring that any person would be proud to wear.

FREE OFFER: We will send this handsome ring to all who send 20 cents to our store for a year's subscription to the Householder, a big story and puzzle magazine. If you prefer, send us 20 cents to the Householder, Dept. P.R.-2, Topeka, Kansas.

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

Uncle Sam, M. D.

I am in the national capital as I write this, attending a conference of state health officers with the surgeon general. Continually I am impressed with the many things provided for the public by our almost paternal government, and the few members of the public who know how to take advantage of these benefits. Every reader of this progressive journal is bound to know of the United States Department of Agriculture and the many valuable reports which the department is making to send to all inquirers free of all cost; but I venture to say that very few know anything about the United States Public Health Service, and the careful way in which it watches over the health of the nation.

In review of its work year by year and for the double purpose of discovering new fields for labor, and spreading about the results of work already accomplished, the Public Health Service, thru its official head, General Rupert Blue, calls an annual conference at Washington, inviting all states to send representatives.

The work done by the Public Health Service in the last year, so far as Kansas is concerned, is best appreciated by the citizens of Wilson county. Several of the department's doctors spent most of their summer making the Wilson County Sanitary Survey. There was a big celebration at Fredonia early in October, 1915, in honor of the successful conclusion of the undertaking. The whole of Wilson county went to Fredonia to celebrate. Governor Capper made a remarkable speech approving the work and calling for continued progress. There was a great parade with the governor and the United States health officials in the lead, long rows of shining automobiles, citizens on foot and on horseback, and rows of marching school children exemplifying Wilson county's coming health and strength. It was a great event.

But the real value to Wilson county lay in the fact that, prior to the great hurrah, those officials of the Public Health Service had, personally, visited every farmhouse in the county; had instructed the residents how to have good health; had shown them where their wells should be placed; how to determine a safe location; how to dispose of household waste; how to maintain a sanitary toilet; the importance of screening doors and windows; where the milk-house should stand; how to care for dairy utensils, and a few hundred other vital things the importance of which was not realized by these citizens because it has only become apparent of very late years; long since the time of their education.

This work has been done in eight states. The result in Wilson county remains to be seen. It should be seen this year and in all the succeeding years. It should mean fewer deaths from typhoid and other filth diseases; healthier and brighter children because of improved school sanitation; less tuberculosis; the prevention of infantile blindness, and a general uplift in mind and body. It depends on how well Wilson county remembers and observes.

I could write a full page about the various interesting activities of the United States Public Health Service, and if the editor will allow me I will tell you more in detail how they work in some later issue. So far as your own immediate connection with this service is concerned, it is maintained thru the secretary of your state board of health, who is related to the Public Health Service under the impressive title of Collaborating Epidemiologist.

I have been troubled for a number of years with dyspepsia, constipation, sensitive nerves, emelia, neurasthenia, and what not. I have tried everything from plaster to electricity. I would improve for a while when medicine was new. Will nuxated iron do the work required in my case? What would you advise? Does not too much iron, or other mineral make the muscles stiff, the bones old and brittle?
 L. B. K.

There is a large order contained in this letter. The writer, a woman, has read advertisements of a kind of iron tonic and she wants to know if it will make her well. No, it will not make her well. It will make her feel hopeful for just about five or six days, exactly as anything else with a like appeal would do, and

then, the mental stimulus gone, she will be as bad or a little worse than ever. I doubt very much the wisdom of giving L. B. K. any medicine at all; certainly not unless some very definite symptoms call for a very definite remedy. My advice would be first: Have a careful examination—a thoro, painstaking examination—by a skilled physician, in order that he may see if you have any physical defect that is dragging you down. The greatest doctors believe that neurasthenia always has some physical base, the removal of which aids recovery.

Second: If the doctor finds no definite ailment make up your mind that getting well is "up to you," make it your business for, say, a year. Do not work to the point of weariness; eat small portions of all reasonable foods, masticating very thoro; drink an abundance of pure water; sleep alone in a comfortable bed, in a well ventilated room, or better still, on a sleeping porch. Cure that constipation by eating bran bread and laxative fruits, drinking large amounts of water, and practicing regularity in attending to toilet. Make up your mind that your sensitive nerves can stand a lot more, now that you are on the way to health, insist upon good health and you will get it. Can I help you further?

Can you tell me a good dressing for the teeth that is not expensive? My children use a 25 cent tube of tooth paste in less than a week. It mounts up in a year.

Your children probably waste as much as they use. The specially prepared tooth pastes are very pleasant to use and worth all they cost if used with economy. However, you can get along without them. Teeth that discolor easily do well if cleansed with peroxide of hydrogen two or three times a week. A 15 cent bottle should last a month. Clear water and a thoro brushing are the chief essentials for keeping the teeth clean. Many persons use a good toilet soap, such as Ivory, and find it very efficient and quite unobjectionable. The objection of expense is removed entirely in this way.

In looking through the Farmers Mail and Breeze of April 29 I find a lot of rot about boils written by you. Do you really believe boils are formed as you state? Your statement about infection is absolutely silly to say the least. Where do you get that sort of dope? If you can produce a boil by infection you can get \$1,000 for it. Will tell you where, if you want the money. Let me hear from you.

I don't know whether H. C. D. supposed his letter would get by, but it wins consideration on two propositions. It quite likely expresses his honest opinion, and it opens up a field of general interest. So far as boils arising from infection, any doctor who has observed a rather dirty person with one boil produce a dozen additional by scratching the germs into his skin with his fingernails is bound to accept the theory. I shall not claim the \$1,000, feeling as I do that H. C. D. must have written his letter in a reckless spirit, it being well known, the country over that the market price of a boil is \$5.

It is a common belief that boils and pimples come from "impure blood." This has its germ of truth, like most popular ideas, tho I cannot for a moment admit the companion fallacy that every boil is very beneficial to the body. The truth is that the boils are the product of pus-forming bacteria, as stated in my article. A person in first class health, however, should have in his blood certain germicidal properties that would refuse to allow these pus germs to gain a foothold. Therefore if you have repeated crops of boils or if every little scratch becomes pus-laden you should examine into your mode of living to see what is wrong.

Another line or two about H. C. D.'s letter: The writer of these hints being an ordinary person may make a mistake now and then, tho he will make every possible effort at accuracy. If you think you know better it is all right to tell about it, but a courteous letter is just as expressive as the other kind, and it shows a lot more breeding.

A New Breakfast Food

A little girl who was eating codfish for breakfast the other morning for the first time was seen to stop and examine her plate with deep interest. "Mama," she asked presently, "what kind of fish is this? I've just found a hair in it." "It is codfish, dear," was the answer. "Oh," commented her daughter, in a disappointed tone, "I thought probably it was mermaid."—Harper's Weekly.

Do You Wear Overalls?
 Then you'll be interested in the kind that fit and wear—made from Pure Indigo Denim

FITZ

OVERALLS
 have a reputation—wear like hickory—in any size. If your dealer does not carry your size in stock, tell him to get it for you in 24 hours—

SWANSON-BROOKS-ROOF
 Kansas City, Mo.

BINDER TWINE

Factory To Farm
 Quality Guaranteed. 25th year. Quick shipments. Write for free samples. Wholesale price.
 AUGUST POST, Box A, Montok, Iowa

SAVES A TEAM

The most successful Binder Engine. Attachments for any binder. Two-horse easily pull 4-ft binder in heavy grain, as engine drives axle and all machinery.

Cushman Light Weight Engines
 For All Farm Work
 Throttle Governed. Very light weight. 4 H.P. only \$200.00. Forced water cooling system prevents overheating. Tank on front balances engine on rear. Friction Clutch Pulley. Ask for Engine Book. 4 to 20 H.P.

Cushman Motor Works
 274 North 28th Street
 LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE
 ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
 TOPEKA, KANSAS
 QUOTE OF RUTH: "GODS LOVE LETS HER FRIENDS SPEAK OF HER"

SAVE ONE-HALF YOUR FINE EXPENSE BY USING THE Fisher RIM-ON CASING

Holds Him Cut Tires. Prevents Blow-Outs. Will not Heat or Choke. The same fish-casing can be used to wear out several old tires.

The Only Tire Re-inforcement that can be placed on a rim without tire over fit, and inflated to lay flat pressure which is recommended for the same size of tire which proves that it is better.

FISHER (Patented)

Rim-Grab Fish-Casing
 Holds all the pressure while the other casing at the same time is on a road. Made only by FISHER MANUFACTURING CO. 2825 N. St., Lincoln, Neb.

MEN WANTED

LEARN TO DRIVE AND REPAIR AUTOMOBILES AND TRACTORS
 Big demand for trained men. Earn from \$75 to \$150 per month. Learn in 6 weeks by the

SWEENEY SYSTEM
 of practical experience. Handle the real work in machine shop, factory and on the road. No book work. Tools free.

