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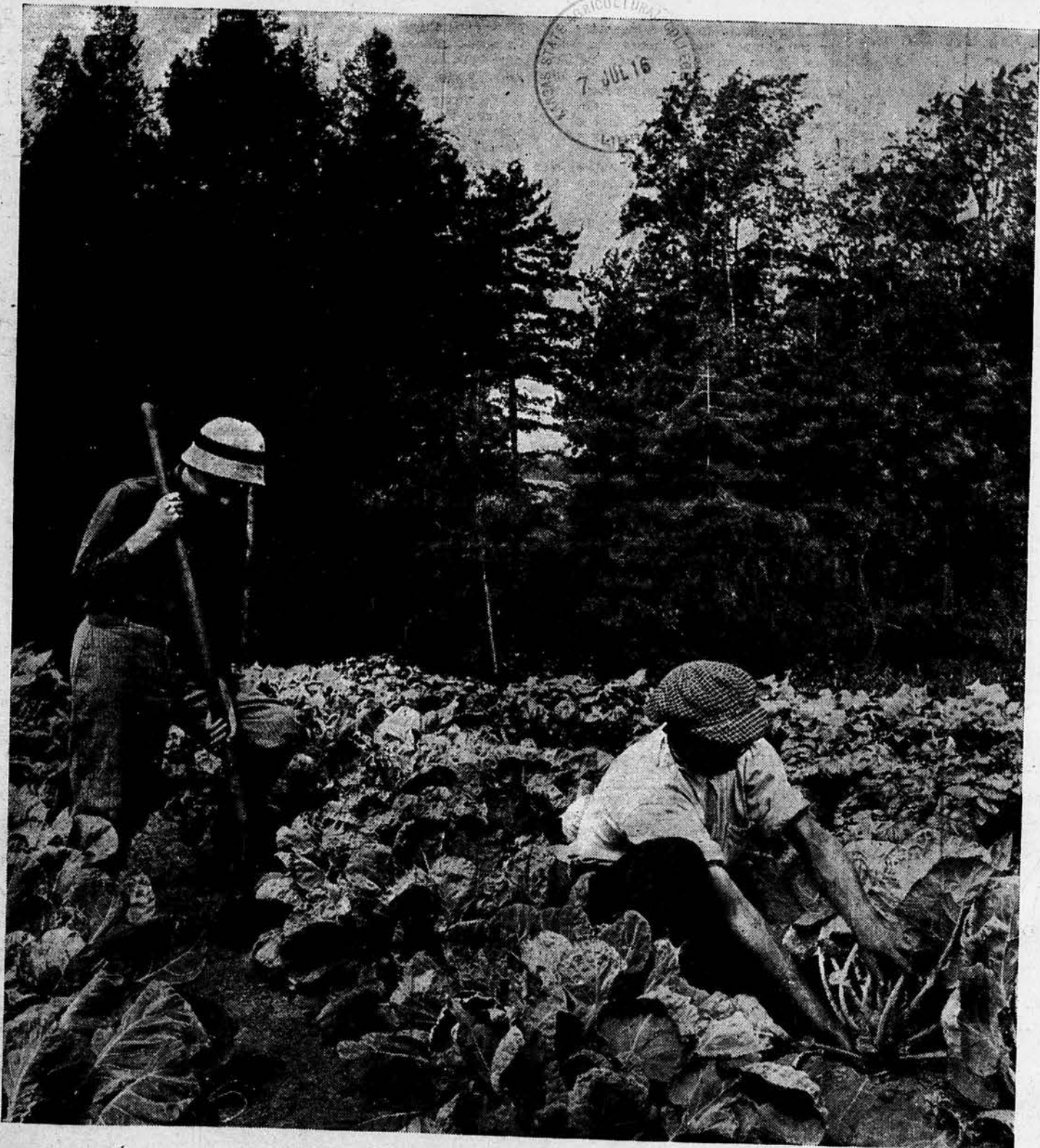
## AND BREEZE

Vol. 46

July 1, 1916

No. 27

W.P. ✓





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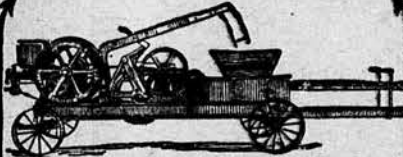
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## Corn Looks Fine in Cowley

BY W. H. COLE.

There never was a time that we can remember, when corn looked better, locally, than it looks now. Some of it, it is true, has not been worked as much as it should have been but the color is good, nevertheless, and when the ground dries out sufficiently a good working will put it in fine condition. There are numerous fields, which owing to the size of the corn, will have to be gone over with a one-horse cultivator but we have found that method a very efficient and profitable one. Of course one cannot expect to kill very many weeds with a one-horse machine unless they are very small but for tearing out the small grass and pulverizing the surface after a series of several beating rains they answer the purpose very well. On this farm we have two such machines, one seven-tooth and one with fourteen teeth and for all purposes we like the latter the better.

In a time such as we are experiencing now with a rain or two every 24 hours and the intervening time between showers hot and sultry, there is always room for arguing as to whether it is better to have wheat standing in the field or in the shock. There is no doubt that such weather is a great damage to the wheat in the shock and we have seen it all but ruined, while the standing wheat would apparently suffer no damage except some shattering when it was finally harvested. But there is always danger of hail at this time of the year and we prefer to get our grain into the shock and stack as quickly as possible. There is a great deal of difference in the way farmers shock wheat, and the keeping properties, in a time like this, are measured largely by the thoroughness with which the sheaves were set up after the machine.

Some farmers think a shock is a shock, and any pile of sheaves goes under the name of a shock. In a locality where there is no danger of damaging rains such a method, if one cared nothing for looks, might answer the purpose but here where the rainfall at this time of the year is sometimes abnormal it is a costly policy to shock the grain poorly. There is no telling when a wet spell will set in and a shock that was properly erected to begin with will stand considerable rain and wind without having to receive attention, while the one that was thrown together must be moved frequently if the grain is to be saved. Some farmers think that the man who can keep the grain shocked up with the binder is the fellow to have, and he would be if the work could be done properly in as rapid a manner as this. But we have so far found it more satisfactory, and more profitable in the long run, to have two shockers, or if impossible to get that number, insist that the one man do his work properly regardless of the number of bundles that the machine was gaining on him. Our ideal shock consists of 12 bundles and a cap sheaf, and is as nearly round as possible to make it. Such shocks with the cap sheaf properly put on, will keep very well in almost any kind of weather and pay a farmer good returns for the extra effort required to put them up in this manner.

If the shoulders of the horses develop persistent collar boils, have a veterinarian examine them. Probably a slight operation is necessary.

## What's What in Johnson

BY ROBERT McGRATH.

The timothy and clover crop measures well up on the fence posts. The yield is going to be very heavy and the season is at hand for cutting. We expect to put the mower in the fields just as soon as good weather seems assured us.

We were just a wee bit afraid the oats crop would contract that fatal disease, rust, when the recent rains came. It looked as if the sun would plump down its scalding rays, with water standing in many fields. But a cool breeze came and has continued for a week. This probably will set all the early fields of oats past the rust stage.

There are four small shotes on this farm and one of them has the mange. The mangy specimen drinks twice as much as his companions do and is getting poorer every day. So, in feeding the pigs a bucket of slop twice a day, half of that amount goes to feed the parasitic mange. We had hopes a large pen where the pig could wallow all he wanted in the creek would cure his malady. But it didn't and the next treatment will be in the form of a bath composed of soap and water, applied with a rag.

The old idea, that the soil is inexhaustible, is happily going out of vogue. Nowadays there is scarcely anyone who does not believe in the sane method of crop rotation and the liberal use of the manure spreader.

We, along with some of our neighbors, ordered the early variety of cabbage, planted it as early as the weather would permit, and are now reaping the harvest. The heads are as large as the common kind of cabbage and taste as good.

To stack or not to stack, that is the problem confronting us at present. It is contrary to custom to stack on this farm but the deplorable condition of the feed bin may compel a reversal of former judgment. But the patient waiting for the machines and the number of men required to thresh from the field are strong prejudices to be overcome before we decide not to pile up our grain.

The warm days have brought forth the elusive grasshoppers. The turkey hens with their poulters now stroll about the fields some distance from headquarters. Their most favorite resort is a little plot of slough grass along the border of the creek. The hoppers are numerous there and the little turkeys have no trouble filling up on the fat juicy fellows.

When the fields were so wet that we couldn't do anything in them with a team, we cut our hedge, mowed the yard, and scythed the weeds along the corn fields. The looks of the premises were improved as much as a necessary haircut. A well kept hedge is especially a step toward beautifying the premises. There is a science in the cutting. We have long since abolished the cornknife in cutting hedge and also the peculiar knack at which we were adept when young, of doing both sides at one sweep for the sake of speed. In doing so we have merely sacrificed speed for good work.

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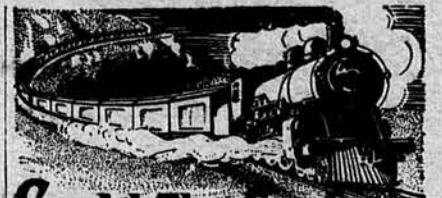
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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



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## Wheat Yields Are Low

### High Prices, However, Probably Will Help This Year to Maintain the Profits From the Crop

By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

THE KANSAS wheat crop for 1916 will be considerably below the average. This is written Monday, after a return from a trip that included most of the more important wheat producing counties and some that are not large producers. The report thus includes the state as a whole, and this opinion is formed despite the fact that many communities have a good wheat crop. Many fields have larger yields than they have produced for several years, which is fortunate in this year of high wheat prices for the men who own them, but this is true of but few counties.

A feature of the wheat situation this year that was perhaps the most noticeable thing that I encountered is the variation in yield from field to field in the same neighborhood. There frequently is a huge difference in yields in different parts of these fields, too. They must be gone over carefully to get at the exact condition of affairs; I think this is the most unfortunate year for the "Pullman Car Crop Reporters" that I have ever known. A field that looks good from a car window frequently will show many imperfections when one gets into it—and my trip took me over many farms. Fields that indicate a yield of from 10 to 15 bushels from the car window frequently are found to have a thin stand of mighty short heads when one gets into them. In some sections the heads have filled very poorly.

There are many reasons for the poor results this year. One is that there is a larger Hessian fly injury than is appreciated generally—much of the fly injury is charged up to other causes. The green bugs have done considerable damage toward the southern line especially. Worse than all this, perhaps, is the fact that the wheat seedbeds of last year were the worst Kansas farmers have used for many years, taking the state as a whole, and they are showing up this year in poor yields. Wet weather was the cause of much of this poor preparation, and this same thing delayed the seeding until far too late in many cases.

But to take up the crop in detail: In the Kansas River Valley a fairly good yield has been produced on many fields, altho this is not true on all farms. Some of this wheat was planted after corn, and in many cases the yields are very poor when this is the case; this is very obvious from St. Marys to Junction City. There has been some Hessian fly injury in this valley, but many of the fields made such a good growth that this damage is not very obvious.

An interesting thing is the wheat on the college farm at Manhattan—which by the way is not in the bottoms, it is on upland. There is a great deal of high yielding wheat on the college farm, of both the hard and soft varieties, of which the feature is a famous new strain of hard wheat that for the last five years has outyielded the ordinary varieties by more than 9 per cent, on the college farm and in the co-operative tests over the state. This variety will be available for general distribution next year, and it probably will become a leading variety.

Farther west in this valley the farmers have not been so fortunate; a great deal of wheat around Abilene has been injured seriously by the rains. It is



High Yields This Year Are Found Mostly on the Well-Prepared Seedbeds Where the Crop Had a Chance to Get Established Properly.

probable that the wheat acreage in Dickinson county will be reduced greatly next year; there is a most encouraging interest in livestock, especially dairying, in this county, and there is a very general appreciation that more money can be made from good livestock farming than from wheat growing.

There is some excellent wheat around New Cambria, which indeed is the rule in this section, for it has some good soil that is well adapted to this crop. This good yield is not found in all of Saline county, however, for between Salina and Brookville considerable trouble has been encountered with wet soil, which has injured much of the wheat. There are, however, many good fields of wheat in this section on well-drained lands—which bring up the reflection that the conditions have to be mighty unfavorable when Saline county fails to produce a big wheat crop.

West of Brookville, as soon as one gets into the hills, the wheat disappears with great promptness, for the hills are used mostly for grazing. There is considerable wheat around Ellsworth, as usual, but there also is some fly damage. Russell county has some good wheat—many fields will produce yields that are well above the average. This also is true in Ellis county, but there are some communities in this county that had more fly than was agreeable, such as in some fields around Victoria for example. There is some good wheat around Hays; this is especially true of the fields on the Hays Experiment station.

Westward thru Trego and Gove counties most farms have a good crop but these counties also have some fly damage, more I suspect than is generally appreciated. The fly was found out as

far as Oakley and perhaps farther, which indicates that it is generally distributed over the wheat belt.

Farther north, along the main line of the Rock Island, there is some good wheat, just as there was last year. This section is coming to the front with great enthusiasm; the wheat yields were remarkably large last year. The good crops around Colby this year bring up the reflection that the farmers who stayed there instead of leaving when the country was trying to blow away a few years ago have been mighty well rewarded for their faith in that section.

In the soft wheat belt of Southeastern Kansas I found that some interesting things have occurred with the Hessian fly infestation. The damage seems to have been especially heavy in some of the corner counties, but it is somewhat lighter north of a line thru Howard, Fredonia, Chanute and Ft. Scott. Of course there is much fly damage north of this line and some fields that have but little loss to the south of it, but in general the infestation seems to be somewhat smaller as one goes north. Considerable trouble is being encountered all thru this section in harvesting, which is causing farmers to view wheat growing with alarm, as it follows the big losses from the wet harvest of last year. It is probable that the wheat acreage in the soft wheat belt for 1917 will be reduced.

Sumner and Harper counties encountered considerable Hessian fly damage, as usual, and Green bugs also appeared to add to the trouble. Many fields are very poor, altho there are a few farms that have good wheat. Farther north, around Hutchinson and up the Arkansas River from that town to Great Bend the wheat on many fields is very disap-

pointing. This is in a good wheat section, but this is a decidedly unlucky year there for the crop. A great deal of trouble has been encountered with high water around Hutchinson—the justly celebrated Cow creek went on a tear last week and roamed around over the country. The soil in this section dries quickly; I saw considerable sand blowing from a field near Nickerson on Thursday of last week that contained several holes of standing water.

From Sterling to Lyons, in an excellent wheat section, there is a fairly good crop, but it is far below the high average that usually is maintained. There was considerable fly damage in this section and much of the wheat is thin on the ground. There are fields that will give high yields, but this is not the rule. In the section around Lyons I think the yields are perhaps better than was indicated early in the spring.

A big variation in yield from field to field is found as one goes west from Hutchinson to Kinsley, in one of the best wheat growing sections of the state. Considerable damage from wet weather has occurred between Hutchinson and Plevna, and many of the early sown fields have fly. The Stafford community has a few fields that will be up to the high average usually maintained here, but many fields have a thin stand. There is some excellent wheat between Dillwyn and Macksville; many fields in this section are up to the average.

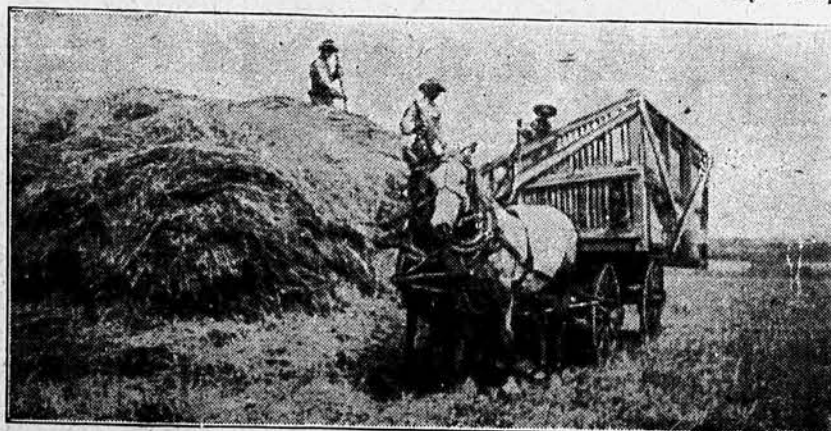
Around Kinsley there are many fields in the bottoms that will give a good yield, but much of the upland wheat was injured by dry weather. This is very obvious on many fields all over Western Kansas; better seedbeds are needed. Ford county will have a fair crop, but there are some fields in this section that were injured seriously by dry weather. There was some hail damage in this county last week, but it was not serious.