FREE Big 64 page catalogue with views of men at work in largest and best equipped auto school in world. Send name today. Address

SWEENEY AUTO SCHOOL
 1171 East 15th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

New Tires for Old Ones

Don't throw away your old tires! We'll make them into new ones for you at 25% of the cost of a new tire. These new

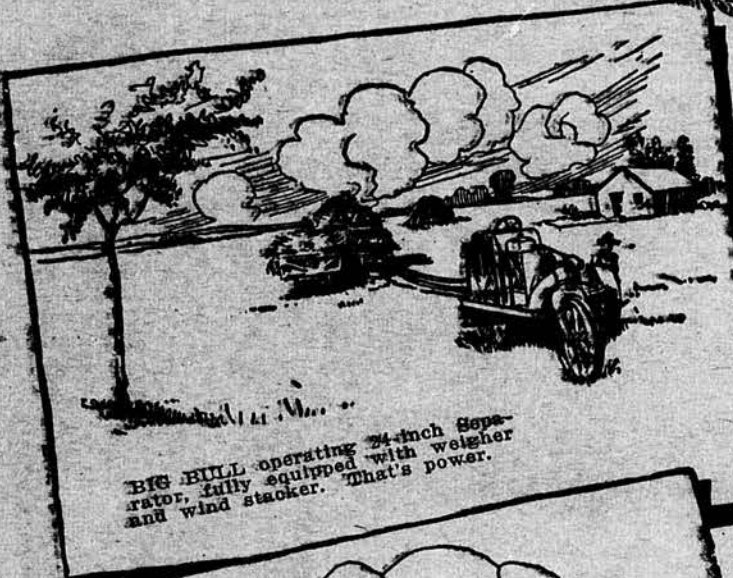
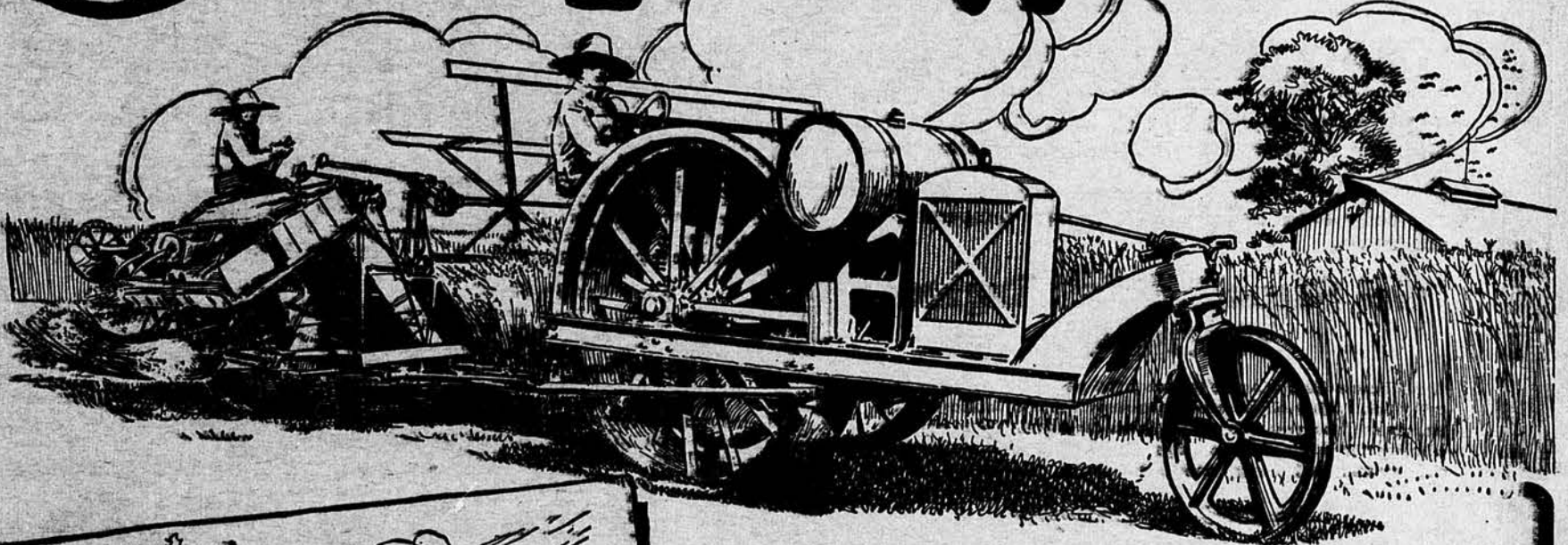
Champion Double Tread Tires

are 70% puncture and blow-out proof and absolutely guaranteed for 2,000 miles. They can't be beat for service and appearance. All you do is furnish two old tires—we'll do the rest. Send in your old tires today. We also carry Champion Tires in stock, all sizes.

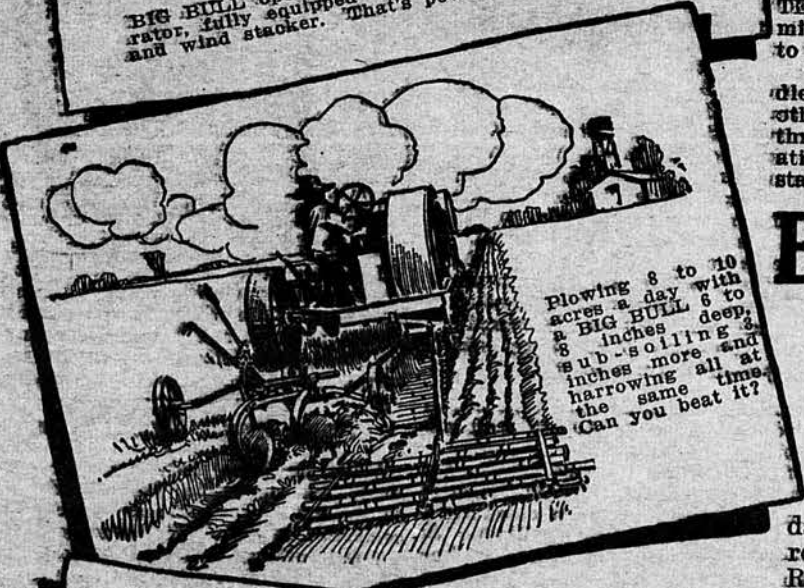
FREE. Get your money—FREE! by circular and price list. Write for today.

Champion Double Tread Tire Co.
 472 Grant Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

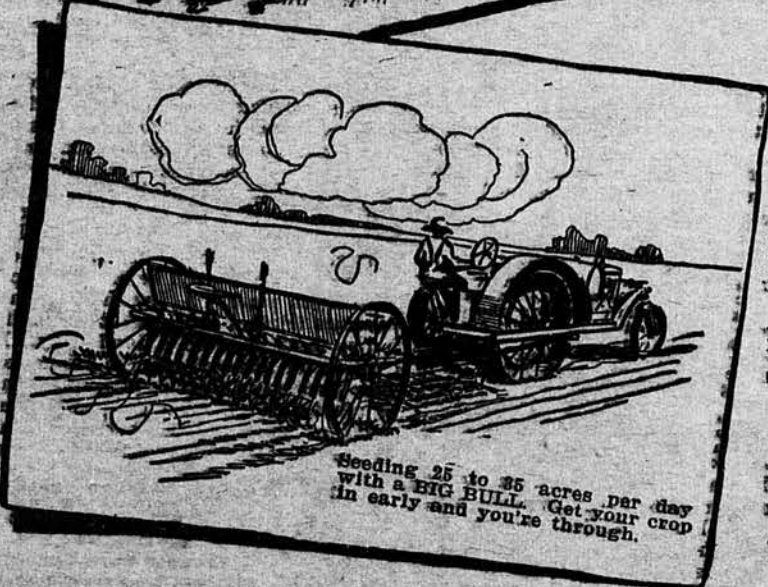
Save Your Wheat!



BIG BULL operating 24-inch Separator, fully equipped with weigher and wind stacker. That's power.



Plowing 8 to 10 acres a day with a BIG BULL 6 to 8 inches deep, 3 inches more and sub-soiling 3 inches more and harrowing all at the same time. Can you beat it?



Seeding 25 to 35 acres per day with a BIG BULL. Get your crop in early and you're through.

SPEED—Getting the work done quickly—that's what a **BIG BULL TRACTOR** means to you at harvest time. The **BIG BULL** is no sluggard—never shirks work—regardless of how hot it is or how bad the flies. Pulling a binder with a tractor may be something new to you, but, in 1915 many farmers ran their **BIG BULLS** 24 hours a day and saved ALL the crop. "I pulled my 12-ft. header with my **BIG BULL** for 10 days, averaged 25 acres per day in very wet, soggy ground. Got it all stacked just a day before we had a very destructive wind storm and saved the price of the **BIG BULL** in just a few days"—says Guy E. Dick, of Alton, Kansas.

You can bind from 25 to 35 acres of wheat a day and do the work **BETTER**, with a **BIG BULL**. Because of the speed of the **BIG BULL**—2 1/2 to 3 miles per hour, the binder works more efficiently. Think what all this means to you, compared to the old way—the horse way.

Cutting wheat is important work, but it is only one farm job you can handle **QUICKER, CHEAPER, BETTER** and **EASIER** with a **BIG BULL** than any other way you can mention. For instance, after the wheat is cut, it must be threshed. When it comes to threshing—the **BIG BULL** will startle you. Operating a 24-inch or 26-inch Separator, fully equipped with weigher and wind stacker—that's where the **BIG BULL** shows power.

BIG BULL TRACTOR

7 H. P. at Drawbar

\$645.00
F.O.B.

20 H. P. at Belt

Minneapolis

There's the fall plowing to be done.

Plowing six to eight inches deep—eight to ten acres per day, the bull wheel in the furrow subsoiling three inches more and harrowing at the same time—that's where the **BIG BULL** first won fame. Remember this—the speed of the **BIG BULL TRACTOR** enables you to plow as many acres with two plows as you can plow with a slower tractor with three to four plows. It isn't the number of plows you pull, but the number of acres you plow per day that counts.

You'll want a Big Bull Tractor for the plowing and other fall work. You might as well buy it now—have the use of it to cut your wheat, thereby saving considerable amounts of time and money. Then you'll have the tractor all ready for the fall work.

Your dealer can supply you with a **BIG BULL TRACTOR** now—he may not be able to do so later on because there's a scarcity of steel, and the demand for **BIG BULL TRACTORS** after harvest was greater than the supply last year, and will be the same this year. **BIG BULL TRACTORS** will be mighty hard to buy—get your **BIG BULL** now and be prepared.

THE BIG BULL BINDER HITCH enables you to hitch onto any binder. If you have to buy a new binder, no truck, tongue, whiffle-trees, nor neck yoke will be required. This will not only pay for the **BIG BULL HITCH**, but will save you money besides.

See Your Dealer at Once or Write

Hall Bros. & Reeves Motor Co.

1525 Grand Ave.

Kansas City, Mo.



Don't Abuse Your Tractor

Let it do the work for which it was intended. It will do it if you will use the proper lubricating oil. An oil of the correct lubricating body to minimize friction. An oil that maintains that correct lubricating body even under extremely high temperature conditions.

Get Stanolind Gas Engine Tractor Oil

It minimizes friction and eliminates the usual trouble of scored cylinders. This oil is made expressly for the lubrication of tractor engines, where kerosene is used as fuel. It is equally efficient for lubricating bearings of all types of harvester machinery and for heavy gearings of tractors.

Standard Oil Company
72 W. Adams St., (Indiana) Chicago, U.S.A. 43

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Roads.

I own 160 acres thru which a section line runs, 80 acres lying on each side of the section line. There has never been a road platted or laid out on this line, thru my farm tho it has been traveled some. The road overseer is talking of grading it now. Has he a right to do so? Am I compelled to give my land for a road without compensation?
SARAH PETERS,
Nashville, Kan.

Unless this has been used as a public road so long that the public has obtained a right of use, it is not a public highway, unless at some time the legislature passed a special act making the section lines in Kingman county public highways. I do not know whether any such special act ever was passed. If it was not passed the overseer has not the right to come on your land and work the road without your consent. Neither can your land be taken for a highway without compensating you for it.

What Was B's Share?

1. A owned some trees. B cut them and had them sawed into lumber and paid for the sawing. What is B's share?
2. What is the penalty for obtaining a deed to a piece of property using fraud?
E. T.

1. B's share would depend on the agreement between him and A. If there was no agreement except that A permitted B to cut the trees, haul them to the mill and pay for the sawing, and afterward A and B are unable to agree on the settlement they should select

What Can A Do?

A owns a farm. B has a first mortgage on it, interest payable semi-annually. C has a second mortgage, interest payable annually with a payment to be made secured also by a note signed by the former owner of the land, who has property. A will not be able to pay all the interest this year unless he sells all his young stock, but if he can keep the place another year with his stock and everything, he can make both years' interest and payment. B will start foreclosure. How much expense will that run up on the place and how long has A to redeem? Can A voluntarily surrender a deed to the place so as not to make any expense and then redeem it?
Is the former owner of the farm who signed the notes liable?
H. Z.

I am not able to say what the expense of foreclosure will be. The costs of such suits vary. A will have 18 months after decree of foreclosure to redeem the land. If A gives a deed to the land he will part with his title and will have no right to redeem unless such condition is stipulated in the deed. The signer of the notes is liable, of course.

Power of Township Board.

Our township board let a contract for hauling about 100 loads of sand and building several concrete culverts and making fills for same. They offered but one man a chance at the work. They could have gotten the sand hauled for from 50 cents to \$1 a load less than they paid. The contractor hired neighbors with their teams to help make fills. They got \$3.50 a day for their labor; the contractor got \$4. I live 1 1/2 miles from the mail route on the oldest established east and west road in the township. I have to cross two draws to get to my mail box. The water stands in these draws for a week or two after each rain. The township board promised for several years to put in culverts but never did so. They dug out two metal culverts and one tile culvert on the east line of the township where the water never stood, then put in concrete culverts and used up all the township road fund and we still have to wade through mud and water to get to our mail box. It rained all day yesterday and these mud holes will be impassable for one or two weeks for loaded wagons or cars. Is there any way to get relief?
Fowler, Kan. CAY REEVES.


The only relief I can see in sight is to change the township board at the next election. While they may have been partial or used bad judgment I cannot see from your letter that so far they have exceeded their legal authority.

SENATOR NEWTON AND CONGRESSMAN LUNDIN MEET THE GOOD JUDGE.

I AM GLAD TO MEET YOU, JUDGE. I'VE NEVER FOUND A CHEW SO SATISFYING.

JUDGE, I WANTED YOU TO KNOW SENATOR NEWTON AND HOW MUCH WE ENJOY THE FAMOUS REAL TOBACCO CHEW.

SENATOR, I TOLD MY FRIENDS ABOUT IT, THEY TOLD THEIR FRIENDS, WE ALL WANT OUR FRIENDS TO HAVE THE COMFORT OF THE LITTLE CHEW THAT SATISFIES.



WHEN men tell their friends about it they call it the Real Tobacco Chew. Right here you have the secret of its success—the fact that W-B CUT chewing—the Real Tobacco Chew, new cut, long shred—is so satisfying that many men make it a point to tell their friends how good it is.

Made by WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

The "Dandy" Sewing Set Free

Bound in Leatherette—Beautifully Designed and Embossed

There is nothing a housewife appreciates more than good needles. The "dandy" sewing set shown above is handsomely bound in leatherette, beautifully designed and embossed. Just the thing to use when traveling or visiting as it can be folded up like a book and placed in any handbag or work basket. The assortment is complete in every detail, affording needles for both plain and fancy sewing.

Showing Book Open—Size 14 1/4 x 5 Inches

Did you ever see a more complete outfit than the one we are offering? You have here needles for every need, properly indexed so that you can find each one quickly and easily, all guaranteed finest steel, tempered by a patented process—warranted to excel in finish and quality. All eyes are perfectly beveled and gauged. This assortment gives you needles for every occasion. A fine steel crochet hook for lace making, an ivory hook for wool crocheting, 15 various size darning, an ivory bodkin for lingerie ribbons, one tape needle, a Normandy needle for doing the ever popular punch work, and an ivory stiletto.

What This Beautiful Set Contains

- 75 Gold Eyed Sewing Needles
- 15 Silk and Cotton Darning
- 15 Milliners' Needles
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- 1 Bone Crochet 1 Steel Crochet
- 1 Steel Bodkin or Tape
- 1 Punch Work
- 2 Medium Wool Darning
- Rug or Tapestry
- Chenille Needles
- Bone Stiletto
- Bone Tape or Ribbon
- Fine Wool Darning
- Medium Yarn Darning
- Fine Cotton Darning
- Medium Cotton Darning

OUR SPECIAL BARGAIN OFFER

We are going to offer one of the sets, postage prepaid, to every person who sends \$1.20 to pay for a year's subscription to Mail and Breeze. With this offer we will include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly. Renewal or extension subscriptions will be accepted on this offer if you are now a subscriber. Address

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, DEPT. SS, TOPEKA, KANSAS

A desperate fight by a few senators to crush the great national pork barrel known as the rivers and harbors bill, has again occurred. At the home of Chairman Clarke of the Commerce Committee, who drafted the present bill, money is being spent on a river that is from 2 to 5 feet deep. For more than a generation a large part of the huge total appropriation has been squandered on hundreds of creeks and rivers that never will be navigable. And hundreds of millions have been spent on rivers that can be navigated but will not be, certainly not in this generation. Billions of dollars won't restore commerce to the great rivers until the need for it arises. We have more railroads and miles of railway than any other nation in the world. Every river valley is lined with them. Along the great river valleys these roads have been double, triple and quadruple tracked as fast as commerce demanded it. To spend all this money year after year on innumerable creeks, streams and rivers is simply pork jobbery. How long will the people submit to it?

three disinterested and honest neighbors to arbitrate the matter.

2. Speaking generally the penalty for obtaining property by false pretenses is the same as the penalty for obtaining a like amount of property by theft. In the case of obtaining a deed to a piece of land by fraud, the case is somewhat different for the reason that a deed obtained by fraud really conveys no title. It is not void on its face but is voidable. It is impossible to give a definite answer to go indefinite a question. The facts in the case should be laid before the county attorney. He is the one to determine whether there is ground for a criminal prosecution.

The Homestead Law.

1. If a young man and young lady should each file on homestead claims in Colorado and get married before the three years were up could they hold both claims?
2. How much does one have to pay when filing on a claim?
3. How long does one have to live on his claim each year?
4. If I should buy a relinquishment on a homestead claim in Colorado on which a prior claimant had lived for one or two years, how long would I have to live on it before I could get a patent?
P. O. M.
Clinton, Mo.

1. The marriage of a homestead entryman to a homestead entrywoman after each shall have fulfilled the requirements of the homestead law for one year preceding marriage shall not impair the right of either to a patent. The husband shall elect on which of the two claims the home shall be made and resi-

Drive Slowly Over Bumps

When driving a motor car over rough roads pick your route. Drive slowly over chuckholes and street car tracks. If compelled to drive off the pavement in passing cars, slow down and leave the pavement at an angle. By doing so you will avoid chafing your casing.

Exercise caution in driving up to a curbstone. Do not scrape your tires by driving too close. Keep your tread and sidewalls smooth as long as possible. Rough spots retain moisture and foreign substances, which soon work their way into the fabric and weaken it.

Keep your tires up to full pressure in warm weather. Don't adopt the fallacy that you will "pick up" air on a hot day. Much damage is done before the expansion takes place. A tire fully inflated prevents friction and generates but little if any heat even on a torrid day. Regardless of atmospheric conditions keep your tires up to their prescribed pressure at all times. If you do you'll escape many of the troubles of the road and be dollars ahead at the end of the season.

FILM DEVELOPED FREE.

First roll of films for new customers. Best of work. J. C. Wolcott, Topeka, Kan.—Advertisement.

Birds of a feather make bigger profits for the farmer.

Be Careful Whom You Pay

Here's a List of Authorized Solicitors for the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Cut It Out

TOWN marshals might protect their town people and help the Farmers Mail and Breeze a whole lot if they would just land hard on the fake solicitor. These marshals have been giving fine assistance in rounding up the highwaymen, but still a few escape. The marshals are asked to be particularly cautious about the smooth-tongued fellow who says he has been sent out from headquarters. This is the man who tells the marshal "O, sure; Mr. Brown

is your county agent, but I have just come from Topeka to visit all these agents."

And so he puts it over, and a few days later yells are heard from those who have taken Mr. Visitor at his own value.

Remember this: The Capper Publications have no authorized representatives in any county except the man whose name is in this list. No special agents are sent from this office.