Hail damage has been severe in many localities. In Meade county there was considerable loss last week in several communities; the loss in Kansas has been very heavy from this source this season, just as it was last year. There were 12 hail storms in Kansas in May that were heavy enough to do considerable damage. The loss was very heavy in Rush, Pawnee and Barton counties.

Many surprises will be encountered this year with wheat yields. While I think that on most farms the yields will be lower than is generally believed it also is true that in some sections, especially in the western half of the state, the yields in some fields will be better than indicated. For example, on the farm of W. H. Gould & Sons at Wilroads, and on most of the farms in that section, the heads are filling well, and the yield probably will be higher than is indicated by the thin stand.

There are many lessons that can be learned from the wheat fields this year. The most important probably is the need for good seedbed preparation. Another is the importance of a diversified system. There is a great deal of talk, especially in Reno county for example, of the need for crop rotations and for a system of livestock farming that will reduce the large wheat acreage.

(Continued on Page 17.)



Much of the Wheat Has a Thin Stand of Short Straw and the Harvesting Will Not be so Heavy as Usual.



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

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# Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

## Mexican Investments

I was tempted a few years ago to make a small investment in old Mexico. I say small, advisedly, because that was the only kind of an investment I could have made. At that time Diaz was at the height of his power. He had been lauded as one of the great rulers of the world because it was generally supposed, he had brought order out of chaos and established a stable government, the first that country had had since the days of Cortez the Spaniard.

It was believed by the world generally, that Diaz had laid so well the foundations of his government that he would be able to perpetuate his dynasty after his own death. It seemed to me, judging from the precedents of history, that this conclusion was erroneous. The Diaz government was a personal despotism misnamed a republic, and if the lessons of history were worth anything as guides, that sort of a government rarely lasts longer than the life of the founder of it and generally no longer than he remains in full possession of his bodily and mental faculties.

I believed then that with the passing of Diaz would pass the power and glory of his autocratic government, and I did not invest in Mexico. But suppose that I had done so, should I have expected that the lives of thousands of my fellow citizens, the young and vigorous manhood of this country should be risked and possibly lost in order that my investment should be protected? It seems to me that I should have had no right to ask such a sacrifice. I should have taken the chance understanding perfectly well the risks I was taking, and if the investment turned out badly, why should I expect that some one else who had no interest in it should risk his life in order to save it? If it had turned out well I should have expected to reap the profits. I should not have divided them among my young fellow citizens. It seems to me that I should also have shouldered my losses as well as pocketed my gains if there were any.

What calls this to mind is the fact that great stress seems to be laid at present on the fact that American investments have been ruined by Mexicans. Even in the last note to Carranza, special emphasis is laid on the fact that the property rights of American citizens in Mexico have been disregarded. A question arises here. Suppose that every American investor in Mexico had done as I think I should have done, had I invested there and lost on account of the overthrow of the Diaz government, pocketed my losses and got out of the country; would there be today any talk of war with Mexico? I cannot answer the question definitely of course, but I have a feeling that there would not be any such talk. If that is true then it is difficult to escape the feeling that the forces and influences which have brought on this war are not altruistic, not humanitarian; but sordid and selfish.

## Government Obligations

Several thousand young men have answered the call of the government and started with their respective military organizations for the Mexican border. Among these are thousands of young men who leave wives and small children. Unless the people who stay at home see fit to donate for the support of these wives and children they will have nothing to depend upon except the soldiers' pay of their husbands. A few of these young men are officers and receive fair salaries so that they do not make much if any financial sacrifice. Many of them are privates and receive only \$18 a month. It is impossible at present to support a wife and two or three children on \$18 a month.

Now while we acknowledge the obligations of the citizen to his government there is a reciprocal obligation on the part of the government toward the citizen. If at the command of the government the able bodied citizen must abandon his business, the vocation by which he earns his living and the living of his family, it certainly devolves upon the government to see that his family is supported at least as well as they would have been supported if the citizen had not responded to the call of his government. There ought not to be any uncertainty about this matter. The support of these women and children ought not to be left to the generosity of private persons, for probably those most able to contrib-

ute will do the least in proportion to their ability. There is no state or national law covering these cases and therefore for the present private generosity must be depended on, but it ought to be remedied by immediate congressional action. The Canadian government is in advance of ours in this matter. When a Canadian enlists in the service of the empire the Canadian government pays to his wife and family a sum equal to the monthly pay he was earning before he enlisted. He of course gets his soldier's pay in addition to this but the pay of British soldiers is small. This government feeds its soldiers better, clothes them better and when in camp, houses them better, than any other country, but it does not take care of their families while they are in the service.

## An Unreasonable Panic

The human animal is a curious combination of reason and unreason, of courage and cowardice; of kindness and savagery. An army has been known to fight with desperate courage against tremendous odds one day and the next some comparatively trivial incident has thrown that same army into a panic which caused the men composing it to flee in frantic haste, throwing away their guns and equipment and inspired with only one desire to get somewhere to safety.

The Sawyer News of June 23 calls to mind a panic which started no one knows just how down in Pratt and Barber counties back in the early 80s. The News gives a graphic account of the incident which I remember well. A couple of cowboys from down in what was then the "Cherokee Strip" came up thru Barber and Pratt counties and started the report that the Indians were off the reservation and headed north by the thousand, bent on plunder and murder. Just why the cow boys started this story has never been known. It may have been that they had really heard some rumor to that effect or it may have been their idea of a good joke. At any rate the effect was serious. A supposedly sensible and courageous lot of people were suddenly thrown into a panic of unreasoning fear. Hundreds of the settlers in the north part of Barber county and in Pratt county, without stopping to investigate, gathered their families and what few belongings they could pile into a wagon and fled. As they fled the panic increased and many of these settlers threw out of their wagons articles of household furniture, provisions or almost anything else in order to lighten their loads. One man was said in a panic of fear to have thrown out one of his children, who was afterward picked up by another settler. The panic lasted for a night and day when it occurred to somebody to investigate as to the truth of the report which had caused the stampede. This investigation soon demonstrated that the frightful rumors were without a shadow of foundation in fact. The Indians were entirely peaceful and without any thought of starting a raid, but a great deal of harm had been done just the same. The panic stricken settlers had endured in imagination the agony and terror of attack by wild and ruthless savages. They had conjured up frightful pictures of men and women scalped or in the case of the women carried away into captivity to endure a worse fate than death. They had in imagination seen their claim houses burned and the brains of the children dashed out before their eyes. Of course the sensational newspaper reporters made the most out of the story and for a long time after the settlers in that part of Kansas knew that there was no foundation for the story, the impression still prevailed in the eastern and middle states that there had been an Indian raid and that the lives of Western Kansas settlers were not safe for a single minute.

Panic is well named. It originated in ancient mythology when there was believed to be a second class deity roaming about thru the woods who was called Pan. Pan, judging from his pictures was about half goat and half man, who was really a harmless kind of individual whose principal diversion was to play on a sort of horn he had made out of a reed. The heathen mothers however scared their children into coming home at or before curfew by telling them that if they fooled around after dark Pan was liable to get them. The children believed the story. They had never seen Pan but they firmly believed in his existence and were filled with unreasoning fear, just as I used to be afraid to go to bed in the

dark for fear of the imaginary man under the bed. From the unreasoning fear of the mythical satyr came the word panic which expresses unreasoning fear such as that which took possession of the ordinarily sensible settlers out in the frontier settlements back in 1885.

I might say in this connection that there is a great deal of panic talk growing out of the Mexican difficulty. For example Frank Vrooman, formerly of Kansas, whose brother Carl Vrooman, is assistant Secretary of Agriculture, made the deliberate statement a few days ago that there are at present four hundred thousand ex-veterans of the Japanese wars located in Mexico and armed. It is perhaps impossible to tell exactly how many Japs are in Mexico but according to the most reliable information obtainable the whole number old and young does not exceed three thousand. A few days ago a friend of mine and a more than ordinarily intelligent and educated man told me, apparently in the best of faith, that the Japanese in California were secretly drilling, presumably for the purpose of attacking the United States. Both stories are so preposterous that it is hard to understand how any ordinarily intelligent citizen of the United States can believe either one of them and yet I have no doubt that there are millions of people who do believe them. And they are no more unreasonable than the statements made by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson in his lectures a few years ago to the effect that Japan had a vast accumulation of money gathered for the purpose of financing a war with the United States.

## A Gloomy Prophecy

Recently a scientist delivered a lecture in which he made a most gloomy forecast. He said that the resources of the world are being rapidly exhausted by wasteful methods of cultivation, by the stripping of land of forests; by the ravages of insects, and that by other sources of waste the world will in a comparatively short period be rendered incapable of sustaining the population, and civilization and human life will perish.

It must be said that the scientist puts up what seems to be a strong argument. Undoubtedly the resources of the lands are being exhausted by wasteful methods of cultivation. We do not need the word of any scientist to prove that. Lands in the old states have in many cases already become so impoverished that it is impossible to make a living from them by ordinary farming, and so they have been abandoned. We know that stripping the lands of forests has affected the streams. Springs have dried up. Streams which formerly were navigable or at least had a steady and large flow of water a half century ago have become in some cases mere dry watercourses where during a large part of the year there is nothing but the dry bed between the banks and which occasionally become raging torrents doing no good but an immense amount of harm. There is not much doubt that the water supply is greatly affected by stripping the lands of forests.

We know also that the insect enemies of the farmer cause tremendous damage and the number of these insect enemies seems to be increasing. If then there is to be no change in the methods of the past hundred years the scientist is correct. His gloomy predictions will be fulfilled. Our civilization will be destroyed and the earth will become incapable of sustaining its teeming population. Famine will stalk thru the lands. Great cities will become places of desolation. Starvation and poverty will supplant wealth and prosperity. But is there not a much brighter side to this picture? Is it not a fact that there never was a time when so many men and women were giving such earnest and intelligent study to the question of conservation of soil and other resources as now?

Is it not also true that there never was a time when there was as powerful, as well organized and intelligent effort to combat the insect pests as now? The hopeful thing about the situation to my mind is this: We do know from actual experiment and demonstration that wornout soils can be refertilized. We do know that by a systematic plan land can be reforested. We do know that by intelligent effort floods can be controlled. Now if the rulers of the earth will only learn sense and stop this crime and folly of war and divert the money and energy now wasted in preparing men to kill one another, into the channels of conservation; into building up the



waste places and making the world a better place in which to live, an amount can be accomplished within the next quarter of a century beyond the imagination of people of the present.

It is entirely possible to restore the fertility of the lands which have been robbed by miserable methods of cultivation. It is not only possible to restore their fertility, but to make them produce more than they have ever produced. I am not ready to admit that the world is yet on the toboggan slide to everlasting destruction. I admit that there are times when it seems so, but I have faith in a revival of common sense and the power of enlightened brains.

## X The Philosophy of War

The philosophy of war between supposedly reputable nations when brought down to the individual unit is that each male citizen of each nation is ready to go out and kill as many male citizens of the other nations as opportunity will permit. It is also conceded that it is entirely honorable and noble for the male citizens of each country to do this and that if any of them show reluctance to go out and kill the male citizens of the opposing nation and also to take steps which will result in reducing the non-combatants of the opposing country, the old men, women and children, to a state of starvation, such reluctance is to be regarded as cowardly to put the case as mildly as possible, and probably an evidence of traitorous lack of patriotism.

Of course the advocates of militarism do not put the case just this way. They do not say "It is noble for you to be ready and willing to go out and kill or maim your fellow men in defense of what you consider a principle." They put it this way, "It is noble for a man to be ready to die in defense of a principle." However the object in going to war on the part of the individual is not to die himself, but to kill or disable the man or men on the other side. He may die, it is true, but the whole art of war is for each side to save if possible the lives of its own soldiers and kill and disable as many as possible of the men on the other side. In other words in its last analysis war is legalized murder. However the men who do the killing on either side are not responsible. In most governments their wishes are not consulted at all. They are not asked whether or not they have any compunctions about killing or wounding other men with whom they have no personal quarrel, whom they have never seen and who presumably would be friendly to them if they had the opportunity. If they were to refuse they would be immediately arrested and probably summarily executed as traitors. It may be said that comparatively few seriously object to going out to kill their fellow men when ordered to do so. They have been taught that it is their duty to do so when ordered by the few who have control of the machinery of government.

The philosophy of war, if it can be called a philosophy, ignores the common impulses of humanity and rests upon the assumption that organized force is superior to moral right. The victor in a war may be right, but the fact that the nation engaged in war is right has little to do with the result. The war in Europe will finally be determined by organized resources and the relative skill with which those resources are handled and not by the righteousness or unrighteousness of the victor. The world knows that Belgium was wickedly invaded but that fact does not help Belgium nor did it hinder the invasion. If Great Britain had kept out of the war with her mighty fleet and tremendous financial resources and if Italy had remained with the central powers, as Germany and Austria expected, France would have been conquered no matter how gallant a struggle she might have put up. Belgium would not only have been overrun but destroyed as a nation and annexed to the German empire. France would have been overrun, forced to pay an enormous indemnity and so stripped of power that she could never again have hoped to successfully oppose the demands of Germany. Russia would also have been compelled to sue for peace and pay whatever price the central powers might demand. In short the result would have been the complete triumph of well organized and well directed force. War may result in the extension of justice but justice has no place in the philosophy of war.

## Australia and Grain Trusts

In some respects Australia is the most advanced government in the world. That country and New Zealand have tried out and are trying out more experiments commonly called socialistic than any other government but after all they are doing no more than the governments of Europe are doing today as war measures.

The last wheat harvest in Australia was, perhaps, the greatest in the history of that country. The grain speculators were aiming to get control of the wheat crop and reap the profits which should rightly belong to the producers. Suddenly the Australian parliament knocked the bottom out of the plans of the grain gamblers by commandeering the entire wheat harvest under the provisions of military law. Private contracts were annulled.

Naturally the gamblers objected, and with great vigor, to what they termed the interference with the legal rights of citizens. Injunctions were asked against the government officials to prevent their carrying out the governmental decree, when suddenly the grain gamblers found themselves commandeered under military law and compelled to act as gov-

ernment agents. Instead of working for themselves for huge profits they were compelled to work for the government for small commissions!

The Australian government undertook to pay or to get for the farmers the full price of their wheat in the open markets of the world, less the small expenses necessary in handling the product. The price received is far above that ever received by the farmers of Australia.

Then the grain trust undertook to prevent the exporting of the wheat, but here again the government beat their game by securing freight space on the outgoing ships. The price paid by the government is less than the ordinary freight rate so that here again the farmers had the benefit of a very considerable saving in ocean freight. If the ship owners had obeyed the behests of the grain gamblers the government would simply have taken one more step under the military law and commandeered the necessary ships as they had commandeered the grain.

For the first time in Australian history it is said that there is no gambling in wheat. No farmer is penalized because he is not in condition to get his wheat into market as soon as some of his neighbors. The government buys his wheat; advances him 72 cents a bushel on it; holds the wheat until the market is right, and sells it, and then pays to the farmer the difference between the 72 cents a bushel advanced and the price at which the wheat was sold, less the actual expense in handling the wheat.

Even capitalistic newspapers in Australia admit that the handling of the wheat harvest has been the most progressive step taken by the socialistic government of Australia. Australian farmers are reported as saying that they hope the day of private sale is past and that in future all sales will be handled by the government.

The government's statement of cost of handling is that it amounted to one-twelfth of a cent a bushel in New South Wales and a slightly higher amount in the other states, by reason of the fact that the facilities for marketing are better in New South Wales than in the other states. The government took charge of 77,180,000 bushels of wheat or about one-half of the entire wheat crop of Australia, according to the authority I have, but this report is several weeks old. The information is gathered from a letter written to the Appeal to Reason by Francis Ahern. I have not had the opportunity to verify the statements but presume that they are substantially correct. I scarcely think this country would stand for such arbitrary methods, but there is a lesson to be learned from the experience of Australia.

## Against the Hessian Fly

I have just been reading in the current issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze of the great damage the Hessian fly is doing to the wheat crop of Kansas. With the methods of control of this pest so well worked out as they are, it seems a pity at least that we should go on from year to year suffering so severely from its injuries.