Allen, W. Boots;
Anderson, _____;
Atchison, A. O. Northrup;
Barber, Thos. Tunstall;
Barton, J. K. Herron.
Bourbon, W. M. Youngblood;
Brown, _____;
Butler, W. Wright;
Chautauqua, G. L. Murphy;
Cherokee, Harry Deem;
Chase, W. Wright;
Cheyenne, F. W. Lorimer;
Clark, D. B. Ziegler;
Clay, P. O. Lakin;
Cloud, L. N. St. Cyr;
Coffey, W. A. Hastings;
Comanche, D. B. Ziegler;
Cowley, W. Mathews;
Crawford, J. I. Wolf;
Decatur, F. P. Goldsby;
Dickinson, C. S. Ward;
Doniphan, _____;
Douglas, W. H. Vaughan;
Edwards, J. G. Ward;
Elk, R. E. Crawford;
Ellis, C. L. De Hart;
Ellsworth, C. A. Muck;
Finney, _____;
Ford, J. G. Ward;
Franklin, _____;
Geary, J. M. Thompson;
Gove, A. R. Long;
Graham, H. M. Shaw;
Grant, _____; Gray, _____;
Greeley, C. E. Freedy;
Greenwood, N. D. Stevenson;
Hamilton, _____;
Harper, A. Wisler;
Harvey, C. F. Walden;
Haskell, _____;
Hodgeman, J. G. Ward;
Jackson, J. D. Wilson;
Jefferson, A. O. Northrup;
Jewell, L. N. St. Cyr;
Johnson, W. H. Vaughn;
Kearney, _____;
Kingman, C. P. McKeizer;
Kiowa, D. B. Ziegler;
Lafayette, C. D. Lynd;
Lane, C. C. Harkness;
Leavenworth, A. O. Northrup;
Lincoln, C. A. Muck;
Linn, W. M. Youngblood;
Logan, _____;

No. 1/2 Lyon, W. A. Hastings;
So. 1/2 Lyon, G. W. Brim;
McPherson, Geo. McClintock;
Marion, W. Wright;
Morris, W. Wright;
Marshall, M. C. Peters;
Meade, R. H. Keith;
Miami, J. M. Neal;
Mitchell, L. N. St. Cyr;
So. 1/2 Montgomery, G. L. Murphy;
No. 1/2 Montgomery, S. A. Hill;
Morton, R. H. Keith;
Nemaha, _____;
Neosho, W. Boots;
Ness, C. C. Harkness;
Norton, F. P. Goldsby;
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S. 1/2 Osage, M. D. Duffy;
Osborne, M. E. Jemison;
Ottawa, C. S. Ward;
Pawnee, J. G. Ward;
Phillips, I. N. Ritter;
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Rawlins, F. W. Lorimer;
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Russell, C. A. Muck;
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Sherman, Chas. Peacock;
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Wyandotte, A. H. Budke.

A Good Season for Pigs

BY ROBERT McGRATH
Johnson County

This is a good time of year for little pigs. One objection raised against them is that they are not so ready for the fall market as those coming earlier. This may be true but it will be found that a greater percentage of May pigs live to see the fattening pen. There are but few chilling rains in May.

We had an old sow which left a cozy, comfortable place in a hog house and farrowed under an old broken down wagon near a hedge. It was quite a distance from headquarters and we never suspected the old sow of choosing that place for a nest. But for all that it was a comfortable one as there was lots of hay near. The weather being good, she saved her litter of seven.

The cows are averaging about 8 quarts of milk a day. Recent rains have put pastures in excellent condition. This accounts for the heavy flow of milk. There are no flies to speak of as yet and this helps matters along. At this time of year milking becomes one of the largest chores on the place. But I don't mind it, if I have a good quiet animal to work on and a substantial milk stool.

Cattle like regularity. They seem to understand when milking time arrives. They will come to the gate at the same hour every evening to be let in. I try to have a set time to do the milking

because it is said that cows give their milk up more readily if milked the same time each day.

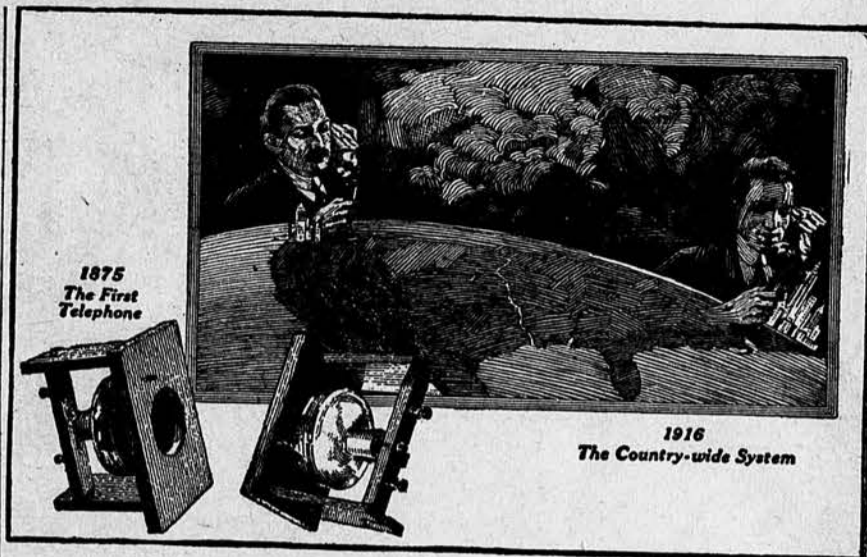
An ounce of prevention is worth 3 pounds of cure when the question of fencing in cattle is concerned. If cattle get it into their heads that they can get out it is a mighty hard proposition to keep them in no matter how hard one tries. A little forethought will eradicate the difficulty. A weekly trip around the fence will keep it in good condition. Sometimes the loss of a staple will let the entire herd out.

We are going to plant a liberal amount of pumpkin seed in an 8-acre patch of brush ground. The seed will be mixed with corn and planted with an ordinary corn planter. This method of raising pumpkins has been termed the lazy man's way. While not exactly according to Hoyle, the method is generally attended with good results. The seed nearly always comes up and while the cultivator covers some of the growing plants, yet there is always enough left to make it worth while. Brush ground is especially fine for pumpkins.

As the garden vegetables, lettuce, radishes and onions find their way to the table, one begins to appreciate the benefits of a good garden. A garden is something everyone in the family should co-operate in attending to. Nothing else cuts down the high cost of living as does a large amount of vegetables. A garden requires plenty of patience and work, but it is worth every cent of the effort expended.



This Has Been a Favorable Spring for the Pigs in Johnson County, and They are Making a very Rapid and Profitable Growth.



Forty-one Years of Telephone Progress

The faint musical sound of a plucked spring was electrically carried from one room to another and recognized on June 2, 1875. That sound was the birth-cry of the telephone.

The original instrument—the very first telephone in the world—is shown in the picture above.

From this now-historic instrument has been developed an art of profound importance in the world's civilization.

At this anniversary time, the Bell System looks back on forty-one years of scientific achievement and economic progress, and gives this account of its stewardship:

It has provided a system of communication adequate to public needs and sufficiently in advance of existing conditions to meet all private demands or national emergencies.

It has made the telephone the most economical servant of the people for social and commercial intercourse.

It has organized an operating staff loyal to public interests and ideals; and by its policy of service it has won the appreciation and good will of the people.


With these things in mind, the Bell System looks forward with confidence to a future of greater opportunity and greater achievement.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

10 HP ENDURING POWER



USES KEROSENE for Fuel

First Real Solution of the Light Farm Tractor Problem

Pulls two plows in any soil fit to cultivate—three in stubble. Wide scope of utility. All gears run in oil, enclosed in dust-tight casings, on

The DURABLE DENNING

Equipped with Waukesha Motor, Perfex Radiator, Bennett Carburetor, Dixie Magneto, New Departure Ball Bearings. Write for description.

DENNING TRACTOR COMPANY Cedar Rapids, Iowa

10 horsepower at draw-bar—at any speed. Weight 3800 lbs.

Price \$850 F. O. B. Cedar Rapids.

Studebaker

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

SEE THE STUDEBAKER DEALER

HARVEST WITH CHEAP KEROSENE

THE PEORIA TRACTOR WILL HAUL YOUR BINDER 24 HOURS PER DAY
NO SPECIAL HITCH
TURNS SQUARE CORNERS



Station A, Route No. 1, Dallas, Texas, June 7, 1915.
Yoder Tractor Company, Dallas, Texas.

Gentlemen:—I have just finished harvesting my crop of wheat and oats and used the Peoria Tractor, which I bought of you, on my binder all the time. We used a 7 ft. binder and had plenty of power high, very heavy and in places was down and tangled, we used no special hitch and had never run a tractor before, but we did nice, clean work right from the first as the tractor is easier to drive than a big team and goes very much faster and keeps a steady gait all day. Just as soon as we thrash we will put in too a Sanders 4-disc plow and plow for fall sowing at once, as the heat and files will not bother us with the tractor as it did with the teams.

We call it the Blue Mule and it is the best mule I have. I lost two mules lately from overheating, but the Blue Mule does not get overheated nor tired and it cut my heavy tangled wheat with a gallon or less of kerosene per acre and one-half gallon of oil ran it all day. There has been a great many men to see it work and they all say it is the best tractor for the money they have seen, and you know there are several different makes being shown around Dallas. It is all right and after investigating all the light tractors, I think the Peoria is much the best value. Wishing you the success you deserve, I am,

Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. E. THIGPEN.

Last year in wet soft fields the Peoria worked where horses could not be worked—it stood up and went right along all the time. Just read this testimonial.

WHEN you are raising horses that are worth from \$200 to \$250 apiece, you can't afford to put them in the harvest fields and ruin them for sale. The only profit which is made on a horse is the sale profit and if its sale value is gone, he is worthless. For over two years PEORIA TRACTORS have been delivering satisfactory daily service to Kansas Farmers—you can get this same kind of service and when you do, you will be just as enthusiastic as any PEORIA TRACTOR owner. Get your PEORIA NOW.
Price \$685 f. o. b. Peoria, Illinois. Write NOW—TODAY.

Immediate Deliveries Guaranteed.
Peoria Tractor Co. Branch, Wichita, Kansas
or **PEORIA TRACTOR CO. (Inc.)**
PEORIA, Dept. 75 ILLINOIS
Distributing Houses in all Jobbing Centers.

Extra Fine "Name-On" Knife



George Clark
Meat, Ohio.

Your Own Name on Knife—The finest knife you ever saw in all your life. Two fine razor steel blades of best quality. German silver tips, brass guides, nickel rivets. New transparent handle showing your own name underneath, same as if you were looking thru glass. The knife is 3 1/4 inches long. Just the right size for a pocket knife. It's a beauty, strong and serviceable; no better knife made at any price. Send for yours today.

Our Special Offer We will send this dandy knife with your name and address on free for one year's subscription to our publication at \$1.50. With this offer we will include a year's subscription to *Capper's Weekly*. Address: **Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. N.K., Topeka, Kan.**



CHUBBUCK'S IDEAL GOPHER TRAP
Larger than runway; jaws pull rodent in; catches large or small gopher and holds it. Farmers say it's worth dozen other makes. Big sales. Price 50c. If not at your dealer's will send it to us postpaid \$ 1 for 95c; 6 for \$2.70; 12 for \$5.10. Money back if you are not satisfied. Free circulars. **E. J. Chubbuck Co., Dept. K., San Francisco, Cal.**

THIS BEAUTIFUL RING FREE

Set with four Sapphires surrounded with six bright sparkling imitation Diamonds. This is one of the most beautiful rings ever given. We will send one of these handsome rings as a free premium to all who send just 50c to pay for a two years' subscription to our big home and story magazine, *The Household*. Be sure to state size of ring wanted. **HOUSEHOLD, Dept. B.R-303, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**



Don't Throw Away Your Worn Tires

You Can Get 5000 Miles More Service out of them by "half-soiling" them with Durable Steel Studded Treads. European Motorists have been doing this for the past three years and getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles from one set of tires. In eight months over 30,000 American Motorists have followed their example and are saving \$50 to \$200 a year in tire expense.