I should think that these counties would find it very profitable to take up the work of controlling of this pest in some organized way. I think very little can be accomplished by trusting to the initiative of each man in this direction, for it is still true that what is everybody's business is nobody's. But if the community were organized for the work very effective work could be done. Here is where the farm bureau has unmeasured value. It provides ready to hand an efficient organization with a capable man on the job to push and complete the work of getting the co-operation of the entire community in combating the pest.

The cost of such a bureau to the county is less than one-fourth of a cent an acre, for the average wheat county. It does seem to me that it would not take much of a man working in co-operation with the large body of active farmers in his county to save that much. And besides this is only a small part of the work such a bureau can do.

Why do not these counties get busy and make use of this modern method of meeting such emergencies.

Concordia, Kan.

A. F. TURNER.

## Truthful James

"This war with Mexico," remarked Truthful, "has set some of the old fellows who served during the Civil war to talkin'. I believe nearly everything one of the old veterans tells me but there are times when I fear that some of them are liars. There is old Bill Leetam for instance. Bill says that he went out at the first call, and maybe he did. I know another old veteran who says that he knew Bill before he went into the army and also after he came out. He says that it is a fact that old Bill enlisted early in the war, so that part of it isn't a lie. But one day old Bill got me cornered and commenced to tell me what he had to go thru.

"Some of these young fellers who served a few months durin' that little scrap with Spain, think they have seen war and soldierin'," said old Bill. "Huh; them fellers don't know no more about real war and hardship and dangers than a man who has spent all his life dustin' church pews and never even got mixed up in a runaway with a farm hoss that couldn't run over nine or ten miles an hour when he was join' his best. Now if these fellers had served in my regiment they would have some idear about what war really is and what ol' Billie Sherman meant when he made that remark. The first fight I got into our colonel lined us up and said, 'p'intin' with his sword, 'Boys there is five thousand rebels over yonder,' says he. 'Shall we retreat or charge 'em?'"

"We yelled 'Charge 'em colonel, charge 'em.'"

"All right," he says swingin' his hat, "come on my brave men. Give 'em h—!" Well sir we charged and they opened on us at three hundred yards. The bullets was flyin' so thick around where I was that they darkened the sun. Did we stop? We did not.

Talk about that charge of the six hundred; it wa'n't a circumstance to the charge we made. We started on that charge a full regiment of a thousand men but when we got inside the enemy's works there was only a hundred of us left. I escaped by a miracle. The rebs had shot off my cap. They had also shot my suspenders in two and that let my pants down. I had a heavy head of hair when I started on that charge but the bullets had cut it off close on both sides and also all over the top. All the hair I had left was a bunch on the back of my head. The rest of my head was trimmed up just like it had been run over by these here barbers' clippers. The way they had trimmed my hair and shot my pants off made me hot. I just jumped in and bayoneted fifteen rebels within two minutes, yellin' "Surrender." Well sir, the way I went after 'em just naturally paralyzed 'em and they surrendered. I captured sixty-five rebels single handed that day and marched 'em back to headquarters. When the general commandin' saw me comin' in with them seventy-five prisoners he turns to his adjutant and says he, 'Who is this brave soldier?' 'That,' said the adjutant, salutin', 'is private William Leetam,' ses he. Turnin' to me the general says: 'Private Leetam, you don't mean to say that you captured these eighty-five—?' "Hold on Bill!" says I. "A minute ago you only claimed that you captured sixty-five rebels now you say that there was eighty-five."

"Young man," said old Bill lookin' me in the eye with a grieved expression, 'haven't you no more patriotic feelin' than to interrupt a man who risked his life defendin' his country, when he is tellin' the God's truth? Maybe I made a slip of the tongue and said sixty-five when I meant ninety-five which was the exact number of prisoners I turned over to the commandin' general and which I had captured single handed that bloody day. As I was sayin' the general says to me he says: 'Private Leetam, how did you capture these prisoners,' wavin' his hand toward the hundred quakin' rebels I had brought in. 'I surrounded 'em, General,' says I, salutin'. 'And the general walkin' out to me, pinned a badge on my breast and says: 'Private William Leetam, go to the commissary and get another pair of pants and also go to the company barber and get the rest of that hair out,' says he.'"

## Wrong Ideas of Life

From an Address by Governor Capper to the Graduates of the Lyon County Grade Schools, at Emporia, on June 21, 1916.

I am thankful to say that the young women of Lyon county dress with good taste and good sense. And I believe the same can be said, for the most part, of the young women of Kansas generally.

There are a few exceptions possibly. That we do sometimes see them now, is not so much a reflection on empty-headed innocence as it is a proof there are foolish mothers and foolish fathers. Every overly self-conscious school girl simpering in a dress no school girl should wear, is the sign of a home where the simple, wholesome life of American tradition has been supplanted by the popular craze for display and frillery.

Our fashions seem to be designed to fit the whims and purses of the very small, restless, idle, unhappy class of over-wealthy women, the drones of society who perpetually are seeking for they know not what, for new sensations and wasteful extravagances.

Why should sensible, lovable and truly beautiful and worthy womanhood ape these ridiculous exhibitions of extravagance, bad taste and semi-indecency? I have faith that the great majority of the women of Lyon county have too much sense for that.

We are all more or less the victims of a wave of bad taste, a lowering of standards of conduct, a universal rag-time of the tiddle-de-winks of life.

Speed mania, dissipation, too many distractions, over-stimulation of the emotions, are giving the boys and girls of today fatally wrong ideas of life. It is almost a national peril. It threatens a generation of marital unhappiness and misery. The world has never seen a more difficult age in which to properly rear a boy or girl.

It is little less than criminal to bring up a boy or girl in idleness and without teaching them the good old-fashioned virtue, thrift. Too many boys and girls are being brought up to receive continually and give practically nothing in return. This makes them selfish and trifling. Inculcating the doctrine of thrift would have a wonderful bearing upon lessening criminal costs, suicides, divorces, dissipation and calls for charity.

We are ere long to learn that we must go back to wholesome diversions and simpler living, to have a time for play, a time for work and for those other things which round out and develop well-balanced men and women.

We need to get back to that wholesome simplicity from which we started. I do not mean that we should live meagerly or parsimoniously, but that we should go back to the solid, substantial things of life, to standards of living which benefit the individual instead of injuring him, which tend toward human progress, toward uplifting humanity, and not toward a lowering of the stamina of the people.



# To Reduce Fly Damage

## Wheat Growers Must Co-operate in the Use of Better Methods

BY W. M. JARDINE

TENS of thousands of acres of wheat in Kansas has been destroyed completely and the yield of as many more thousands of acres has been reduced greatly as a result of the widespread activity of the Hessian fly this year.

Last year the western half of the state as well as the eastern half, received abundant rains from early spring until fall, so much rain in fact that at harvest much of the wheat crop could not be saved. Where it remained in the field a great deal of it grew, and consequently at planting time there was volunteer wheat and unplowed wheat stubble almost everywhere in the state. These conditions were ideal for the development of the fly, which hatched in great numbers and lived and grew right there in these fields which supplied abundant food and protection. And from these fields they scattered to many districts where the fly was practically unknown before.

The great question before us now is how can we protect ourselves against the infestation of the fly next year. As far as is known there are just five ways of accomplishing this end. They are as follows:

- 1. Destroy all stubble.
- 2. Destroy all volunteer wheat.
- 3. Delay planting.
- 4. Plant on well-prepared seedbed.
- 5. Co-operation.

It is not necessary to discontinue growing wheat if farmers will co-operate to control the situation thru methods which have been found practicable and effective.

Possibly damage from the fly will not be so great next year as it has been this year because weather conditions may not be so favorable for its development. The indications are favorable, however, for their presence in damaging numbers in those localities where they are now present. A farmer cannot afford to take a chance; he must prepare to eliminate them from his fields and from the state. If, as suggested, the stubble is plowed thoroly very early, most of the flies will be covered so deeply that they will not emerge.

Infestation in fall wheat comes from two sources, stubble of the previous crop and volunteer wheat. The first thing, therefore, for the farmers of a neighborhood to think about in order to protect themselves against the fly next year is to plow under their wheat stubble as soon as they have harvested this year's crop. The stubble should be buried beneath the soil so there will be no chance for the fly to develop. Destroy all volunteer wheat and keep it destroyed until wheat planting time.

The second precaution which a farmer in fly infested areas should take is to delay planting his wheat until danger from the fly is past. He should plant it just as late as possible and have it come thru the winter in good condition. If the wheat is planted early it will become infested badly in the fall, and the next spring the spring brood of flies will migrate from these early sown fields into the late sown wheat and thus the late sown fields, absolutely free from fly



Hessian Fly Did Not Cause any Damage Here; Co-operation in the Use of Good Methods is Required in Controlling This Pest.

in the fall, become badly infested in the spring. Farmers should take the trouble to find out if the fly is abundant in their districts before they plant their wheat, and if it is abundant later planting will be necessary than where the infestation has been largely eliminated by destroying the home of the fly and its food—the stubble and the volunteer wheat.

Many farmers followed the advice given out by the station this past year to plant their wheat late to escape the fly. The dates suggested were as follows:

In the eastern third of the state, beginning at the Nebraska line, the first week in October, gradually planting a little later in the counties to the south, until in the southern tier the wheat is planted the second week in October. In the counties west of Republic, Ottawa and Sumner, and east of Rawlins, Lane, Thomas and Seward, wheat planting in the northern part of the state should begin the last few days of September; from Osborne county down on thru Reno county the first week in October is the most favorable time, and in the southern counties, from Meade to Harper the second week, or around October 10 is the most favorable time. These are the dates for wheat planting we have found most effective in eliminating the Hessian fly. Ordinarily in the south half of the state the biggest yields of wheat can be produced by planting about one week earlier than these dates and in this part of the state if the fly is not very numerous we would recommend planting a week earlier than herein indicated. If the fly is abundant, however, at seeding time the planting should be delayed, as late as suggested.

This past season a good many farmers planted their wheat even later than the station recommended, and on very poorly prepared seedbeds. Almost everybody planted on poorly prepared soil this past season, and a poor seedbed and late planting combined will almost always produce a poor stand of wheat in this state. The later the planting the earlier and better the seedbed should be prepared. A farmer who will prepare his seedbed as soon as harvest is over, or in July or August, and keep it in good condition until planting time will be able to obtain the maximum yield from much later planting than the man who prepares his seedbed a few days before he plants his wheat.

In order to get rid of the fly the following precautions must be taken:

1. All wheat stubble should be thoroly plowed under as soon as harvest is over.
2. Volunteer wheat must not be allowed to grow.
3. The seedbed for wheat should be prepared early.
4. The crop needs to be planted reasonably late, the exact date to be determined by each farmer after having satisfied himself in regard to the abundance of the fly in his district and the care with which his neighbors have plowed under their stubble fields.
5. Co-operation. For the best results in the control of the fly all farmers must get together and practice the methods of control recommended.

### Strawberries All Picked

BY HARRY A. HUFF.

My strawberries are all picked now and I have time for something else again. We have had fine growing weather here until the last ten days and it is all right now for the growth of crops, but it is too wet for the farmers to get into their corn. We have had several big rains in the last two weeks, and about one day a week is all some of the farmers have been able to get in the field.

Most of the first cutting of alfalfa is up and some of the second cutting is nearly ready to cut. Alfalfa, harvest and corn plowing will have to be done at the same time in a few days, and there are not going to be men or teams enough to do it. That is always the way here if there is much rain in June.

Our Grange purchased binder twine from the penitentiary and it cost us not quite 10 cents a pound. Some of the members of the Grange had an argument with a local dealer as to the number of feet of twine to the pound in the different kinds of twine. The dealer said there was more in his kind of twine. Some of the men got a ball of each kind and measured it. The penitentiary twine made about 2,230 feet in a ball and the other kind of twine made about 2,340 feet. There was a difference in price of 2 cents a pound. The penitentiary twine cost about 1 cent for 44 feet of twine and the trust twine cost about 1 cent for 39 feet of twine. For every cent the farmer pays for twine he would get 5 feet more of the penitentiary twine than of the other. On every \$5 worth of twine he bought he would save a ball or 5 pounds.

My bees have been doing exceedingly well so far this season, and the prospects are that they will do well the rest of the year. Some of them have been swarming but not many and the ones that have not swarmed are storing lots of honey. I have supers on all of my bees and some of them have the second story on. I have ordered a dozen Italian queens and will put them in some of my hives just as soon as they come. The ones that I have are not pure, and while they are good workers some of them are very cross. The pure Italian is much easier to handle and just as good if not a better honey gatherer. The clover will last for about two or three weeks more and I think that I

shall get a good crop from the clover. The colonies that I gave an extra brood chamber to early in the season are the ones that are doing the best work in the supers and they have done the least swarming. I have all of my swarms on full sheets of foundation and they are doing fine. One that I hived on Decoration day was ready for a super in 17 days. They were put into a ten frame hive. Some of the other ones have done nearly as well.

### A Road Book Worth Having

The printed reports of the proceedings of a convention are interesting, usually, only to those who were on the program, and nine times in ten such reports are a criminal waste of money. But the report of the Second National Conference on Concrete Road Building is something else again. In every way it is the most satisfying volume we have received in many a day. As a first commendation to the beholder it is an especially fine piece of printing, material, type, make-up and coloring. That is a good introduction. But the most remarkable feature of the whole report is the opening address of the chairman, W. F. M. Goss. Not only does this contain something you'll wish to read, but there's mighty little of it, not more than two pages. This, so far as we know, is record for this kind of sport.

Still more unusual is the total absence from the papers of attacks on farmers. Not a word is said about the opposition to be encountered in rural districts where roads are to be improved, but this omission we suspect was unintentional.

Seriously, the report of these proceedings is an exceptionally valuable document. It contains the most explicit directions for nearly all departments of concrete work on roads and includes, also, several good papers on cost of construction and methods of maintenance. Some of these papers would be useful to any intelligent man while others are intended only for those who have been technically trained. But the entire volume is certainly worth the one dollar asked for it by the conference. For one thing you can get the facts you need without taking a course in engineering. The Second National Conference on Concrete Road Building, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, has charge of the distribution.

## In this Matter of Health

one is either with the winners or with the losers.

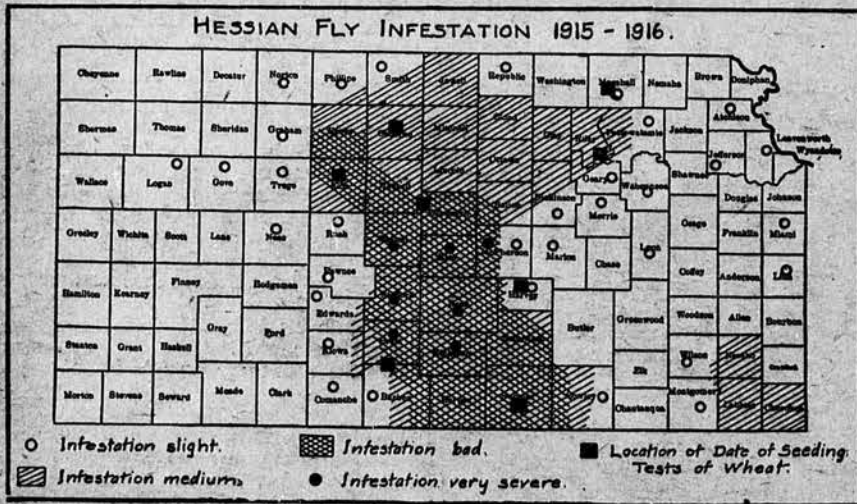
It's largely a question of right eating—right food. For sound health one must cut out rich, indigestible foods and choose those that are known to contain the elements that build sturdy bodies and keen brains.

## Grape-Nuts

is a wonderfully balanced food, made from whole wheat and barley. It contains all the nutriment of the grain, including the mineral phosphates, indispensable in Nature's plan for body and brain rebuilding.

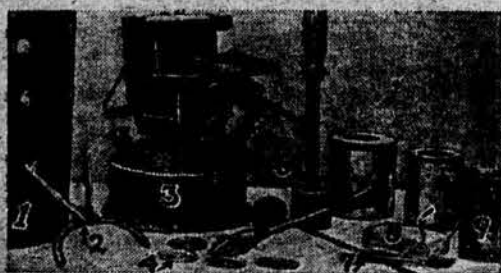
Grape-Nuts is a concentrated food, easy to digest. It is economical, has delicious flavor, comes ready to eat, and has helped thousands in the winning class.

"There's a Reason"





# Canning Food by Steam



1. 1. Crate for cans. 2. Tongs. 3. Gasoline furnace to heat steels and copper. 4. Can caps rimmed with solder. 5. Tipping copper. 6. Capping steel and inner rod. 7. Self fluxing wire solder. 8. Sal ammoniac. 9. Flux.

10. Brush venthole in the cap with flux using a light side stroke, then place the point of the self-fluxing wire solder on the venthole, rub tipping copper on the cake of sal ammoniac and dip quickly into the flux.



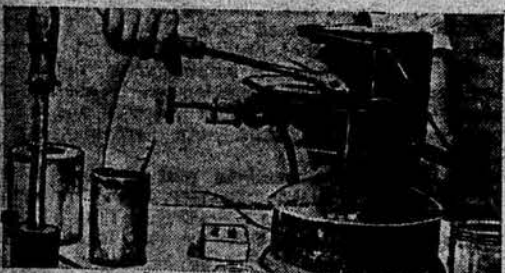
2. Dip the heated tipping copper, which has been cleaned by rubbing on sandstone, into solder flux made of zinc dissolved in muriatic acid, then diluted with equal parts of water.

11. Place the point of the hot, bright tipping copper on the end of the solder wire, press down with a rotary motion and remove quickly. A smooth, perfect joint and filling should be the result.



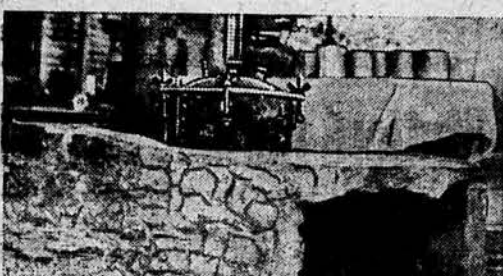
3. Lay one end of the self-fluxing wire solder on the cake of sal ammoniac and rub the heated tipping copper quickly over both to tin it or cover it with solder. It should be filed to a sharp point.

12. Inspect the joining for pinholes and resolder where needed. Place the filled cans in the wire crate and put the filled crate into the boiler of hot water or canning retort over the furnace.



4. Place the tinned tipping copper back in the gasoline furnace to heat again ready for use. The capping-steel, which has been cleaned on sandstone or brick, should be heating in the furnace also.

13. Homemade furnace to hold boiler. This furnace is constructed of brick with a chimney made of several lengths of stove pipe. It is conveniently close to the farm home back porch.



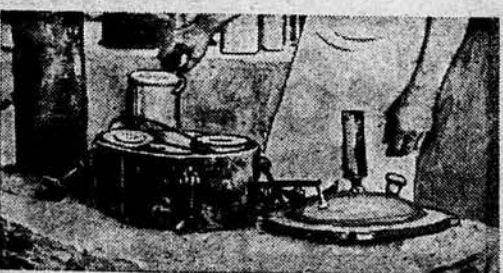
5. Place the filled cans in a row on the table. Wipe clean, lay a solder-hemmed cap on each, stopping venthole with the finger, and brush with solder flux, being careful to let no flux enter the can.

14. Screw the lid of the boiler on firmly, using a wrench if necessary. Adjust the weight on the safety valve at the side front of the boiler to regulate the number of pounds of steam pressure.



6. Remove the smoke from the heated capping steel by rubbing it on the sal ammoniac and solder. Tipping copper and capping steel must be perfectly clean in order to do good work.

15. Let the food cook or process for the required time, according to recipe, unscrew the lid and remove it carefully to avoid burns from the hot steam, then lift out the heated cans with the tongs.



7. The heated capping steel is now coated or tinned with melted solder. Plunge it quickly into the can of flux.



8. Hold cap in place with inner rod of heated capping steel.

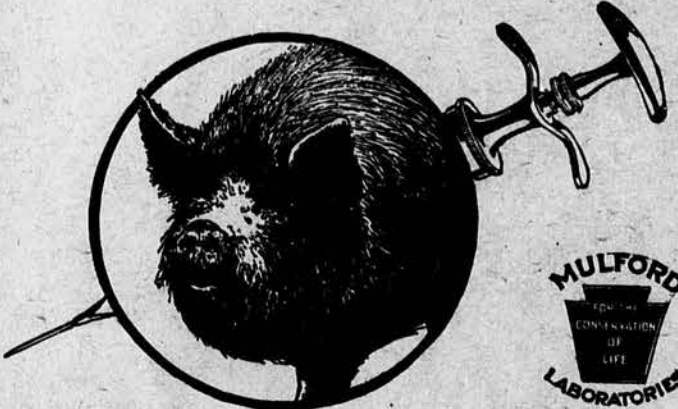


9. Press steel on cap, turn and raise, holding cap with rod.



16. Plunge the cans at once into a tub of cold water so that the contents will not be cooked to a soft mush.





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Only a **Sterile** (Germ-free) Hog Cholera Serum is **Absolutely Safe**. Why Risk Infecting Your Herd? **Mulford Refined Hog Cholera Serum is Sterile.**

**Y**OUR own keen business instinct and your veterinarian, who values his reputation, will both prompt you to use nothing but a sterile serum on your hogs. Veterinarians and hog-raisers have always recognized the necessity for a refined, sterile (germ-free), filtered serum, free from all bacteria and solid particles. Mulford Refined Hog Cholera Serum is the only one which meets all these requirements.

The quality of **Mulford Refined Hog Cholera Serum** is assured by the same scientific care used in preparing Mulford serums and antitoxins for human use, and its **potency is proved** by the prescribed Government test. **Mulford Refined Serum is freed from every germ** and every particle of solid matter by the new Mulford process.

## Mulford Refined Hog Cholera Serum

Potent—Sterile—Filtered—Unlike Other Serums

Properly administered, Mulford Refined Serum cannot infect your hogs, is promptly and completely absorbed by the animal and cannot cause cysts or abscesses.

There is now no need to risk using a Serum containing useless, solid material and germs, which may cause disease. Mulford Refined Serum is absolutely safe and costs 2 cents per c.c., no more than the better makes of unrefined serum. Send for Free Booklet No. 8. —CONSULT YOUR VETERINARIAN.

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## WITH THE WIDE DRIVE DRUM



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Model "A" 20-35 H. P., Weight 8,000 lbs.  
Model "B" 15-25 H. P., Weight 5,500 lbs.

Sold On Approval—Catalog On Request.

**GRAY TRACTOR MFG. CO., Power Farming Engineers**  
1042 Marshall St., Minneapolis, Minn.

## You Can See the Pigs Grow

Capper Pig Club Members are Beating Their Dads

BY JOHN F. CASE  
Contest Manager

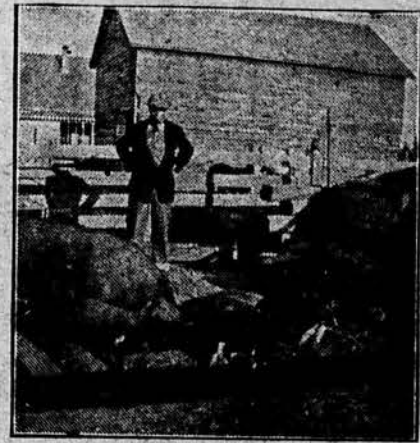
"MY, those pigs are whoppers for 10 weeks old. What makes 'em so much bigger than the others about the same age?" That's the question visitors are asking almost every member of the Capper Pig Club. Dad's pigs aren't in it with the purebred beauties owned by Jim. And instead of feeling peevish about it dad is just as proud as can be. He knows that Jim isn't thinking about leaving the farm. "I'm in the purebred swine business to stay," write most of our boys. And they are going to make the quality kind of breeders, too.

Wilfred, my 7-year-old boy who is recovering from diphtheria, is interested in our pig club, boys. And we appreciate the fine, friendly letters you wrote telling me how sorry you were to hear about his illness. He's out playing again now and I'm back on the job. For four days he was a very sick chap; then for a week he played with his dad. He thought it was almost worth being ill to have dad at home for so long. Now we are going to spend the next two months on my farm. There are pigs, lambs, calves and colts there. It will seem fine to get out into the country again. But I'll be at my desk in Topeka every few days to look after the pig club work. Things aren't going to lag. Come on with the letters and pictures. You will hear from me often this summer. We must make the club win.

Poland China breed association members will be glad to meet President Ora Force. The picture isn't a very good one but it shows what a fine upstanding chap our Scott county representative is. And his contest sow and litter are the quality kind. Some weeks ago Ora told me that a breeder had offered to buy every pig he would sell. But I'll wager he'll have to pay what they are worth.

President Force is somewhat "het up" about that Hampshire slogan. "So the Hampshire breeders think we don't like their dust," growls peaceful Force. "Just tell them the Poland dust will be hard to swallow and easy to fall in behind. Our slogan is not to prepare for war but we may have to if we expect to win over the other breeds." So there Ray Jones, Paul Merriman, and all the other Hampshire cranks. Ora is becoming more Forceful than ever.

The Poland club president wants a pig club parade when the big doings come off at Topeka during the Kansas State Fair. Ora suggests that the contest manager take the lead with a banner inscribed "Capper Pig Club." Following every breed association will line up according to number of members present, each association to be headed by its officers. It would be "some stunt" wouldn't it? I'm sure we could make noise enough to let 'em know there was some-



Ora Force, Scott City, Kan.

thing going on except a state fair.

Ora reports that his pigs have made a remarkable growth and I'm sure his investment is going to prove very profitable. And like every other member he's getting pleasure enough out of the club work to make it worth while.

Virgil Knox, Poland club secretary already has been introduced but I'm glad to show him again with his pigs. Look

like black diamonds don't they, fellows? And this swine breeder knows how to handle his work. "The pigs were a little more than 2 months old when the picture was taken," writes Virgil. "All the seven pigs are good ones. I had them vaccinated against cholera about a week ago. I am feeding my pigs feeds that will make them grow but not make them too fat. I am getting along very well with the breed association work but some of the boys are a little slow about getting their membership fees in. I think they all will line up soon." Every Poland breeder should send his dime to Virgil at once. The breed clubs are worth many times that amount to you. Get busy. Virgil's address is South Haven, Kan.

Next week I hope to present Francis Wilkinson, assistant secretary of the Duroc club whom many of you boys have corresponded with. You will be glad to learn that Francis has so far recovered that he's out looking after "Sarah Ann" and her thrifty family. Francis is very grateful for your interest and he will have a little note accompanying the picture.

Club members will be sorry to hear that Stanley Garrity, Logan county representative, is suffering from a broken left arm. Stanley, tho, is able to get out and look after the pigs, so it isn't so bad as it might be. He gets mail at McAllaster.

Austin Gilliland's father is back home from the hospital and we rejoice with the Gilliland family. Mr. Gilliland, tho, will be unable to work this summer and Austin and his 12-year-old brother Dean are caring for 100 acres of corn and kafir. Everything on the farm was in fine condition when Neighbor Gilliland returned home from his long stay at the hospital. Is he proud of his boys? Ask your dad.

Ted Montee has no monopoly in using distinguished names. Before Billy Robinson of Woodson county read about Ted naming his pigs, Bill wrote telling me his four fine male porkers were "John, Tom, Arthur and Teddy." Can you beat that combination? I've asked Ted and Billy to slip "John" an occasional extra ear of corn.

Civilization teaches us to love one another. Cannibals do it instinctively.



Virgil Knox, South Haven, Sumner county, Kansas, and Eight Polands That Should Make Somebody Hustle at the County Fair.



# Crops Need Better Weather

## Many Corn Fields Have Been Washed Badly

BY HARLEY HATCH



The Everbearing Strawberries Were Mulched Carefully. This Will Hold Down the Weeds and Keep the Berries Out of the Dirt Next Year.

THIS has been a bad week for the crops here. Very heavy rains have followed so closely upon each other that no field work has been done. In addition the fields have washed badly and the corn is showing the effect of too much wet weather in the yellow cast it has been taking on. Altogether it is a disappointment to those who went thru the wet weather of 1915 and hoped for something better this year.

Despite the wet ground the weeds and grass are not yet so bad as they many times are following such a prolonged wet spell. On this farm considerable damage has been done by reason of the hillsides seeping; around these seeps the corn looks very yellow and sickly. On these same spots we raised our best crops during the six seasons extending from 1910 to 1914 but the last two seasons have made us wish they were tile drained.

The kafir on this farm has seen hard times during the last week. The creek broke over above this farm and came down thru the kafir doing a great deal of damage to it. One would not think it possible, should he look the ground over in ordinary times, for the creek to ever get high enough to get over this field but had he been here this week he would have seen it. The water remained over the field long enough to make the kafir look very sickly. The grass and "blackeyed Susies" are also getting a start on this field and we are hoping for dry weather so we can get in with the cultivators.

The blacksmith shop has been a source of jobs to us during the wet weather and if the weather was such as to promise not much profit from the crops, it at least gave us a chance to save a little money by making farm implements good enough to last some time longer than we really expected them to. For instance, we had figured strongly on buying a new rake this year but having the time we went at the old one and when we had finished it worked as well as when new and probably it will do good work for two or three years longer.

The dump was broken off this rake and we made a new one stronger and better than the original. Some of the castings which held the teeth in place were warped, which allowed the teeth to wobble; we took off these castings, heated them in the forge and then straightened them until they hold the teeth as good as ever. The broken handle used in bunching hay was re-

placed with a new one much stronger, and all the loose and shaky joints were made tight by new bolts. Result: at an expense of less than 50 cents we have a rake which does as good work as the day it was bought.

Cherries were a light crop this year. On trees from which we got 108 gallons two years ago we this year got but few more than 25 gallons and the quality was poor at that. But if the cherries were light the strawberries made amends. For four weeks we picked berries off the patch 34 feet square and during many of the days of picking we had from 3 to 5 gallons. The heavy rains did not come in time to harm these berries and the quality was very good.

Most of this strawberry bed is but 1 year old. It has been allowed to spread until it is a mat. This is not the best way to care for a bed but it answered well this year when moisture was at no time lacking. Just as soon as it dries up we are going after this bed and rip out at least three-fourths of the plants. The rows where the plants were set one year ago can still be discerned and these will have to be turned over. The plants left should then send runners out over the newly worked ground and these new plants should bear fairly well next year. I am sending a picture showing how the everbearing strawberries have been fixed; I am inclined to think this is the best way to handle all varieties. It saves hoeing out so much grass and it keeps the plants from forming a matted bed.

Those of you who read the river news will know that the streams of this part of Kansas have been higher than for a number of years. The creeks were even higher in comparison than the rivers. On this farm the creek put water out wider and higher than in any year since 1896. On a number of farms in this locality the lowest lands where water from the creek breaks over in time of flood had been sown to alfalfa and on such land not much damage was done. On the plowed lands where the creek ran with a current much damage has been done by washing. The Neosho river has been out of the lower grounds so long that all crops—even the alfalfa—have been killed.

From an inspection of the meadows I am inclined to think that even more hay will be raised than last year. On much of the wetter land considerable "ticklegrass" came up early but that is

(Continued on Page 12.)



Picking the Strawberries; This Has Been a Favorable Season for the Crop and the Yields Have Been very Large in Coffey County.



Patrick Henry Addressing the First Continental Congress, Philadelphia, 1774

## One Nation; One People

WHEN Patrick Henry declared that oppression had effaced the boundaries of the several colonies, he voiced the spirit of the First Continental Congress.

In the crisis, the colonies were willing to unite for their common safety, but at that time the people could not immediately act as a whole because it took so long for news to travel from colony to colony.

The early handicaps of distance and delay were greatly reduced and direct communication was established between communities with the coming of the railroads and the telegraph. They connected places. The telephone connects persons irrespective of place. The telephone system has provided

the means of individual communication which brings into one national family, so to speak, the whole people.

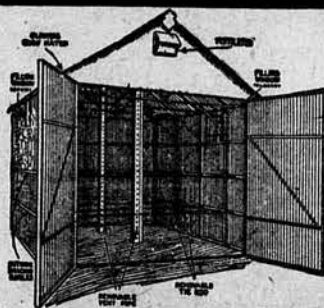
Country wide in its scope, the Bell system carries the spoken word from person to person anywhere, annihilating both time and distance.

The people have become so absolutely unified by means of the facilities for transportation and communication that in any crisis they can decide as a united people and act simultaneously, wherever the location of the seat of government.