We Deliver Free Without a cent deposit allow you to be the judge. Durable Treads double the life of your tires and are sold under a signed guarantee for 2,000 miles without puncture. Applied in your own garage in thirty minutes.

Special Discount offered to motorists in new territory on first shipment direct from factory.

MAIL TODAY—SAVE THE DISCOUNT

The Colorado Tire & Leather Co.
864 Tread Bldg., Denver, Colo.
F 84 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
720-646 Woolworth Bldg., New York.

Gentlemen—Please send me without obligation, full information, sample, guarantee, etc.

Name.....
Address.....
My tire size are.....

Spring sowing looks good. There is fine pasture and stock is doing well. Farmers are of good spirits this spring.—E. F. Opperman, May 25.

Lyon County—Big rains every week make the crops grow rapidly. Wheat looks as if we will have plenty of bread. Corn is not all planted yet. The earliest planted corn has been cultivated. Kafir, feterita and cane are being planted. Some of the kafir is out of the ground. Apple orchards not sprayed have been injured with moth weevil. Stock is doing well on pasture.—E. R. Griffith, May 28.

Rooks County—Feed planting is the order of the day. Corn is growing slowly, not much cultivated to date. Wheat is not looking as well as it did two weeks ago. Some say it is getting thinner every day. It is beginning to head out. Some is not over 4 inches high. A few fields look normal. Some are listing up their wheat fields. Eggs 15c; butter 25c; corn 65c.—C. O. Thomas, May 26.

Thomas County—Some rains along two or three weeks apart but wheat does not look at all good altho it might average 10 bushels with favorable weather from now until harvest. Some will not pay to cut and some is quite promising. Corn went in in good shape. Planting feed crop is now the order. There are some cutworms. Eggs 17c; butterfat 26c; corn 69c; wheat 90c; cane seed 45c.—C. C. Cole, May 26.

Anderson County—The weather is fine for corn. Cultivating is the order of the day. Some corn had to be replanted. The majority of it is a good stand. More rain is needed for oats and tame grass. First crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. The crop is fair. Some of it is quite weedy. Lots of young chickens hatched out this spring and are doing well. Hens are still laying well and eggs stay up. Eggs 18c; butter 25c.—G. W. Kiblinger, May 26.

Harper County—Wheat is all headed out. Will be short straw this year. Most of the wheat will be cut with headers. From 12 to 15 bushels will be an average. Oats are a failure. Green bugs have taken them entirely. Green bugs have taken some fields of corn and kafir. While other fields look fine. Pasture is good. Harvest will begin about June 20 to 25. Wages will be about \$2.50 for single hands and \$4.50 to \$5 for man and team.—H. E. Henderson, May 27.

Smith County—Ideal crop weather. Wheat gives promise of a good yield. Oats are looking good. It has been too cool for corn until the last week. A considerable acreage had to be replanted and some farmers have a small per cent yet to plant. Alfalfa will be a good crop and will soon be ready to cut. Pastures are good. Many farmers are getting new autos. Wheat 98c; corn 59c; hogs \$9.25; fat cattle \$6 to \$9.25; hens 10c; eggs 17c; butter 20c; butterfat 27c.—Ernest Crown, May 27.

Douglas County—We had the biggest rain of the year Saturday night, the 26th. Crops are looking fine. The first cutting of alfalfa is almost all up in very good condition. Wheat has headed and is in bloom; it is looking good. Corn is all planted and is a good stand. Some fields have been worked over once. Pastures are fine and stock is doing well with no disease. Markets are about the same. Potato bugs are bad. The farmers are spraying them the first time.—O. L. Cox, May 27.

Kingsman County—Green bugs have taken the oat crop in Kingsman county. They have taken some corn and have damaged wheat some. The fly is in every piece of wheat in Kingsman county. They have done more or less damage so far but are thick enough to do a great deal of damage before harvest. Very few pieces of wheat from the present prospect will make a good crop. The crop will run from 3 to 4 bushels an acre to 10 with a very few that are on new land. That will go a little more. Wheat 98c; hogs \$9.25; eggs 18c; butterfat 26c; corn 64c.—H. H. Rodman, May 27.

A nut is a mighty important thing—sometimes he is merely self-important.

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At World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught in five weeks. Write for free catalog. **JONES NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING** 80 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, Pres.

BINDER TWINE

Guaranteed quality and shipment F.O.B. Omaha or K.C. **HEAL or STANDARD** 50 lb. bales, cash price, per lb. 9 1/2c. **COOPER TWINE CO., Minneapolis, Minn.**

Our Gift to Farmers This Handy Oiler FREE!



We had this oil can especially designed for farmers. The picture is half size. Notice the long snout and the handy can. This long, thin oiler reaches all of the out-of-the-way places which ordinary cans do not reach. You can't find an oil can like this anywhere. Money can't buy it.

The National Refining Company Specializes in High-Quality Oils and Oil Products

But we give it to you free, as an advertising reminder of En-ar-co Petroleum Products. We want it to remind you once in a while that this company has been in business for over thirty-four years, pleasing thousands of farmers everywhere. We have 73 distributing stations and many dealers, which make it handy for farmers to secure and use our products. Merely fill out the coupon below, sending us two 2-cent stamps to partially pay packing and postage, and the can will be sent to you without any further obligation on your part. We suggest sending at once, because we only have a certain supply of these on hand. We know that popularity will quickly absorb this supply.

We can recommend to you exactly the one oil or grease that should be used with different kinds of machinery. By using these high-quality products you save a great deal, because this is insurance for your machinery that costs practically nothing extra. Progressive farmers nowadays realize that they cannot afford to use any old oil, but that they must choose carefully so as to guard their machinery from harmful oils. When you send us this coupon we will be glad to mail you prices of our products and tell you the nearest shipping point.

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Mail to National Refining Co., Cleveland, O.

Please give nearest shipping point in this state and quote prices on the items I have marked.

Send two 2c stamps with this coupon

I use..... gals. gasoline per year.

I use..... gals. motor oil per year.

I use..... gals. kerosene per year.

I use..... lbs. axle grease per year.

I use..... gals. tractor oil per year.

I use..... frictionless compound per year.

I own..... automobile or tractor. (give name above)

My Name is.....

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

"The Flag of Our Union Forever"

"O, glorious flag! red, white and blue,
Bright emblem of the pure and true;
O, glorious group of clustering stars!
Ye lines of light, ye crimson bars,
Unfading scarf of liberty,
The ensign of the brave and free!"
—Edward J. Preston.



**"Old Glory" —
Our National Emblem**

**Show Your Colors—Let Everyone Know
That You are a True American—That
You Love Our Beautiful Flag. Have It
Flying from a Pole in the Yard or Out
the Window—but Show It.**

Proclaim your loyalty and patriotism to our dear old flag. Every American home should have a flag to unfurl on National holidays and anniversaries as a silent tribute to our nation's heroes whose noble deeds will live forever.

Nothing brightens up the landscape more than the glorious old Stars and Stripes flying in the breeze. We offer a flag any reader will be proud to own, and by buying in large quantities we have made possible the most liberal offer imaginable. The best of material is employed in the manufacture of these flags and the superiority of the workmanship manifests itself in every detail.

The flag is 3 ft. x 5 ft., is hand sewed, warranted fast colors, absolutely rain proof and guaranteed not to fade.

If you will accept the subscription offer explained below, we will be glad to send you this flag. It is the Stars and Stripes and therefore the most beautiful, most glorious flag in the universe.

**You May Have One of
These Flags Free**

We have purchased a large supply of these flags and while the supply lasts we are going to distribute them among our readers on a most liberal offer. We will send one of these beautiful flags to all who send us \$1.10 to pay for a year's subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you are prompt we will also include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer.

Kindly use the coupon below when sending in your subscription order. Do not delay but send in your subscription order at once before you forget about it. When our present supply of flags is exhausted this offer will be withdrawn.



**Farmers Mail and Breeze
Department F. Topeka, Kansas**

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. F, Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find \$1.10 for a one year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, Capper's Weekly and the flag which I am to receive as a gift with my subscription.

Name:

Town:

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

Prices of Meat Animals

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for meat animals (hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens) increased 4.3 per cent from March 15 to April 15; in the same period of the last six years the average increase has been 2.8 per cent. On April 15 prices of these meat animals averaged about 19.1 per cent higher than a year ago, 6.1 per cent higher than two years ago, and 14.4 per cent higher than the average of the last six years on April 15.

Hog prices on the 100 pounds averaged to producers of the United States \$8.21 on April 15, compared with \$8.48 a year ago, \$7.30 two years ago, and \$7.40, the average of the last six years.

Beef cattle on the 100 pounds averaged \$6.60, compared with \$5.98 a year ago, \$6.29 two years ago, and \$5.68, the average of the last six years.

Sheep on the 100 pounds averaged \$6.01, compared with \$5.60 a year ago, \$4.96 two years ago, and \$5.16, the average of the last six years.

These averages are based upon reports to the Bureau of Crop Estimates.

The Rural Credit Bill

Says the Springfield Republican: "The rural credit act, soon to be signed by the President, is one of the greatest constructive measures for the benefit of American farmers ever passed by Congress."

We shall know more about that later. If it benefits the American farmer nobody will be more greatly surprised than himself.

What it is likely to do is to boost land prices, and if anything is not needed it is an artificial boom of land prices, which keep rising fast enough to put land out of reach of the man of small means.

If this is the net effect of the rural credit bill that the President is soon to sign, it will be a misfortune to everybody concerned.

Nobody yet has shown wherein the rural credit bill is calculated to reduce interest rates substantially.

It is not asserted that the present bill will provide loans for landless farmers. It adds a lot of new national banks, a lot of offices and a lot of high salaries.

—Editorial in Capper's Weekly.