In the early days, the capital was moved from place to place because of sectional rivalry, but today Independence Hall is a symbol of union, revered alike in Philadelphia and the most distant American city.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service



### Store Your Grain For Higher Prices

ARE you content to raise the crop then sit idly by while speculators manipulate the market and make the big profit? Hold your grain for the higher prices. To store it a few months usually means an extra 10c to 30c a bushel. The extra profit on one crop will more than pay for a



### STEEL GRAIN HOUSE

When not in use for grain it can be used as a garage, implement house, wagon shed and other purposes. Heavy steel frame, rigidly braced; corrugated, galvanized sheet steel sides. Can be easily erected in half day. Bolts together—no riveting. Two wrenches, drift pin (furnished free) and hammer—all the tools required. Standard size 10 feet wide, 15 feet long, 8 feet to eaves, capacity 1000 bushels. Additional 5-foot sections furnished to make any length house desired. Fire-proof, vermin-proof, wind-proof, water-proof. Write today for fully illustrated circular No. 6.

Steel Fabricating Company Chicago Heights, Illinois

## Make Your Car Look Like New Paint it Yourself for \$3.00

It's an easy job—requires no experience. A few hours work makes your car look "Spick and Span" again. Repainting prevents rust, adds a year or more service to it and INCREASES ITS SELLING VALUE.

### Peasee Auto Painting Outfit

Contains everything necessary to repaint a Ford or similar sized car, including top. Simple directions on each can.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

Complete \$3.00

At hardware, paint and drug dealers. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will deliver on receipt of \$3.00.

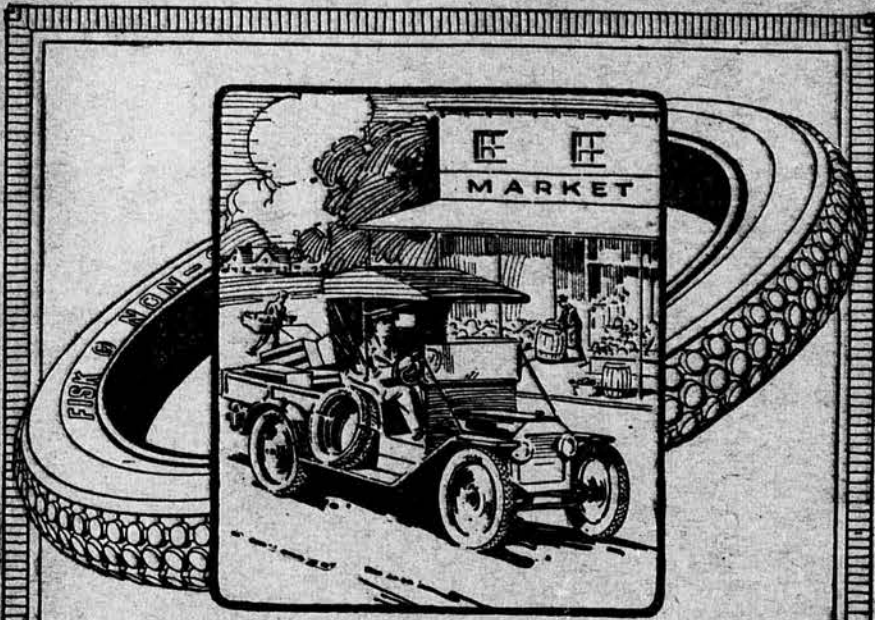
Peasee-Gaulbert Co., Inc., Dept. 33  
Established 1867 Louisville, Ky.

## Heaves Cured or Money Back

Baird's Heave Remedy permanently cures heaves or your money is refunded. Give Baird's Heave Remedy in animal's feed and keep it working. If one package fails to cure send for your money. Write for free descriptive matter.

BAIRD MFG. CO., Box 712, Purcell, Okla.





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Than the Plain Tread Styles of Several Other Standard Makes.

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**The Fisk Tire Service Policy (for the benefit of motorists and 35,000 Fisk dealers) is absolutely without comparison—125 Direct Fisk Branches throughout the country.**

**T**HE Fisk Tire Service Policy is most liberal and complete. The 125 Direct Branches cover the entire country and make Fisk Service quickly available to our dealers, and to you. Through your dealer you are sure of the promptest attention of the Fisk Branch in your vicinity—and if you are handy to that branch, you can make use of **Fisk FREE Service** to motorists **whether you use Fisk Tires or not.** Dismounting, inspection, inflation, re-assembly, inspecting wheels for alignment and so on, all Free. No charge made except for actual repairs and supplies. No tire service policy means so much to tire users—or is so easily accessible.

Send for price list—or call on nearest branch.  
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Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Est.  
Time to Re-tire?  
(Buy Fisk)

### Wet Weather Talk

It hain't no use to grumble and complain; It's jest as cheap and easy to rejoice— When God sorts out the weather and sends rain.

Why rain's my choice.

Men generally to all intents— Altho they're apt to grumble some— Put most their trust in Providence, And take things as they come— That is, the commonality Of men that's lived as long as me Has watched the world enough to learn They're not the boss of this concern.

With some, of course, it's different— I've seen young men that knowed it all, And didn't like the way things went On this terrestrial ball;— But all the same, the rain, some way Rained jest as hard on picnic day, Or when they really wanted it, It maybe wouldn't rain a bit.

In this existence dry and wet Will overtake the best of men— Some little skiff of clouds will shet The sun off, now and then,— And maybe whilst you're wondering who You've fool-like lent your umbrella to, and want it,—out'll pop the sun And you'll be glad you hain't got none!

It aggravates the farmers, too— There's too much wet, or too much sun, Or work a-waitin' round to do Before the plowin's done! And maybe, like as not, the wheat, Jest as it's lookin' hard to beat, Will catch the storm—and jest about The time the corn's a-jatin' oat!

And these here cyclones toolin' round— And back'ard crops!—and wind and rain! And yet, the corn that's wallered down May elbow up again!— There hain't no sense, as I can see, For mortals sich as us, to be A-faultin' Natchur's wise intents And leekin' horns with Providence.

It hain't no use to grumble and complain, It's jest as cheap and easy to rejoice— When God sorts out the weather and sends rain.

Why rain's my choice.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

### Don't Take Custard Pie

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON.

"Where are you going to celebrate the Fourth?" is a question we used often to hear. Since there are no other celebrations for miles around, our little town is preparing to entertain 1,500 people this year. The local lodge of Odd Fellows is responsible for the celebration—with plans for wrestling matches, and the like, and even a chance for a trial game of checkers with the state's champion. One merchant will contribute 25 per cent of his returns from a stand to the church in return for help in selling. The women will serve a dinner in the hope of adding to a fund that is being raised to build a church. We have no church building.

We have had considerable discussion as to what makes the best combination for an outdoor lunch. A few requirements were generally agreed upon. Dishes prepared must not be soft and sticky to handle. They must not be easily-spilled and stain clothing as do some sauces and fruit ice creams. A good lunch dish is piquant, due either to the seasoning or to the nature of the ingredients. For this reason pickles are generally well liked.

Our own celebration menu is planned with the thought of little ones' hands and clothing. Sandwiches of various kinds are especially convenient. We make plain bread and butter, chicken, and lettuce and salad dressing sandwiches. Potato salad, potato chips, fried chicken, pickles, cheese wafers, salted nuts, fruit cookies, and some surprise—make the bill of fare.

For our salad we cut into small pieces 4 cups of cold boiled potatoes, the whites of 4 hard boiled eggs, and 1 small onion. Add a teaspoon of celery seed and some salt. Rub the yolks of the eggs smooth, mix with a pint of cream, 1/2 cup of butter, 1/8 cup of vinegar, 1 teaspoon of mustard and cook in a double boiler. Mix this dressing with the potatoes when ready to use.

The fruit cookies will keep if sealed in a coffee can and kept out of sight. It is an advantage to be able to prepare them several days in advance. They are made of 3 cups of sugar, 2 cups of butter, 5 cups of flour, 8 eggs, 1 tablespoon of cinnamon, 1 pound of raisins, 2 pounds of walnuts (may be omitted), salt, and 2 teaspoons of soda in 1/2 cup of hot water.

We always have had our best times when we went for a picnic with our own crowd. Then we prepared and delivered our mock declarations of independence and imitated some bombastic Fourth of July orator. The losers in foot races paid the penalty for their slowness by doing the work. The near-

est one may approach this ideal when in duty bound to attend a public celebration is by joining tables with congenial friends.

One attraction our town ought to advertise most is the lack of chiggers. It is said that no chigger has a home in the town or near it. We believe it for we think most of the local supply is here on our place. All of us, from the oldest to the youngest are keen sufferers from the pest. Doubtless the grass in the yard gets too high. A government bulletin tells us that chiggers do not thrive in sunlight. They seem to find the children's heads the most to their liking. We have tried all the usual remedies suggested and we have about decided that thinking is the main part of the cure. A strong solution of Epsom salts seems the least harmless and does as much good when applied as anything we've tried.

We have heard settlers of early days tell about picking 12 quart pails full of wild strawberries and we thought those days were past. We saw the equal of the early day supply this year, however. Many have picked 3 and 4 gallons a day. Our orchard was a large bed of berries in clover.

### About Mrs. Frederick

Every woman should read the article about oil cook stoves and heaters in this issue. The author, Mrs. Christine Frederick, is an authority on household efficiency. She conducts the Applecroft experiment station at Greenlawn, Long Island, where she and her assistants test thoroughly new inventions in labor-saving equipment for the home. Mrs. Frederick is the author of a most helpful book called *The New Housekeeping* and writes for several prominent women's magazines.

### Do You Need a White Dress?

Embroidered flouncing is always a favorite material for thin white dresses. The design shown here has a gathered skirt of the flouncing attached to a yoke



7853

in fancy outline. The fashionable shawl collar is made of the embroidery with a narrow frill of lace around the edges. The bishop sleeves have a deep cuff of embroidery also. The pattern, No. 7853, is cut in sizes 34 to 40 inches bust measure. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

When you are worried and nervous try deep breathing for a few moments. Inhale a deep, full breath thru the nostrils, hold for a few seconds and exhale slowly thru the lips. Stop to breathe and you will give yourself time to think calmly and sensibly.



# Oil Stoves Make Cool Cooks

Learn the Good Points of Various Types before Buying

BY MRS. CHRISTINE FREDERICK

**T**HE TYPICAL oil cook stove of from one to four burners is made of sheet metal and fitted with a tank holding a gallon of kerosene. Chimneys of enameled metal fit over a burner exactly like a large lamp burner. These burners are of two types—those using a wick which is turned up by a ratchet, and the so-called "wickless" burners where the flow of oil saturates a thin tape of asbestos held in place by a small metal band.

We have had six years' experience with all types of oil stoves and we have found that the stove with a wick is easier to operate than the "wickless" type. In the latter, the "feed" or flow of oil is likely to be irregular so that the flame flares up more readily than in a stove with a fiber wick. The fiber wick can be replaced and adjusted more easily than the tapes of asbestos. Careless handling of the burner in lighting the wickless stove will release too quick a flow of oil so that there will be a sudden smoke and flame above the top.

One of the chief criticisms of oil stoves in general is that they are slow. This is because the burner in most types is 12 inches or more below the point of flame or the cooking surface. This difficulty is overcome in various stoves now being manufactured by shortening the enameled chimney about half.

### A Cone Gives Extra Heat.

One of the newest and best stoves now in the market has within the chimney a metal cone which becomes red hot at the same time that the flame is ascending the sides of the chimney. The cooking vessel thus gets radiated heat from the cone in addition to the heat of the flame. Such a stove gives a hotter, more intense heat directly under the pot than is possible in the type of stove where there is only the single circular burner. This stove also has the short chimney, so that whereas in the older types it took from 4 to 6 minutes to acquire a good cooking flame, in this stove with its short burner and radiating cone a good flame can be obtained by proper adjustment in 2 or 3 minutes. This, of course, saves oil as well as time.

An entirely different type of stove is called the vapor stove. It is made of cast-iron and is exactly similar to the usual gas range. The kerosene, which is contained in either a small upper tank or in a buried large tank outdoors, is vaporized by mixing with air before it is actually used. This vaporization gives a hotter flame and uses less kerosene than the other type. We found, however, it was awkward and unpleasant to use because it is not possible to light the kerosene directly with a match, but the burner itself must be heated by the use of a little torch or swab of cotton batting dipped in alcohol. The flow of kerosene is then released slowly and the result is a kerosene "gas" which is hot and efficient.

### Good Points in Ovens.

The oven on all types of oil stoves must be portable, because it must rest over the flame and not under or behind it—as in the case of a coal range. These portable ovens are manufactured to fit either one, two or three burners and are made of sheet iron. Some have glass doors, but we have found the steam soon bakes the food vapors into the glass so that it is impossible to clean it or to see thru it. Gas ranges have a different air circulation which carries these vapors away from the oven, and hence in a gas range the glass door is preferable.

Only the heaviest sheet iron should be used for these ovens because the lighter material radiates so much heat it does not do good baking and makes the kitchen warm. It is a good plan to wrap any of these ovens in sheet asbestos as a further check to radiation. One of the most improved of these ovens has an inner perforated adjustable plate so



made that by placing it in one portion of the oven the heat is retained in the lower part for baking, while the upper portion can be used for slower steaming or keeping foods warm. This plate permits far greater variations in temperature, and hence more successful and accurate cooking than is possible in the average oven where the hottest section is at the top. This helps do away with one of the greatest disadvantages of oil stoves, namely, the lack of surface on which to set pots and pans which have finished cooking but must be kept warm.

### The Oil Fireless Cooker Oven.

One firm has been featuring what is called a fireless oven in connection with their oil range. Our experience, however, shows that the so-called fireless oven has little advantage over the regular portable oven used with the burner turned very low. There is an excessive cost for this fireless oven and we prefer a separate two or three hole fireless cooker used in connection with the regular oil stove, rather than this combination type. The insulation of such an oven is not as thorough as is that of a regular fireless cooker.

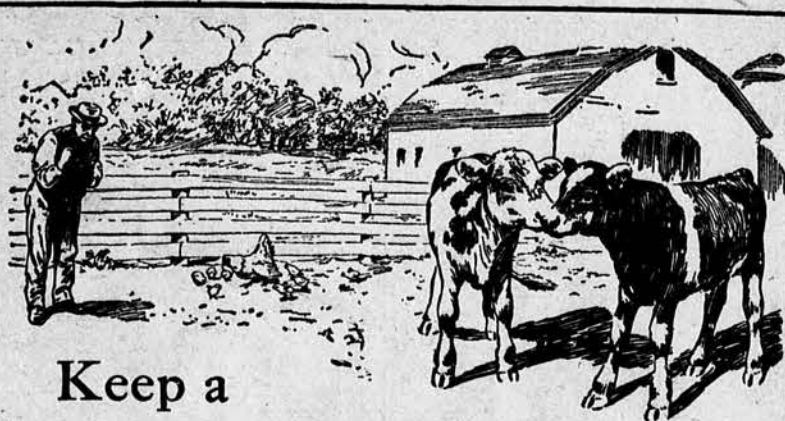
Always select an oil stove that has either a glass oil reservoir or one with an "indicator" on the metal reservoir to show how much oil is contained. Further be sure that it is possible to replace the parts easily with your local dealer, and in fact lay in a duplicate supply of the main parts, especially wicks, so that in an emergency it will not be necessary to wait to order from the manufacturer. Lastly it is necessary to understand that oil is a fuel which gives off a great deal of carbon or soot in burning and that the adjustment of the burner and the regulation both of oil and air must be understood thoroughly or there will be "flare ups" and unusual deposits of soot on the utensils and even in the room.

An oil stove that receives daily care is not difficult to use and is a quick, safe cooking equipment. The tank must be filled every day and the wicks gently brushed off with a clean cloth, never cut. Every effort should be made to prevent anything boiling over, as this nearly ruins the wick and causes the unpleasant task of cleaning.

### Heaters for Bath Water, Too.

Some means of heating water for bathing is a necessity in all homes. Oil heaters which may be attached to the water tank or boiler are especially convenient for farm homes where gas cannot be had. One such heater consists of two chimneys identical to those on the oil stove with a large ring burner underneath both. A cast-iron hood leading from these chimneys is connected with a pipe which in turn is connected to the fittings of a boiler. Owing to the distance from the flame to the boiler only a very small area of water can be heated at one time. The top of the boiler heats first—a marked disadvantage since it is the lower half of the boiler from which water is drawn off first. It took nearly 2 hours by actual test to obtain any amount of warm water.

There is one other kind of oil heater, however, which gives satisfactory service. This is a wall type resembling greatly the instantaneous gas heaters. It is made of nickel plate and is covered with a jacket of cast-iron within which are copper coils. Underneath these copper coils is a large burner, which heats the coils direct exactly as in a gas heater, and therefore is able to bring about a supply of hot water in a reasonable time. This heater can be placed on the wall and fitted with a curved pipe which empties directly into a bath tub, and another pipe behind the wall which is connected with a basin and faucet. The price is about \$20.



## Keep a KODAK RECORD

Photographs showing the growth of your stock and crops, the conditions of your buildings and drains will prove more than interesting—they will prove valuable.

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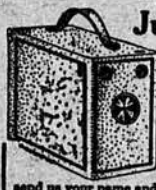
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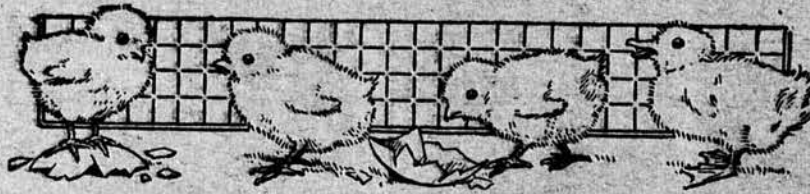
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Naughty Little Half-Chick

An Old Spanish Folk Tale about a Chicken with only One Wing, One Leg and One Eye



THERE was once a handsome hen who hatched out a brood of little chickens one day and they were all fine and plump but one, and this one was a poor little half-chick. He had only one wing, one leg and one eye. His mother looked sadly at him, and because he was so deformed, she tried to take very good care of him; but he soon showed that he wished to go his own way, and when she called "Cluck, cluck! Come, come, little half-chick!" he would answer "Peep, peep!"—as much as to say "No, no!"—and he would walk away with his funny little hop and kick.

He grew very disobedient and boastful, and one day he said: "I am different from all hens and chickens in this barnyard; I shall not stay here in this stupid small place; I shall go to Madrid and see the King."

"Cluck, cluck, cluck!" said his mother. "Do not go away, little half-chick; stay here with me, where I can take care of you."

"Peep, peep," answered the little half-chick. "No, no!"—and away he went on his one leg, hoppity-kick!

In the field he met a stream of water which was almost choked by the leaves, and the water cried out: "Oh, please help me, little half-chick, and scratch away these leaves, so that I may run along and join the river!"

"Help you? Indeed no! Help yourself when you are in trouble! Do you think that I have nothing to do but to wait on you? I am going to Madrid to see the King"—and, hoppity-kick, away went the little half-chick.

A little later he met some fire which was almost dead for want of air. "Oh, little half-chick, do fan me with your wing, so that I may grow strong again!"

"Help you? Indeed no! I have something better to do; I am going to Madrid to see the King"—and the little half-chick went on his way, hoppity-kick.

By and by he met the wind, which was caught in the bushes. "Oh, little half-chick," cried the wind, "please set me free, so that I can blow thru the forest."

"Help you? Indeed no! I cannot waste my time for you; I am going to Madrid to see the King"—and hoppity-kick away he went.

At last he reached the palace of the King. "Cock-a-doodle-doo!" he crowed lustily; "How-do-you-do-oo!" But the King did not notice him.

However, the cook heard his call and came running out. "Now I can give his Majesty some chicken broth for luncheon," and the cook caught the little half-chick and soon put him in a pot of water, over the blazing fire.

"Oh, water, water, do not boil so hard!" moaned the little half-chick.

"Why, little half-chick," answered the water, "you told me in the forest to help myself when I was in trouble," and the water boiled faster.

"Oh, fire, fire, do not burn so hot; you are scorching me to death!"

"Why, little half-chick, you would not help me when I was dying," and snap, crackle, snap went the fire, blazing hotter and hotter.

Just then the cook took the lid off the pot. "My chicken is burned to a cinder," he said. "It is of no use now." And he opened the window and threw it out into the courtyard.

The wind came whirling about and picked up the little half-chick and carried it up, up, higher than the tree tops, and whisked it about until the little half-chick was dizzy and cried out "Oh, wind, please stop and let me down again!"

But the wind answered: "Little half-chick, you would not help me, and now you will have to obey me and go wherever I wish."

And the wind carried the little half-chick up, up to the highest church steeple in Madrid and there he stands to this very day. He always must obey

the voice of the wind, and when the wind says "Turn, turn" he must turn quickly. We do not call him "half-chick," but we do call him the weather-cock.—Ladies Home Journal.

Here Are the Prizes

Is your wild flower collection growing? Several of the boys and girls have written us letters saying they are busy with their collections. One little girl said "My collection of pressed flowers is growing rapidly. My two brothers and myself will try to make it a large one." Another said, "I am progressing nicely with my flower collection and hope to send it in by August 1. Still another wrote she had 13 varieties of flowers pressed and would have several more before August 1. There is plenty of time yet to make a collection and if you have not started one, you can begin now. Most of the boys and girls are pressing the flowers and then pasting them in a notebook. That is a good way to keep them. The collections will be returned to the boys and girls after we are thru with them if they wish them back.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will give \$1 to the person sending in the best collection, a flashlight to the one sending in the second best collection and smaller prizes to the three persons sending in the next three best collections, by August 1. Write a letter to the Children's Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, telling how large your collection is and whether or not you are finding many new flowers. We are eager to know how well you are doing.

"Surgeon Johnny"

A chicken with a wire foot; a dog with a wooden leg; a calf with an artificial tail; a rabbit with a homemade ear; a purblind mule with spectacles.

It would fill a column to give the whole list of "Surgeon Johnny's" patients—under treatment and dismissed.

In those days there were few veterinary surgeons in the region where Surgeon Johnny lived. John Allen was only 12 years old when he got that sobriquet because of the successful operations he performed on domestic fowls and animals. He always meant to be a physician when he grew up, and his ambition, his gentle disposition, and his sympathy for suffering all led him to put his whole soul into his work.

His hospital was an old wagon shed. His surgical outfit consisted of a pair of scissors, a Barlow knife—sharp enough to shave with—pliers, cotton, strips of old linen, splints of wood, and certain pieces of wire, twine, thread, and needles.

His first patient was one of his mother's chickens that had frozen its feet during an unusually cold spell. In place of the lost feet, Johnny contrived a pair of wire feet attached to soft leather boots which were held in place by an elastic band that passed over the back just behind the wings. On these wire feet the chicken learned to walk fairly well, and it even tried to scratch with them altho without much success.

Another patient was a fox terrier whose right hind foot had been cut off by a railway train. The boy's father paid Surgeon \$5 to treat the injured leg until it was well, and to make a wooden leg. With that \$5 and some other fees the young physician bought real surgical instruments and books on anatomy and surgery.

One of Surgeon Johnny's patients was his own registered Jersey heifer. A vicious bulldog had mangled her tail. Johnny performed a neat operation, leaving a 10-inch stub. As soon as the stub had healed he got the tail of another calf similar in color from the butcher. He split the skin of the tail, took out the bones, and tanned the skin in a way

that would not loosen the hair. Then he punched holes in both sides of the leather and laced it to the stub as a shoe is laced on a foot. The artificial tail gave the death blow to many a troublesome fly.

The black and white rabbit with the homemade ear was a comical sight. It was the pet of a little girl in Johnny's neighborhood. A stray cat, in trying to catch the rabbit had torn the ear in several places. Surgeon Johnny removed it. When the wound had healed he put in its stead an ear made of wire gauze, covered with white velvet spotted with indelible ink. That operation gave less satisfaction to the patient than the one previously described. The rabbit spent much of his time trying to remove the velvet ear!

The pair of spectacles for the old mule was purely an experiment. Johnny was not sure just what kind of lenses to get; besides, any lenses he could get were smaller than the mule's eyes, and he found it impossible to keep the improvised frame properly adjusted.

The newspapers recently gave an account of an interesting and wholly successful operation performed by one of the greatest surgeons in America. By means of a powerful magnet he removed a deeply embedded splinter of steel from a man's brain. The man had been insane for several months by reason of the accident. The operation fully restored his reason and his health. Not many of those who read the account were aware that the great surgeon forty years or more ago, began his work of mercy as "Surgeon Johnny" in a far away Southwestern home.—Youths Companion.

The Ready Boy

There is always a place for the boy who is ready to do the thing that is needed, says the American Messenger. Some boys are very particular to do only what they like to do, and some look on certain kinds of work as very much beneath them, and sometimes they wait a long time before finding a chance that just suits them. But the boy who sees a need and goes to work to fill it is very likely to be busy and very sure to be popular.

The Smallest Painting

Can you imagine a snow scene with a windmill, two small houses, and a single figure standing in a road all being painted on a kernel of corn? There is just such a painting and it is thought to be the smallest in the world. It was done by Samuel T. Shultz 50 years ago and was intended as a sort of memorial to President Buchanan. The kernel was taken from an ear of corn picked on the estate of President Buchanan.

Some Ants Can Sew

Girls are not the only ones who can sew. There is a certain kind of ant that sews leaves together for the purpose of making nests. A row of the insects pull the edges of the leaves together, then others trim and fit the edges and the work is finally completed by still other ants which fasten the edges with a silky thread yielded by larvae of the same species, which is carried by the workers. The sewing ants pass the thread-giving larvae like shuttles thru holes in the edges of the leaves. This ant was observed recently by a party of German naturalists in Ceylon.

There's no Use Feelin' Blue

Oh, I like to hear a feller who will whistle at his work; I like to hear a worker who will hum a little tune. If a feller's got some music, why, he ain't so apt to shirk; He kin change a bleak December into mild and merry June.

What's the use o' feelin' blue? There is sunshine here for you. Life is mostly what you make it; make it meller-like an' true. Care will often run away If he finds you're feelin' gay. Open up your music, brother, an', by thunder, let it play!

There's enough uv gloom an' sorer uv the kind that hex to be Lets us it's imaginary; you kin whistle it away. When you see o' troubles skulkin' in the lots behind a tree Let him see you're merry-hearted, put your record on an' play.

What's the use o' feelin' blue? Nature's happylike an' true. Help the world to be more cheerful an' 'twill do the same fur you. Blue is all right in the sky. All right in a maiden's eye. But don't get it in your system; it will kill you by-an'-by. —Joe Cone in the Ladies Home Journal.



# There's Art in Buttermaking

Cleanliness is the First Essential in This Task

BY MRS. B. G. ZOLLINGER

BUTTER making is an art—and there are butter makers and butter makers. God butter can be made as cheaply as bad butter, but eternal vigilance is the price one pays. I have studied butter making since when as a child grandmother gave me a nickel to pay for burning with the old stone churn. And she would repeat to me, "Come, butter,



man; man at the table with a knife and plate, waiting for butter to come. No sloven can make good butter. Your things are necessary to become a good buttermaker. The first is having the cream at the proper temperature and the other three are cleanliness. The last impurity attracts the cream and extracts from the cream the sweetness of the butter.

The last quart of a milking is as rich in butterfat as the first. The strippings can be milked into a separate bucket and reserved for the next milking. The place where milk is kept should be sweet and clean with plenty of light, the air pure, temperature about 62 degrees, and well screened to keep out flies and gnats. Milk should be strained as soon as it is brought to the milk room. Strain the milk through a wire-cloth strainer. The strainer, milk crocks, pails, churn and skimmer should be sunned daily or often as possible. Crocks are better than tin pans. They should be sterilized by pouring boiling water into them and then cold water, or in the evening time pour boiling water into the crocks and let stand until cold. Tin lids are better than tin lids on crocks of the sweat. Milk should be on slats rather than shelves as it is important to cool the milk quickly. If there is not enough cream to be churned every day, it should be set in a cool place, covered, and stirred only whenever more is added. It should not stand more than two days. Milk must not be allowed to become bit-ter and full of "clabber flakes." The plan is to churn as soon as it becomes slightly acid. Scald the churn dasher thoroughly, and put in the cream at a temperature of 58 degrees. The motion of the churn will soon bring it up to about 60 degrees. If the cream foams and "swells" and commences to run out of the top of the

churn, the cream is too sweet. If necessary the churn can be set into a pan of warm water to bring it up to the right temperature. When the butter comes put a quart or two of cold, soft water (ice is better) into the churn to harden the butter and make it easier to "gather." After gathering it as well as possible with the dasher it should be removed to the bowl and thoroly worked with a flat, smooth wooden paddle. Do not use a seamy paddle as they are good lurking places for germs.

Never work butter with the hand as the perspiration will more or less taint the butter and destroy its firmness. Use an abundance of cold soft water to wash out the buttermilk and harden the butter. By this process the buttermilk is removed quickly, and there is no need of excessive working, which injures the grain of the butter and makes it "salvy."

Before, or during the churning, the bowl (which should never be used for anything else) in which the butter is to be salted, should be filled with scalding water, which should remain for ten minutes, then pour out and rub both bowl and paddle with hard, coarse salt, which prevents the butter from sticking. Rinse thoroly and fill with cold or ice water to cool. After washing butter free from milk, remove to this bowl, having first poured out the cold water. The butter bowl and paddle should occasionally be scoured with sand or ashes, washed thoroly with soapsuds, and rinsed until all smell of soap has disappeared. Work in gradually salt, which has been pulverized by rolling and freed from foreign substances. One-half ounce of salt to the pound of butter is sufficient. Use only the best grade of dairy salt. After salting, cover with cotton or linen cloth soaked in cold water, and set away in a temperature of about 60 degrees for twelve hours. Work the second time just enough to get the remaining buttermilk out. This, however, must be done thoroly, as otherwise the acid of the buttermilk will make the butter rancid. At the end of the second working, it is then ready for use, and should be kept in a sweet, clean place, well ventilated, and where the sun cannot reach it.

## Southwestern Dairy Show

The Southwestern Dairy Show association will hold its first annual dairy exhibition in Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo., September 18-23, inclusive. The association is preparing a strong program of lectures, demonstrations, exhibits. There will be on exhibit six breeds of dairy cattle to the number of 600 head. Guernseys, Jerseys, Shires, Brown Swiss, Dutch Belted Holsteins will be "At Home" to the friends for six days. A feature of the show will be the going parades of all the winning stock in the large arena of the hall. The best herds in the Middle West are entering. The premium list is attractive, between \$6,000 and \$7,000 being offered for prizes. Another feature attracting attention to the market milk show. Dairy men will exhibit, which consist of three quart bottles of market or of certified milk. No one is barred, so send in your sample and have its commercial standard determined. The samples will be judged as to appearance, flavor, fat, solids—not fat, acidity and bacterial count.

The State University extension service will have exhibits showing the use of various feed stuffs for milk production, the use of soiling crops; blue of purebred sire, the Babcock test and scales, silos and silage. The milking machine section will have 10 or more types on display and there will be many types of separators and engines.

## Buttermilk—A Summer Drink

Buttermilk is a cooling drink as it does not contain heat producing fat. It contains about the same nutritive value as skimmilk.

Buttermilk may be prepared from skimmilk by the use of bacteria. The milk first is heated to 180 degrees for a period of 30 minutes. It then is cooled to 70 degrees and at this time, the commercially prepared culture of bacteria is added. After standing for some time, the work of the bacteria causes the acidity of the milk to increase. When the desired acidity is reached, the milk is placed in a churn and agitated until it is perfectly smooth. It then is cooled to a low temperature and kept for use. Commercially prepared buttermilk tablets may be obtained for home use. When used, they are crushed to a powder and added to the milk. Upon standing, the milk sours. It then is agitated in a churn or other container until it is perfectly smooth, at which time it is ready for use.

A curious thing about horses is that those you bet on generally cost you more than those you buy.

Heaven would be overcrowded if we could all get there with our tombstone inscriptions as passports.

It is quite natural to long for fame, despite the fact that fame makes it just that much harder to dodge our creditors.

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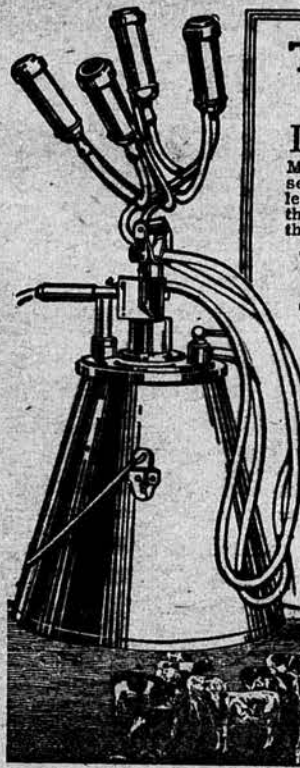
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Look between the front axle and bolster, where the king bolt goes through. There you will find the fifth wheel (an exclusive feature). Note the wide circular wearing surface of the two substantial fifth wheel plates. Those plates relieve the owner of a lot of trouble. They prevent breaking or bending of circle irons. They prevent the pitching of the bolster that breaks or bends king bolts. They take strain off the reach and keep the lower part of the front axle from sagging.