Why Rubber is Up

The following quotation from a recent issue of India Rubber World, may explain in part the recent advances in price of rubber articles:

"To those interested, it might seem that the war had made a special target of the rubber industries. In many directions prices have mounted sky-ward, and there are those in the chemical market that freely predict still higher prices. This is certainly not re-assuring. Happily there are sources of information that promise betterment in some important departments. On the whole, rubber manufacturers should not be optimistic as to quantities and prices."

Increased prices in raw rubber, and especially in chemicals used, forced manufacturers to protect themselves by a general price advance. In some instances prices of materials have advanced several hundred per cent.—Goodrich Magazine.

Oklahoma Likes McNeal

I would not do without Mr. McNeal's Comments for the price of the paper, saying nothing about its many other valuable features. Mr. McNeal is rated to be the biggest, bravest, boldest, bald-headed man in the United States. The people down here look for Mr. McNeal's Comments as soon as they get the journal. Berwyn, Okla. S. R. Elliott.

Some Mouthful

When old Peter arrived at the station with the goat he had brought to ship, the freight agent could find no tag.

"Say, Um' Peter!" he called, "What's this animal's destination?"

"Sah!"

"Where is this goat going?"

Uncle Peter shuffled up and presently found the frayed end of the tag still attached to the rope about the animal's neck. In alarm he wrenched open the goat's mouth and bawling in exclaimed: "Law! Marsa Tom, dis yer fool goat done et up de place whar he gwine ter!" —M. V. M. J.

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Name on Mail and Breeze, Dept. F, Topeka, Kan.

Steers Make Top 1916 Crop

The Bulk of Western Winter Fed Cattle Has been Marketed—Crop Anxiety Rallied the Wheat Prices—Big Slump in Corn

PRICES FOR FAT STEERS last week advanced 25 to 50 cents, to the highest position this year and the highest on record for May. The top price for native steers was \$10.25, for Colorado steers \$9.85, Oklahoma steers \$10, yearlings \$10.05 and Kansas fed branded Western steers \$10.75. The highest price in any previous May was \$9.30, and the top price this year, prior to this week, \$10. A large number of steers sold at \$10 to \$10.15. Killers were more anxious for heavy steers than at any previous time this year, and yearling steers, the higher, did not move as readily as in previous weeks. The bulk of the Western winter fed cattle have been marketed. No South-west grass fat cattle are coming. Some 845-pound Texas steers fed "cake" on grass sold at \$7.85, and they are the nearest straight grass fat cattle received this year.

Private reports were numerous that more apparent Hessian fly loss in the central portions and dry weather in the southern territory have since lowered this prospect, and estimates considerably less than 100 million bushels for the state were general. In the Western third of the state, where outlook previously had been reported good, also complained to some extent that conditions were failing. High temperatures and dry weather which prevailed most of the week were hard on the crop. Rain was lightest in the Southern district where most needed to prevent further loss.

In Oklahoma material loss has already been sustained in many regions from the continued drought, and the crop over almost the entire state is in critical need of moisture. Oklahoma City has received 1.40 inches of rain this month. Conservative estimates of the yield in that state are for not more than 20 million bushels this year, compared with 45 1/2 million bushels last year.

Favorable promise was maintained in Nebraska. Complaints of Hessian flies came from scattered sections of Illinois and Indiana, which created some nervousness that the already moderate outlook in these sections would be further reduced.

If there is any further decline in the winter wheat promise and should anything befall the spring wheat crop the combined yield of wheat in the United States this year might fall below 700 million bushels, leaving a comparatively small amount above home needs.

Stocks of wheat in Kansas City increased 185,000 bushels last week and amount to 6,927,000 bushels, compared with 588,000 bushels a year ago. Seaboard points shipped about 1/2 million bushels more than received.

Kansas City dealers made slightly larger sales of corn last week to the South, and Chicago reported workings to New England, but domestic demand is far below normal for this time of the year and foreign inquiry continued absent. Prices for carlots in Kansas City are 2 1/4 to 4 1/4 cents lower than a week ago.

Receipts of corn at Western markets last week were 1,157 cars, 14 per cent less than in the previous week and 30 per cent more than a year ago. Expanded movement is predicted soon, as planting will be over in a short time, though there is some doubt as to any material increase in this territory. Stocks of corn in Kansas City decreased 1/4 million bushels last week and amounted to 3,850,000 bushels, compared with 1,858,000 bushels a year ago.

Lower American offers offset moderate Argentina shipments and higher ocean freight rates from that country in Liverpool, and prices there closed about a penny lower than a week ago. Exports from Argentina last week were 1,187,000 bushels, compared with 1,735,000 bushels a year ago. Shipments from the United States on old sales were 829,000 bushels.

More settled weather and higher temperatures promoted advancement of new crop growth in the southern portions of the belt and enabled progress toward completion of planting elsewhere. In a short time all of this work will have been completed, with assurance of a larger area.

Hard wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.03@1.08; No. 3, nominally 99c@1.08; No. 3, nominally 99c@1.07.
Soft wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.02@1.07; No. 3, nominally 99c@1.05.
Corn—No. 3, nominally 67@68c; No. 2 yellow, nominally 68@68 1/2c; No. 3, nominally 67@68c; No. 3, nominally 65@65c.
Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 44@45c; No. 3, nominally 41@42c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 40@41c; No. 3, nominally 36@39c.
Rye—No. 2, nominally 86@87c.
Barley—No. 4, nominally 55@56c.
Bran—Nominally 90c.
Shorts—Nominally \$1.04@1.10.
Corn Chop (city mills)—New bags, nominally \$1.34.
Seed—Per owl, alfalfa, \$14.50@15.50; clover, \$12.50@15.00; cane seed, 85c@1.00; millet, German, \$1.65@2.00; common, \$1.30@1.45; Siberian, \$1.25@1.40.

Suppose we quit assuming that the other fellow is crooked. All that such imagining breeds is hatreds.

As the result of the high prices last week fairly liberal supplies are expected Monday. Here 8,000 to 10,000 are expected and in Chicago 17,000.

Prices for butcher cattle were 10 to 25 cents higher. The big part of the advance was in best yearlings. Some of the medium classes were up only 10 cents. Several bunches of Western cows sold at \$7 to \$7.50. Veal calves sold up to \$11 and bulls up to \$8.

Some choice 285-pound feeding steers sold at \$8.25, the highest price this year, and a good many stockers sold at \$8.50 to \$8.85. Prices for the best grades were steady, and for the common kinds weak. The general demand for thin cattle is diminishing, and will be small for the next sixty days.

The about 45,000 fewer hogs arrived at the five Western markets last week than the previous one, prices declined 30 to 35 cents and closed near the bottom. Shipping demand diminished and packers had the trade their own way after Tuesday. Considering the extremely high prices prevailing, the decline last week was comparatively small. The bulk of the hogs coming now are mixed grades with the average weight holding a little above 200 pounds. Countrymen report that hogs of marketable weights are scarce and while pigs are fairly plentiful there will be only small supplies of fat hogs for the next 90 days.

Tuesday sheep prices last week were the highest this year. The top prices were paid for spring lambs at \$12.25, clipped Texas wethers at \$8.75 and clipped fed lambs at \$10.75. No choice wooled lambs were offered. Later prices fell 50c to 50c and the market closed dull. However, the change is due largely to the difference in quality. From now on supplies will be drawn largely from grass fat sheep and spring lambs.

Receipts of livestock, with comparisons, are here shown:

	Last week.	Preceding week.	Year ago.
Cattle —			
Kansas City	25,775	23,550	21,800
Chicago	38,770	40,100	41,900
Five markets	103,175	105,100	101,400
Hogs —			
Kansas City	55,700	65,900	50,800
Chicago	125,000	139,500	131,000
Five markets	315,200	359,700	294,100
Sheep —			
Kansas City	35,300	29,300	45,450
Chicago	46,500	56,500	40,000
Five markets	148,100	125,000	135,200

Growing anxiety over further crop deterioration in Kansas and Oklahoma owing to dry weather and Hessian flies caused a reversal of sentiment in the wheat market last week and marked the culmination of a steady fall of 9 to 10 cents in prices for July delivery. Prices for July rallied about 5 cents and at one time were up about a cent, but rains in Kansas and Northeastern Oklahoma and additional peace talk caused a second setback and closing prices were down 2 cents in Kansas City and about 8 cents in Chicago.

The crop situation, while the predominant factor in the market, did not entirely overshadow the weight of abundant supplies of old wheat and poor demand and until something more definite is known as to the actual reduction in winter wheat yield these two opposing factors will likely keep prices fluctuating irregularly.

The monthly report of the Kansas board of agriculture issued Monday from information gathered May 17 estimated the wheat yield at 108 million bushels reduction from the previous month's report, the considerably more than private estimates had suggested and with one exception the largest crop the state has ever raised. Secretary Mohler, however, qualified the report with a statement that the June



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"For two years I have been feeding SAL-VET. Before that, I tried many other remedies. I keep between two and three hundred hogs and seven horses. SAL-VET keeps stock well and prevents disease."

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Prices
 Ea. 40 lb. pkg. \$2.25
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Extra discount in larger quantities. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this offer. Shipments 1 to 25 days' trial are based on 1 lb. of SAL-VET for each sheep or hog and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle.

"My sheeps were very wormy. After other remedies failed, I fed SAL-VET which cleaned out the worms and put all hogs, sheep and horses in condition."

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Dear Sir—Please find enclosed \$1.00, for which send me the Farmers Mail and Breeze and Capper's Weekly for one year, in accordance with your special short time offer.

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Ness County is the Land for Wheat

Reliable Information About a Section that Offers Exceptional Chances to Homeseekers and Investors

THE primary object of this article is to furnish reliable information to any who may be seeking a new location with a view to the building up of permanent, happy and prosperous homes.

Ness is what may be termed an agricultural county, being well adapted to a combination of farming, dairying, poultry and stock raising.

The nature of the land and general conditions permit the use of modern machinery in the various processes of farming and the popular tractors are coming into greater use each year.

Wheat is the principal crop raised, and more and more each year is this section of our state becoming the center of what is termed the Wheat Belt of Kansas and the finest portion of the great hard wheat district.

Ness County produced over three million bushels of wheat in 1914, nearly as much in 1915, and judged by present conditions the year 1916 will be a record breaker.