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## Allen County Grange Picnic

The Allen county Pomona Grange met at the Diamond schoolhouse June 15. They had planned to have a picnic in the grove, but the rains made that impossible. Canvas was stretched at the top of poles near the schoolhouse, to make shade. Tables were placed in this shade for the 300 persons who were there in time for dinner. Many more came in the afternoon. At least 500 persons enjoyed the program. Mrs. Bessie Penlund arranged the program. The musical part especially was appreciated.

Equity Grange in Anderson county was well represented. If it had not been for the fact that the roads in all directions were so bad, we would have had a much larger attendance.

The Allen county Granges are planning several picnics this summer. The Geneva Grange gave an ice cream social recently, and they soon will dedicate their community hall. The members of the Grange planned to build this hall by popular subscription. It is 36 by 80 feet, and is a much needed improvement. Any Grange can find something to do for the betterment of its community, if the members will pull together.

Our next Pomona meeting will be held July 27, with the Allen Center Grange, near LaHarpe. As this is near the center of the county, we should have at least 1,200 in attendance. The fifth degree will be put on by the county officers in the schoolhouse at 11:30. The public is invited to come to the grove for the picnic dinner, and the program.

## Protection For Sweet Corn

Corn ear-worm injury can be reduced by thoroly dusting the silk with arsenate of lead, according to J. W. McColloch, instructor in entomology, Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The cost of treatment is prohibitive," says Mr. McColloch, "where corn is raised for grain, but in the case of sweet corn the application of arsenate

We pay Charlie Chaplin, the movie actor, \$520,000 a year and a bonus of \$150,000 without batting an eye, say the advocates of increasing our military expenditures 1,200 million dollars in the next five years. There is somewhat of a difference between 1/2 million and more than 1,000 millions; between spending 5 or 10 cents on a moving picture show when you think you can afford it and paying your share of 1,200 millions whether you can afford it or not. We must think of the great number of Americans who are rearing families on incomes of from \$350 to \$800 a year, the wage earners and producers, their constant battle with debt, the ever-present prospect of illness or accident which will overwhelm them. It will be the Nation's indispensable supporters who will feel the crushing weight of militarism. We owe them every thing already. Can we afford to break their backs?

of lead pays because corn that is free from worms brings from 5 to 10 cents a dozen ears more than that which is wormy. A study of the arsenate of lead method of control was started six years ago by the Kansas Experiment station. In 1915 a test was carried on to determine the number of applications necessary to control the worm."

Plots of corn were dusted from one to eight times and it was found that there was a marked reduction in the percentage of injured ears with each additional dusting. The per centage of injured ears, however, does not represent the true amount of corn-ear injury. The number of grains injured and the damage done by molds and fungus which accompany such injury more nearly represent the actual damage. The dust used in this experiment consisted of 75 per cent of arsenate of lead and 25 per cent of sulphur, and it was applied to the corn silks by shaking from an ordinary cheese cloth bag. The results of this experiment show that from 40 to 50 per cent of the normal number of ears injured can be brought thru without injury and that the grain and mold injury can be rendered practically negligible.

## Good Books to Read

The detective who can find anything or anyone in these high pressure days must be a scientist. The ordinary, heavy-footed "plain-clothes man" is out of it. Conan Doyle gave us first our really modern detective in the ever-welcome Sherlock Holmes, whose methods of deduction have kept many a reader up most of the night. Since this character appeared the scientific detective has become quite common, at least in books, and nearly always he is an exceedingly interesting companion. Now we have another exceptionally keen specimen as the leading character in "The Strange Cases of Mason Brant," just issued by the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. Walter Dale is the "Doctor Watson" of the three fine stories the book contains: The Mystery in the North Case; The Moyett Case and The Investigation at Holman Square, and every one of the three is well told, so well indeed, that you are not likely to go to bed until you have finished the one you choose.

## Crops Need Better Weather

(Continued from Page 9.)

now ripe and blowing off so that none will be left in the hay. I wish the outlook for prices was as good for this hay as it is for tonnage; in that case hay land would be almost as valuable as land in the oil and gas belt. But with only city demand for this prairie hay we cannot expect much more than expenses out of the crop. We had better hunt a new market for this product in the form of cows and calves. I don't know of anyone ever going broke in Eastern Kansas raising calves from good cows.

Our note in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of June 3 regarding the digging up of corn by crows, mice and other "varmints" brought a letter from a friend living in Montgomery county who says that while these "critters" may do considerable damage they are not in the same class as corn diggers with what has always been supposed is one of our best friends—the Brown thrush. I have never noticed this bird taking corn but this Montgomery county accuser says that he has often been compelled to shoot them to stop their work. I am loath to think the thrush such a villain and even if he were I would be willing to donate some corn rather than shoot him.

From California comes a letter from a man who wants to get back to Kansas and wishes to rent a farm fully equipped and stocked. I rather think he will find such farms scarce; on the whole the practice of renting stocked farms is much less in vogue than it was 20 years ago. A man who was well and favorably known to a neighborhood might find such a chance but it is out of the question for a stranger to get a fully stocked and equipped farm. Really, one might as soon expect to find a fully stocked mercantile business to be rented "on shares." When one figures up what is invested in a good 160-acre farm stocked and equipped he will not be surprised if he finds the owner not inclined to let it pass into possession of a stranger for a mere share in the proceeds.

Lightning is responsible for the burning of several barns recently in this part of Kansas. In one instance not only the barn but all the horses, grain, hay and machinery went, too. I have yet to hear of one of these burned barns being equipped with rods; until I do I am going to have faith that there is considerable virtue in the protection afforded by lightning rods. During the very stormy year of 1915 the Kansas Grange Insurance company lost money on all that class of risks called unrodded barns but they made money on all the rodded barn class even at a considerably lower rate. Do any of my readers know of a rodded barn being burned by lightning? If so, I would like to know about it and the circumstances under which it burned. For the last two years I have asked this same question and not once has there been reported to me the burning of a rodded barn by lightning. At any rate, I feel safer these stormy nights with the horses under the protection of a rodded roof than with them running at large in the pasture.

Many a man has a mighty small excuse for feeling big.



# Give the Broody Hens a Rest

## Some Persons Say It is Better to Let Hens Sit When They Wish

BY MICHAEL K. BOYER

THE BROODY hen often is a pest, and where it is not desirable to set her, she should be broken-up of the broody fever as gently as possible. For years we have contended that nothing is gained in egg production by breaking-up broodies. Besides we have held that broodiness is nature's plan for giving the heavy layer a needed rest.

Broodiness follows steady laying, and as a rule the hen's system is pretty well drained by her efforts in manufacturing eggs.

A number of experiments in breaking up broodies have been conducted at this farm. We took two hens, of four that became broody at once, and broke them up, and the other two were allowed to sit. The broken-up hens were given a separate house and run, and fed the same as the rest of the fowls. While the two hens were sitting, the two broken-up ones got somewhat of a start in eggs; but when the first ones again began to lay there was a regular "one egg a day" from each of them for some time. It was not long before they gained on the "broken-up" hens. In one experiment the score stood 240 eggs for the two hens that were allowed to sit, and 198 for the other two hens.

In another experiment both lots came out even in egg production, with the credit of two broods of chicks to each of the two hens allowed to sit.

### A Production Problem.

Another thing we noticed was that the eggs we received from the hens allowed to brood, were more uniform in size and shape. The reason is plain. In her weeks of rest she stores up material and strengthens her organs. If not, then why does a hen with a brood as a rule, lay every day for a while after she again starts? Where does she get this material?

It was rather a coincidence that just after we completed our experiments the Iowa Homestead should give a similar experience. Here is the report:

"Do you believe that a hen will lay more eggs during the year if she is not

allowed to incubate? We do not, and it is not mere theory with us. Ordinarily one might think that the hen would start laying when she was ordered off her broody nest, but she will not. She will lose a week or two, and keep growling and fussing, and fighting with everything that comes in contact with her, and if you pen her alone she will keep from laying all the longer.

"A dozen of our best layers became broody at the same time. Half of them we penned in separate coops to break up. The other half we set, and by the third week they all had started again.

"In order that we could make no mistake in our experiment we kept the six hens in a separate flock. At the end of three weeks we had six broods of chicks, and in two weeks after that the hens with young began to lay. Hardly had these hens begun laying when two of the hens we broke up again became broody.

### More Eggs.

"At the end of the year we found that the six hens not allowed to sit had given us several more eggs than the six hens that we set, while the ones we set raised for us 42 fine chickens. Now which won? The point, in our way of thinking is this: Nature gives the instinct to become broody as much for a rest as for anything else. To keep the hens from this requirement of nature is but to weaken them physically, so that they cannot lay with the vigor they did before. We look upon it as profitable to set all hens, at all times of the year. One reason is that the rest gives stamina to the stock. Even at a low market price the chicks hatched and raised will be worth at least twice what the eggs would bring.

"Now those who doubt the wisdom of this should try the experiment. We doubted it, too, at first, and kept on penning up the hens in spite of their good intentions. We will not do so again, and if the readers will give the matter a trial they will be with us in the belief and practice."

## Killed Both Lice and Chicks

Three days ago I had 90 chicks, 4 weeks old. They were nicely feathered for their age, and quite large. They were, however, covered with lice. I sprinkled the mother hen's breast with a mixture of equal parts of kerosene and warm water. The chicks dried off by noon the same day, and seemed to feel better than they had for several days. Two days after this treatment the chicks began to droop. They were very thirsty. In a few hours they were dead. In one day I lost all but nine, and they seem to be sick.

For the first two weeks I fed these chicks and from sour milk, corn bread, cornchop and kafir. Gradually I changed to kafir alone. The liver and heart of the chicks seem to be enlarged. In the last few hours of life there is a discharge from the bowels. What is a good health tonic for chickens? Arrington, Kan. J. C. M.

I think the death of your young chicks was caused by your method of freeing them of lice. There is great danger in using coal oil in this way, as it will blister the skin wherever it touches the young chicks or the hen. The fact that your chicks died so soon after using this on your hen would indicate to me that this was chiefly responsible for your loss. It is best to sprinkle the hen with some good insect or louse powder, sprinkle and rub this into the feathers, but be careful not to get any of the powder into the vent. Another good method of ridding the hen of lice is to purchase a small quantity of blue ointment from your druggist, and then mix equal parts of blue ointment and lard. Use a portion of this about the size of the end of the little finger. Part the feathers and rub this down next to the skin just about an inch or two below the vent and thru the fluff. It takes but a very small quantity of this remedy to kill the lice, and there is danger of killing the hen if used too freely. To rid the young chicks of head lice use plain sweet oil. One drop on the head of each chick will answer every purpose.

I also should advise you to exchange some of your corn or kafir for wheat and use equal parts of the fine cracked corn or kafir or wheat instead of using only corn products. Both corn and kafir are too fattening and will cause liver trouble in some cases unless

other food is mixed with it to balance properly. I recommend the following as a tonic for your poultry: Magnesium sulphate 10 ounces, magnesium oxide 1 ounce, sulphate of iron 2 ounces, ground ginger 2 ounces, sulphur 3 ounces. Give 1 tablespoonful in moist mash to 12 birds each morning for three mornings and discontinue for two weeks, then repeat. Feed 1/4 of this quantity to young chicks that are 4 weeks old or more.

The magnesium sulphate acts on the intestines, the magnesium oxide on the kidneys, sulphate of iron acts on the blood, ground ginger stimulates all organs, and the sulphur is a general antiseptic. For serious ailments the dose mentioned above should be increased. T. E. Quisenberry.

## The Chicks Have Green Bills

I am writing you in regard to a peculiar disease my little chicks have. Their bills turn green close up to their head, they refuse to eat, and die in a short time. When they are big enough to fry, their joints turn green. MRS. C. S. S.

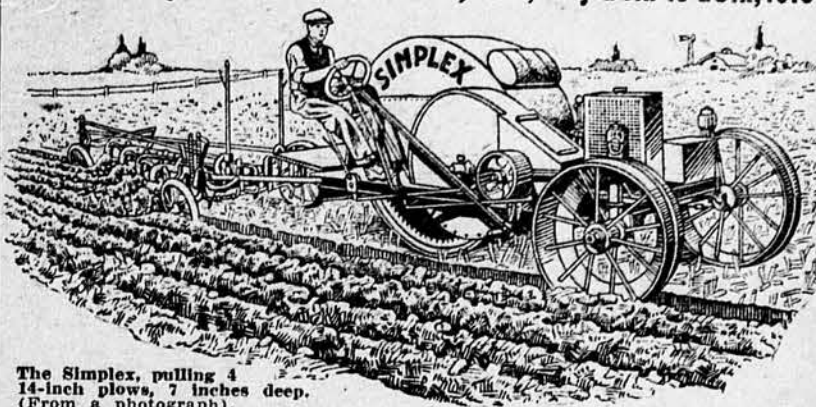
I have been rather slow in replying to this inquiry, because I sent your question to several experiment stations to get their views of the matter. I never have seen any disease that affected birds in this manner. None of the poultry experts at any of the experiment stations with which I have communicated, ever have had any experience with any disease of this nature. I do not know of anything to recommend to you except that I should thoroughly disinfect all coops, houses and equipment. Give the chickens plenty of free range on as fresh soil as possible, and give 1 level teaspoonful of Epsom salts to every eight birds from 1 to 5 weeks old, and 1 level teaspoonful to every five chickens that are from 5 to 10 weeks old. Dissolve the salts in water and moisten the mash with it. Starve the chicks a meal or two before feeding the salts. T. E. Quisenberry.

It isn't until a girl has been disappointed in love three or four times that she begins to dream of a career.

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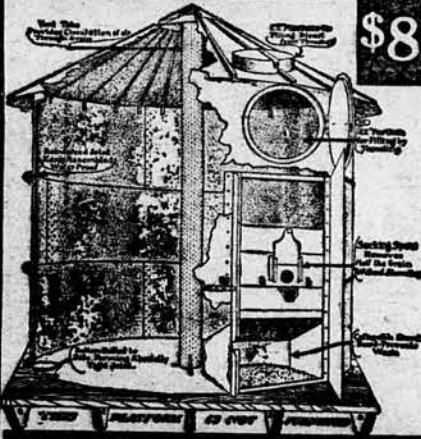
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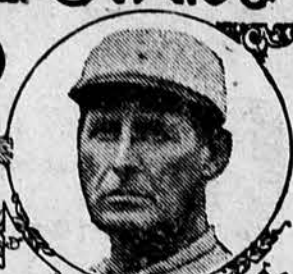
# SOME BASEBALL STARS of 1916



Grover Cleveland Alexander



Larry Doyle



Fielder Jones

THE FARM AND SMALL TOWN FURNISH BEST MATERIAL FOR BIG-LEAGUE TIMBER.

Looking over the roster of the big league ball teams you will find name after name of men who only recently were boys on the farm or in the village or small town. On the other hand, surprisingly few hail from the big cities. And yet, this is not so surprising after all. Even laying aside our knowledge of the big part that the so-called country boy has always played in the great affairs of business and the nation, the country is the place to lay the foundation necessary for athletes.

The photographs shown are familiar to all lovers of the great National game. In addition to their being representatives of their type in the baseball world, all of these stalwart athletes are great endorsers of that beverage you know and like so well—Coca-Cola.

### Short Histories of the Players.

**JONES, Fielder Allison, Manager of St. Louis Browns.** Born August 13, 1871, at Shingle House, Pa. Last season he came within one-half game of winning Federal League pennant, finishing nearer the top than any team in major leagues since the Browns in 1889.

He says Coca-Cola is his favorite beverage.

**ALEXANDER, Grover Cleveland, Pitcher Philadelphia Nationals.** Born in St. Paul, Nebraska, February 26, 1887, and lives on a farm there now.

Alexander is one of the greatest pitchers in the game today, being practically responsible for the Philadelphia National League team winning the pennant last year. Drafted by Philadelphia in Aug-

ust, 1910, with whom he has since played. He warmly endorses Coca-Cola as a drink for athletes.

**DOYLE, Lawrence, Captain New York National League Club.** Born at Caseyville, Ill., July 31, 1886. Second baseman.

He has played with the New York Nationals since 1907, and was appointed Captain in 1912, which position he has since held with them. Leading hitter of the National League for the season of 1915. Like all the best of them he is a staunch believer in Coca-Cola.