The soil is a rich, dark loam with a porous clay subsoil and for fertility and actual crop raising qualities is unexcelled.

The county is crossed by several living streams of pure water along which are splendid fields of alfalfa; an abundance of good water may be obtained at shallow depth in nearly every section.

Many individual farmers raise from fifteen thousand to thirty thousand bushels of wheat each year.

Those who are familiar with the history of our state know that development has taken place from the east toward the west. It is a fact that land can now be had at from one-third to one-half the prices at which land no better is selling for in the counties just east of Ness. This probably will not be the case much longer and folks who are thinking of buying should get busy before prices advance, as we believe they are bound to advance in a very few months. This becomes apparent to those who investigate. The nearness to the higher priced lands, the similarity of soil and climate, and the fact that the whole West is undergoing a marvelous development must impress all fair minded people with the fact that now is the time and Ness is the place.

The general surface of the land is an undulating prairie and it has been claimed that Ness contains a greater proportion of tillable land than any other county within the borders of the state; this is being rapidly converted by prosperous and energetic farmers into large wheat fields.

Ness has not yet attained the high position of "banner wheat county" but that time may not be far away; it has produced the most barley in more years than one, while seventy bushels of oats to the acre is not unusual.



When It's Harvest Time in Ness County.

Alfalfa is one of the most profitable crops raised on the farm. It will always be so because the area of land adapted to its growth is now and always will be limited by the soil and climatic conditions. There is always a ready market for alfalfa and it is a cash crop. In view of this fact lands suitable for its growth will always be desirable and will command a good price.

A good many years ago a few Ness County farmers planted little patches of alfalfa as an experiment. It did well and the acreage has been steadily increasing and they plant it now in twenty to eighty acre tracts. A careful estimate shows that there are more than 100,000 acres of land suitable for the growth of alfalfa in the county. They get from two to four cuttings each season, one cutting being the seed crop. A conservative estimate of the value of the yield is thirty-five to fifty dollars an acre, although as high as sixty-five dollars has been known.

As in most other Kansas counties, poultry is one of the important industries and as there is always a steady western market good prices are the rule. There are so many things peculiar to the climate which tend to the successful raising of poultry that there are few farms that do not have extensive and profitable poultry yards. The field for this industry is immense and the returns are large.

The beef steer's sister, like the helpful hen, plays an important part in the development of Ness County. In a year's time butter and milk are sold to the value of more than one hundred thousand dollars. The advent of the hand separator has revolutionized the cream business and nearly every farm has its own separator. Numerous receiving stations are conveniently located throughout the county.

The live stock industry is one of great importance, there being at the present time within the limits of Ness County more than a million dollars' worth of horses and mules and cattle to the value of a million and a half dollars. The pasturage is principally the celebrated

buffalo grass which is unsurpassed for its nutritive qualities. It affords excellent grazing the year round, curing on the ground and retaining its nutriment all winter. All kinds of forage crops yield abundantly at a very small expense but on account of mild, short winters it is not often necessary to feed live stock more than about three months in the year. On account of these conditions it will readily be seen that the expense of raising a beef steer or a horse to a marketable age is nominal. The matter of quality is in no wise neglected and almost invariably the best breeds obtainable of all kinds of live stock are found in the pastures and barnyards. There is a ready market both at home and abroad for all products and the general conditions make stock raising a prominent and profitable feature of Ness County's industries. Ness County has a greater number of registered cattle than any county in the state.

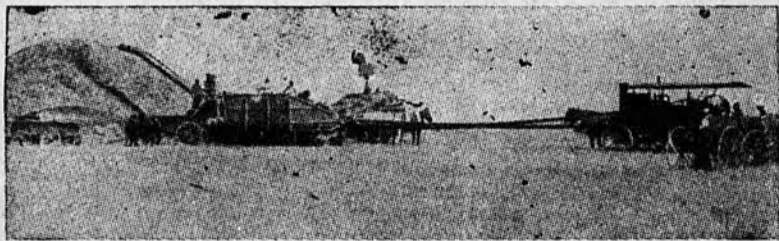
Ness County has a population of six thousand five hundred people. Almost every state of eastern and central United States and almost every county in the eastern half of Kansas is represented. The people are intelligent, industrious and hospitable, as is usually the case with those who are courageous and energetic enough to leave behind them the associations and environments of the communities in which they have long dwelt and push out in search of homes and larger and better opportunities for themselves and families.

A spirit of cheerfulness and optimism prevails, induced largely by the general prosperity and rapid growth of the county, but even more perhaps, by the exhilarating effect of the many bright, sunshiny days and of the pure, invigorating air peculiar to the altitude. There exists among the people of Ness County no social caste but all mingle on a common plane as friends and neighbors.

Having cast their lot on the fertile prairies for the purpose of establishing homes, they extend the hand of welcome to all who wish to join and assist in the up-building and development of what is destined to be a great and magnificent portion of the great domain of Kansas.

Ness City, the county seat of Ness County is a substantially built little city of nearly one thousand inhabitants, situated on the Great Bend extension of the Santa Fe railway. Nearly every line of business is represented. The business buildings are of a high grade and the business men are of the progressive type.

There is no other town in Western Kansas that is more up-to-date, more prosperous or a more pleasant place in which to live.—Advertisement.



Threshing the Wheat in Ness County.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for June 11: Sowing and Reaping. A Temperance Lesson. Gal. 6.

Golden Text: God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. Gal. 6:7.

Our lesson today is a temperance lesson. "Whatsoever a man soweth," is Paul's parable of the sower. Every harvest demands its own preparation; it is the law of human life that when we sow an indulgence, we reap a habit; a habit

reaps a character and a character sown, reaps a destiny.

Plant blessings, and blessings will bloom; Plant hate, and hate will grow; You can sow today—tomorrow shall bring The blossom that proves what sort of a thing

Is the seed, the seed that you sow.

We never know what we will do until we are tempted, and we have no right to condemn the other fellow for his mistakes. Under the same circumstances, we might do a great deal worse.

The man who doesn't like the taste of liquor and lets it alone for that reason, is not a temperance man, but the person who likes it, and craves it, and

yet has the strength to let it alone for the evil it does to himself, his family and the world is the real temperance person.

Alcohol produces almost every known evil and disease. It is estimated that 54 per cent of German divorces are caused by drink. It is destroying the French peasantry today by inducing tuberculosis and insanity.

The recent Danish government commission for considering new alcohol legislation affirmed that every fourth male death in that land was to be attributed to alcohol, as either the direct or contributing cause. Of all Germany's expenditures for food and drink, 27.74 per

cent is for alcohol. There is now a drink-shop to every 82 persons in France. Belgium had 210,310 drinkshops of all kinds in 1907, or one to every 34 persons. Similar conditions are to be found all over Europe. An investigation carried on in the schools of Milan, Italy, among 36,462 children brings to light the fact that 24.8 per cent of the boys and 11 per cent of the girls confessed to having been intoxicated at various times.

More than a million immigrants come to America every year from these countries where the consumption of alcohol is about three times as large per capita, as it is in the United States. Hence the increase in the amount of liquor drunk yearly despite the increase in prohibition territory. One-half of all the saloons in the United States are in fourteen cities. Thirty-six states of this union have fewer saloons in the aggregate than the city of New York. Only by the most strenuous efforts can we keep our nation from becoming as alcohol-sick as Europe.

Drunkenness is a terrible burden, either for a nation or an individual. We must not forget that as we do not give up wrecked ships, but tow them off the rocks or pull them up out of the depths and make them over into worthy sea-going vessels again, a shattered life is much more important in the rebuilding.

This burden-bearing for another is Christ's way of keeping us unselfish; and then we are told to bear our own burdens. Often the burden that we have to carry is the thing that makes us nobler and purer. It is true that every burden is a cross, but the cross we bear, bears us.

We all know that beautiful old legend of St. Christopher, who wanted to do something for Christ, and all he found was a little child to bear across a river. As he crossed, the river became very dangerous, and the child became very heavy. The heavier the child became the more carefully St. Christopher planted his feet and his staff and this burden was his safety. When he reached the other side his little child had become Christ. Thus our little burdens turn out to be great blessings.

Paul means by flesh, humanity without godly purposes. By sowing in the Spirit, he does not mean that we are to live the life of monks, giving up society and our daily pursuits, but that our desires and affections and our work be controlled by the higher life of Christ's Spirit. The dulling of our conscience is one of the deadliest seeds of sin.

Good and Hard Luck Stories

(Continued from Page 8.)

months ago. "They hustled me up here," says Mr. Gilliland, "took the finger off, and I have been on the operating table three times. I have been here nine weeks and it is hard to tell how much longer it will be necessary to stay." To add to the story of misfortune all the Gilliland children have had tonsillitis and scarlet fever followed by measles during Mr. Gilliland's absence. Austin was among the invalids and during his illness the contest sow, a Poland China, farrowed ten fine pigs only to have all of them killed by dogs. "Austin has lost his records," says Mr. G. "and feels badly as he thinks you will hold him responsible for Bourbon county. I wish you would write him a word or two."

Instead of censuring Austin I have written telling him that we will help him in every possible way to get in the game again. He can enter another purebred sow or breed his sow for a second litter and begin keeping records anew. I want you to consider me the big brother of the family, fellows, and so long as you do your share you will get only boosts from headquarters. I'm truly sorry for the Gilliland family and I hope that good fortune will more than counterbalance all the ill luck before this year ends.

He Liked it Straight

Johnny and his mother were dining with a friend, says Judge. The first course was chicken soup with macaroni in it. The hostess watched Johnny as he sat quietly gazing into his plate. Finally she asked: "Why don't you eat your soup, Johnny?"

"I don't care for it, please, ma'am." But your mamma said you liked chicken soup."

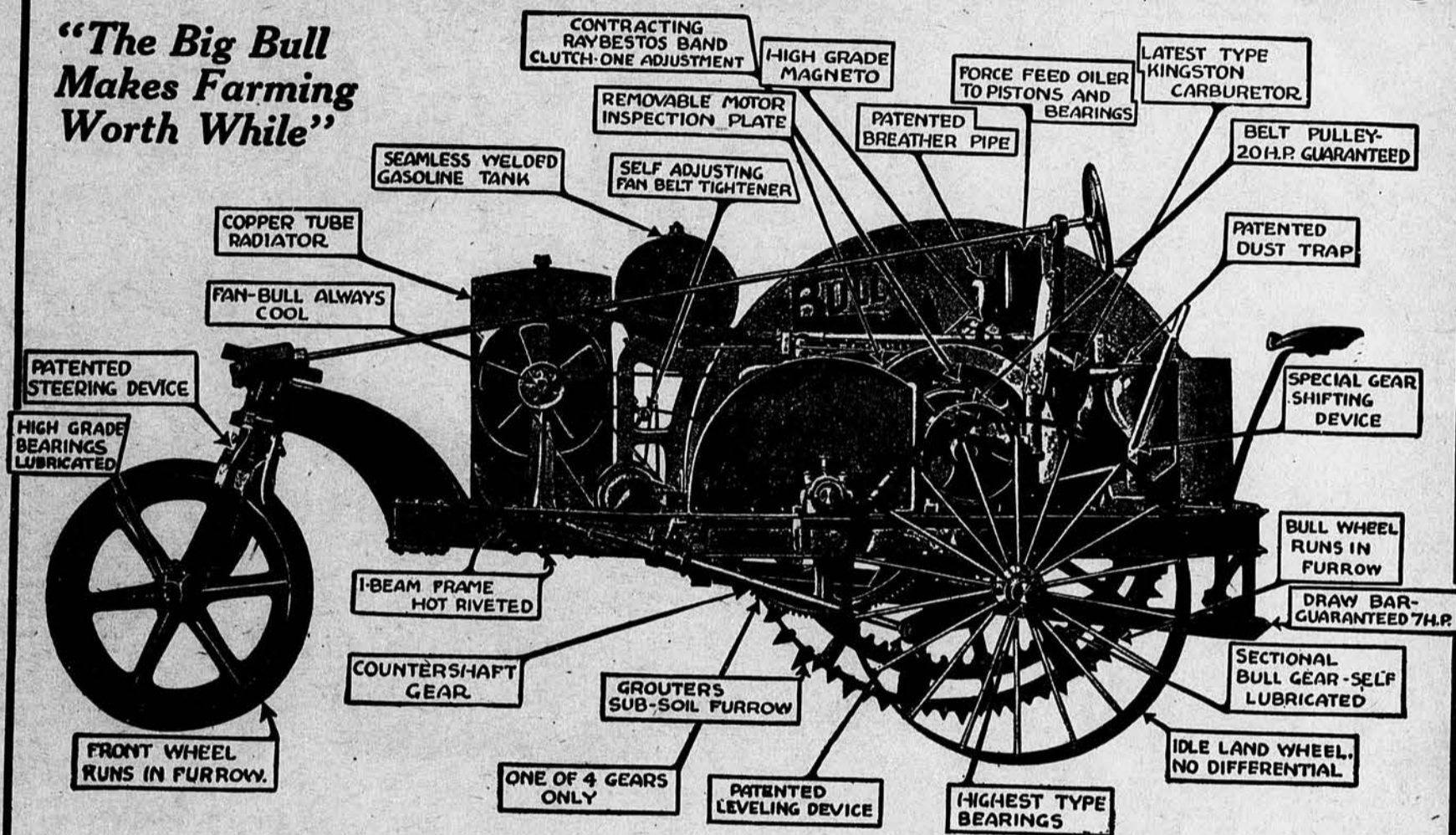
"I do like mamma's chicken soup, but she don't put the windpipes in."

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Can You Use It On YOUR Farm?

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will actually give this \$645 "Big Bull" Gas Tractor to some wide awake farmer in a big Subscription Contest starting June 15th and closing August 16th—only two months' time. And there isn't a single reason why YOU should not be that lucky person. It makes no difference to us who gets the Tractor. It all depends upon how badly you want it, and whether you are willing to devote a little of your spare time during these eight weeks in the interest of The Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Why Buy A Tractor When You Can Get This One FREE!

We mean just what we say. You can get this \$645 Big Bull tractor without it costing you a single dollar. We want more subscriptions to The Farmers Mail and Breeze, and are willing to give the big tractor as a reward for the subscriptions. That's the only thing you have to do—just get your friends and neighbors to subscribe to this splendid farm weekly. The subscription price is \$1.00 a year, \$2.00 for three years, and \$4.00 for six years. Every subscription will count a specified number of points, and the contestant having the largest number of points on August 16th gets the Gas Tractor freight charges prepaid.

A special rate of points just double the regular rate will be allowed on all subscriptions sent in before July 19th, so get busy at once and take advantage of this offer. Subscriptions will positively count more on this offer than any other time during the entire contest.

Remember if you should win the Tractor, your time will have been worth an equivalent of more than \$320.00 a month, and if you should not, you will receive a liberal cash commission on every subscription order that you send in, which will be sufficient to pay you well for all the time you devote to taking subscriptions. You cannot lose.

Just Send Your Name!

It will cost you absolutely nothing to enter this grand prize Tractor Contest. We want to explain to you more fully and to your complete satisfaction our liberal proposition. Space here will not permit. Send your name on the accompanying coupon, and we will send you by return mail full instructions and details of our plan. It's worth your investigation and places you under no obligation whatever. The opportunity to secure within just a few weeks' time, a prize that will help you on to greater contentment and prosperity, is a chance not to be overlooked. Send your name today and get an early start.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze
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The Farmers Mail and Breeze Tractor Contest,
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Yes, sir, that is our offer on the world's greatest cream separator, the imported Belgian Melotte—the separator with the wonderful, self-balancing bowl. We are taking the lead. Let others follow if they will. Our catalogue explains. We say to you, "the world's greatest Melotte will give you *more cream*, bigger profits and greater satisfaction—and—it is up to us to prove it. You have a right to insist upon the proof when *anybody* makes claims for his separator." Read our offer.

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Just ask for a 30 day free trial. Then we ship the Melotte. No salesman, no agent calls; no one around to bother you or to influence you. You start using the machine according to every test you can think of. If you decide against it, all right—send it back *at our expense*. But—

If after thirty days you are convinced that the great Melotte is the cream separator for you, you can keep it on our rock bottom price offer—first payment is \$7.50 after the thirty day trial, and thereafter just the same monthly payments. Send the coupon now for free catalog and full details of this offer.



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Save \$15.25

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The high tariff and patent arrangements have kept the Melotte out of reach of the American farmer. Now this handicap is off. You can get the world's greatest separator now without this excessive duty charge—and on our rock-bottom, direct offer

Wonderful Record

The Melotte has won more than 264 international prizes at Brussels, Vienna, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Milan, St. Louis, etc.

One Melotte has been running at Remincourt, Belgium, the equivalent of 64 years of actual work without appreciable wear.

Here is one great reason for Melotte superiority: The bowl is *self-balancing*—it hangs down from a single bearing and spins like a top. Can't get out of balance. The Melotte turns so easily that the bowl spins for 30 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake. No other separator requires a brake to stop the spinning. *The Melotte is guaranteed for 15 years.*

Repairs—

are hardly ever needed on the Melotte on account of its self-balancing bowl—no repairs compared with other separators.

BUT— We have on hand repair parts for ten years ahead. That is the first thing we attended to, a huge stock of repairs when we introduced the Melotte in this country, and it has been a gratifying surprise that we are using hardly any of that stock.

Good News from Belgium!

WHEN the war started, our shipments ceased. The Melotte factories are just 4 miles from Liege, the first town attacked. But the Melotte factories weren't even scarred.

Good news later.—Mr. Melotte cabled: "Factory running full blast, turning out separators every day." He cabled us—through the censor's wires. Then we arranged for that shipment of Melotte Cream Separators right through the lines of the opposing armies! It looked at first like an impossible risk—But—

The separators came! Here they are—laid down in Chicago! Safely here!— And—arrangements have been made with all the governments for regular shipments hereafter on Melottes—all machines, all parts, everything coming and to come hereafter as if there were no war.

Belgians need the money. Mr. Melotte cabled us:

"Sell these separators at the rock-bottom, before-the-war price.

Seize this Opportunity while this offer lasts. Here are the separators—offered at the *rock-bottom* price. Get the best of all separators on this smashing offer—and remember: No Money Down, 30 Days' Free Trial before you decide. Send coupon for full particulars.

Valuable Book Free

"Profitable Dairying". Send Coupon

The Melotte Separator
H. B. BABSON
U. S. Manager

19th St. and California Ave.
Dept. A458 Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Without any obligation on me send me, free and prepaid your booklet, "Profitable Dairying," and your special free-tariff prices on the imported Melotte Cream Separator. Also full details of your free-trial, monthly-payment, no-money-down offer.

The book is the work of B. H. Benkendorf, Wisconsin Dairy School-Agricultural College, Madison, Wis., and K. L. Hatch, Winnebago County Agricultural School, Winneconne, Wis. 88 pages. Contains no advertising whatever. A real, practical, commonsense treatise, telling everything about cows and dairying—how to feed and care for cattle—how to make more money out of your cows. Every farmer should have this book in his library. It is worth while getting now, even if you are not considering a cream separator at present.

We will send you this valuable book free upon receipt of the coupon. Also our new catalog describing fully the Melotte self-balancing bowl cream separator, and telling all about our rock bottom, 30 day free trial, easy payment offer. Send coupon while this offer lasts.

The Melotte Separator
H. B. Babson, U. S. Manager
19th St. and California Avenue
Dept. A458
Chicago, Ill.

Name.....

Address.....

Try Them All!

All the Makes on the Market

HERE'S a frank open suggestion:—

Have *every* manufacturer that is willing to give you a free trial, ship his separator to you.

If he is not willing to give you a 30 day free trial, ask him *why* he won't—get his *reason*.

Set them all up side by side, the Melotte and all the others, and then make the test. Keep a record of the results. See which skims the closest—which gives you the most cream. Figure out, on this basis, which will bring you the most profit. Notice which machine is easiest to operate—which is the least tiring. Then notice the construction Which will stand the most wear? Which is most substantial?

We leave all this to your judgment. Look them all over. Analyze the results you get. Decide. Then keep the one which has proved best.

We're only *too glad* to have such a test of all machines together; then when you've bought the Melotte you'll be all the more a "booster" for us.

We are willing to abide by your judgment without a word. Remember the terms of our offer—if you want to return the Melotte, you may do so at our expense.

Don't buy any separator until after you have tried it 30 Days Free on your own farm.

Send the coupon at once for our Melotte catalog and the valuable book on dairying—no obligation.