There is, by the way, a wonderful similarity between the origin of these ball players and that of the beverage which they endorse. Coca-Cola might be called an agricultural drink, both from the materials it is made of and because of its great popularity in the country as well as in the city. For Coca-Cola, if ever there was a natural, wholesome beverage, is such—it itself is a gift from Nature. Made from Nature's pure water, flavored with the juices of fine fruits and things that grow and sweetened with Nature's purest, finest sugar—and please particularly remember this last—Coca-Cola contains no artificial sweetening matter but just the best of pure cane sugar. It is this fine combination that gives Coca-Cola its deliciousness of flavor, its distinctively refreshing and thirst-quenching qualities and great wholesomeness. That's why ball players, athletes, fans—all classes and kinds of men and women drink and endorse Coca-Cola. Drink a glass or a bottle and you will be just as enthusiastic about it.

Advertisement.

## What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

### Conjunctivitis.

F. B. writes: "Please discuss conjunctivitis as to probable causes, symptoms and gravity of effects."

This is a large order. Conjunctivitis is a big subject about which whole books have been written. It means inflammation of the conjunctiva, which is the fine membrane that covers the eyeball, and also is reflected on to the lids, forming their inner lining. "Pink eye" is a common name for a simple form of conjunctivitis, a descriptive name, too, giving you a good idea of how the eye appears when the inflammation has congested all the delicate vessels of the membrane with blood. But you may have conjunctivitis without having pink eye; there are several varieties.

The causes may be exposure to cold, irritation from dust or other foreign matter, especially irritant chemicals, injury and infection. The most likely cause is infection, and for this reason the use of the common towel has been abolished. Never wipe the face on a used towel in a hotel, barber shop or other public place.

Pink eye, one of the contagious varieties, is known to the medical profession as Acute Epidemic Conjunctivitis. It is caused by germ infection but usually yields readily to treatment with boric acid solution. This should be prepared by adding 10 grains of boric acid to 1 ounce of boiled water, mixing while the water is hot, and using freely from once an hour to twice daily depending upon the severity of the case. A child with pink eye should not go to school and other members of the family should be very careful not to use the same washcloths, towels or sheets.

The boric acid treatment will apply to all the mild forms of conjunctivitis including those arising in measles and scarlet fever. The varieties in which pus is present are very dangerous. The best known of these is the ophthalmia of the new born child, which is accountable for one-sixth of the blindness present in this country today, meaning in round numbers 50,000 persons. If the eyes of the new-born child are treated at once with a 1 per cent solution of silver nitrate this disease is prevented. No one should take any chances with the eyes of a baby. If the child's eyes swell and fill with pus get medical attention without delay.

The most chronic form of conjunctivitis is trachoma, commonly known as "granulated lids." This disease is considered so important that the federal government employs doctors to examine the eyes of every immigrant so that we may forbid the entering of the infected ones. It is actively contagious and once acquired is very difficult to cure. It can be cured even in advanced stages, but when it has a good start home remedies are useless. The only way is to go to a good eye specialist and continue his treatment until you are well.

Sometimes after an attack of pink eye the eyes will seem to be well excepting that there is a little matter in the morning, which causes the lids to be glued together. This is an indication to continue the boric acid wash, and in addition you may apply a little boric acid ointment to the eyelids at bedtime to prevent agglutination of the lids. Boric acid ointment, prepared in vaseline, may

be bought in collapsible tubes at any good drug store.

Here are a few rules:

Don't rub the eyes at any time. If irritated by dust or other matter hold the lid away from the eye and let the tears wash out the foreign body. If not successful in this have it removed with a clean cloth and warm water. But do not rub.

Never use a common towel in a public place; this applies also to soap, washcloths and washbowls.

Keep knives, scissors and other sharp instruments out of reach of children. Never do close work, reading, or attend moving picture shows while eyes are inflamed.

Always get a good light for your work or reading, and place yourself so that it comes from behind, preferably over the left shoulder.

If your eyes stay inflamed more than a brief period go to a first class oculist. No one ever has more than two eyes.

### Take the Doctor's Word.

My doctor says I have tuberculosis but I had an examination made of the sputum and it did not show any germs. Do you think it likely that I have it?

L. S. M.

I fear that your doctor has better grounds for his diagnosis than the sputum. He probably has evidence in the sound of your lungs, your cough, your temperature and perhaps night-sweats. The finding of the germs in the sputum is absolute evidence of tuberculosis; it is also evidence that the case is well advanced and that the lung tissue is breaking down, for that is when the germs appear. A clever doctor often can diagnose the disease before this advanced stage, and if he is a trustworthy man who has had a good chance to observe your case you would better take his word for it, and be thankful that you are in a curable stage of the disease.

### It's a Rupture.

My baby, 2 months-old, seems very well at ordinary times, but when he cries the skin around the navel puffs away out. Can I cure this or will he have to have an operation?

MRS. H. T. C.

Your baby has a rupture at the navel. Taken at this early stage it is curable by bandaging with adhesive plaster. You may cover a convex button with some soft material such as buckskin and allow the convex side to press in against the navel, holding it in place with strips of Z. O. adhesive plaster about half an inch wide placed criss-cross above it. Be sure to have the protruding parts pushed back before applying the button. If the plaster irritates the skin use a dusting powder. A soft rubber truss that is very effective may be bought for a dollar.

### Care of the Feet.

Just as soon as hot weather comes I begin to have a lot of trouble with itching between the toes. They get positively raw. Is it all right to soak them in alum water?

J. R. S.

The itching is caused by offensive perspiration which finds the delicate skin between the toes a favorite place of attack. Going barefoot would cure you but this probably is impossible. To improve the condition of your perspiration cease eating meats, reduce the sugars and drink freely of water. Wear low shoes if possible, giving your toes plenty of room. Change from one pair to another every day and put the extra pair where they can dry out. Be sure that your stockings have all the soap thoroughly rinsed out after washing—laundry soap is very hard on a delicate skin. Put on clean hose every day. Bathe the feet every evening in warm water without soap, and dust borated talcum between the toes. Keep toe nails trimmed close. Attention to these details will cure you, but it must be continuous.

Speaking of the roads, drag 'em!

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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for July 9: The Thessalonian Christians, 1 Thes. 1; 2:17-20; 4:13-18.

Golden Text: If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also that are fallen asleep in Jesus will God bring with him. 1 Thes. 4:14.

The first Epistle to the Thessalonians is a delightful picture of a church beautiful and holds a good many lessons for us. This letter was written by Paul at Corinth, about six months after he had been driven away from Thessalonica. It is thought by some authorities to be the first recorded letter of Paul. The Epistle does not lend itself to any sort of a formal analysis. It was prompted by an affectionate concern over his recent converts and a love for their faithfulness. Being the least doctrinal and the most personal of all Paul's letters, it gives us a most genuine self-revelation of St. Paul, the man. We get his personal religion in the vital elements of the divinity of Christ, His death for the sins of men and the Resurrection as the Christian's unity with Him.

The deep affection with which he loved the Thessalonian Christians made the hindrance of Satan (the bond given by Jason) that kept him from revisiting them cut the more deeply. He longed to go back to them and give them further instruction in the truths of the Gospel, strengthening their organization with guidance for a Christian life. The greatest motive power in the world is love. If our hearts are filled with it, hard tasks are likely to prove interesting. Paul's work was a labor of love and a living faith in God. How could he have accomplished his mission?

It is queer that knowing how well Paul loved the Christians of Thessalonica, Jason is almost the only one to have any personal knowledge about, and that is very little, yet they, as a church, had turned from idols to serve a living and true God and their faith was spread abroad, transforming

realize that the second coming of Christ was an era. This era began with the destruction of Jerusalem and of the temple, closing the old dispensation, which Jesus had declared would happen while some of them who heard him should be living.

Paul's description of the second coming of Christ is not yet fulfilled, but the disciples were not mistaken as to its nearness. The fall of Jerusalem happened 18 years after this Epistle was written, and marked the beginning of the Messianic age.

In this letter of comfort we find a great deal of cheer about the resurrection. Our dead in Christ will be the first to answer His call, when the kingdom is fully come.

Better Not Tease the Ram

We have 26 old sheep from which we sheared an average of \$3.20 worth of wool, and 22 lambs that may bring us \$10 each next winter.

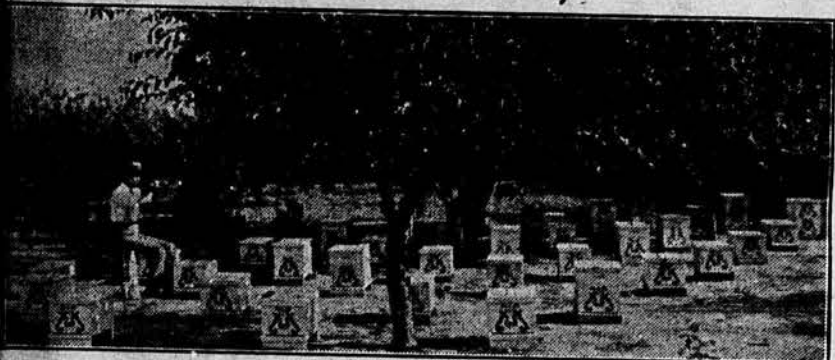


I believe there is a good profit in sheep, and I believe that every farmer should keep them. They keep the pastures free from weeds. I am sending you a picture of myself and our ram. He gets mad if we tease him, but he will not do anything if we do not tease him. Wishing the Farmers Mail and Breeze success, I

am your friend. Solomon L. Loemen. Hillsboro, Kan.

Bee Farming at Larned

A large acreage of alfalfa and Sweet clover is grown around Larned, and there is excellent pasture for bees. There are several very successful bee keepers, among which is A. H. Duff. Mr. Duff has been in the business several years,



Stands of Bees Owned by A. H. Duff at Larned; There is a Great Deal of Alfalfa and Sweet Clover Near This Town.

great community from immorality and hopelessness.

The enemies of Paul had accused him of being mercenary. He reminds his friends how they lived and worked among them in Thessalonica. The diligence and unselfishness of Paul and Silas and Timothy held no room for receipt or flattery.

We have a parallel to that accusation about Paul's being mercenary today in the work of Billy Sunday. Many persons who have not come in contact with the man or taken the trouble to become familiar with the results of his work criticize his methods of doing good, and say that he is working only for the money that is gained.

You or I could not do the work that Mr. Sunday does if we were paid three times the amount he receives. Probably he could not do the work that you or I do; yet we are all working for our livelihood in one way or another, and we should not judge the motives back of another person's work.

To hope and to love always, is duty, and faith working thru love is the law of the Christian life. It was only thru prejudice and ignorance that the envious Jews and enemies of St. Paul distorted his character. When we look thru imperfections we find imperfections.

The old puzzling question of death was troubling the Thessalonian Christians. Some of their number had fallen asleep, before the second coming of Christ. This was a common misunderstanding. The early disciples failed to

and it has been very profitable. He believes there will be a considerable increase in the attention given to bees on Kansas farms in the next few years.

Wheat Yields Are Low

(Continued from Page 3.)

A very encouraging thing with the wheat crop this year is that the price probably will be high. There is going to be a very general disposition to hold the wheat, and to get all of the big price which will be paid in the fall or winter. It is a very comforting thing in the years of short wheat crops, such as this one is, to know that the profits do not depend absolutely on the yields. A high proportion of the farmers this year, on account of this high price, will make fairly good profits from the wheat.

"Orders is Orders"

Two countrymen were among the recruits mustered on the drill ground, and one of them, remarkably raw, asked his companion what to do when he got the order to "Halt."

"Well," was the reply, "when he says 'Halt!' yez bring the fut that's on the ground to the side of the fut that's in the air, and thin remain quite motionless!"—Exchange.

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# A Big Reserve to Carry Over

## Crop Year Ends with Much Old Wheat on Hand—Mexican Row and Fear of Wet Harvest Causes Buying

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

**W**HEAT futures rallied rather laboriously about 3 cents a bushel last week and then lost the advance in a single day, Friday, recovering partially and closing with about a cent net gain for the week.

The outbreak in Mexico involving a probable war between that country and the United States caused a good deal of buying by speculators who think that war always advances prices. Stormy weather, causing fear of a wet harvest, was another buying motive.

Against these were the big stocks of old wheat, liberal receipts for this time of year, and continued indifference among foreign buyers.

Only one week remains of the 1915-1916 crop year, and the 12 months end with the largest supply of old wheat to carry into the new crop year, that has remained unsold in many years.

The visible supply of wheat at the end of this month will be more than 40 million bushels, compared with 8 million bushels a year ago. There is a large excess also in interior mills and elevators and on the farms. The aggregate excess of wheat supplies in the United States July 1 of this year over that of a year ago will be not less than 60 million bushels, and may exceed 75 million bushels.

The June estimate of this year's crop by the Agricultural Department was 715 million bushels. It will provide a surplus above home needs of about 100 million bushels. This quantity added to the 65 million bushels or more in excess of last year that will be carried over will make a total surplus of 165 million bushels or more. That is about 75 million bushels less than the quantity exported in the last 12 months. It will provide average exports of about 3 million bushels weekly for the entire year.

That quantity looks insignificant in comparison with the big exports of the past two years. But with such abundant supplies of old wheat available right on the threshold of the new crop year, most traders are disposed to give more thought to present abundance than to possible future scarcity.

In making comparisons with last year it is wise to give due allowance to the overestimate of the 1915 crop. The official estimate was 1,011 million bushels. The disposition as nearly as can be figured is as follows:

Exports, 12 months.....	240,000,000
Domestic consumption.....	545,000,000
Seed.....	80,000,000
Increase in visible supply.....	32,000,000
Unaccounted for.....	112,000,000

Total.....1,011,000,000  
Of the quantity unaccounted for probably 30 million bushels may be in secondary hands and on the farms, leaving 82 million bushels representing unmerchantable wheat wasted or fed to livestock, or an overestimate of the 1915 crop.

The Kansas state crop report estimating the wheat yield 90 million bushels, 18 million less than a month ago, made no impression on the market. The figures were a distinct surprise as June weather has been favorable and most reports indicated improvement in the crop since the end of May.

All professional crop observers, summarizing the results of recent trips thru the grain area, reported decided improvement in present conditions over those of a month ago in all the important wheat states.

Harvest area is extending rapidly. Machines are running in East Central Kansas and Central Missouri. After the prolonged wet period of this month the normal thing to expect is a period of settled weather, which will permit harvest to go on without interruption.

The temperatures have been below normal and precipitation somewhat excessive, the spring wheat crop appears to be making favorable progress, both in the United States and in Canada.

Liverpool wheat quotations were nearly 5 cents lower than a week ago for Western winter wheat and down 3 cents for Manitoba wheat. Foreign buying was chiefly of the latter. Export business in United States wheat, so far as reported, was insignificant. The advices from Liverpool indicated that foreigners are complacent over the

outlook. European crop prospects seem fairly promising, the moderate reductions in area are reported.

Hogs in Kansas City sold up to \$10 on Thursday, an advance of 30 to 35 cents in the first four days last week. Thursday's sales at \$10 were the first on record at that price in June and were 70 cents higher than the high price in any previous June.

The five Western markets last week received 58,000 more hogs than the preceding week and 78,000 more than a year ago. Considering the big receipts prices are unusually high, but demand is large, and complications with Mexico are expected to increase the demand. Hogs weighing 225 pounds and up are commanding a premium, the hogs weighing under 210 pounds usually sell at top prices at this season of the year.

The spread in prices of cattle increased last week, making the third week in which cost of beef has been reduced by cheapening the cost of short fed, wintered, grass fat and partly grass fat steers. Commission men say the decline shows in all cattle except those strictly dry lot steers. The decline last week was 25 to 35 cents and in many cases grass fat and half fat steers are 85 cents to \$1 lower than three weeks ago. Steers selling under \$9 show the depreciation. Fed steers last week, including corn fat and beet pulp fed steers and hay fed Northwest steers, sold at \$9.75 to \$11.10. The top price was for yearlings. Wintered Kansas grass fat steers sold at \$9.25 to \$9.75 and straight grass fat steers on the quarantine side sold as low as \$6. A good many half fat steers came from the dry area in Southwest Texas.

Medium cows were 10 to 15 cents lower and the common and best cows were steady. The yearling butcher classes were less plentiful and prices were fully steady. No notable change occurred in prices of veal calves and bulls.

Demand for stockers and feeders, the small, was equal to the supply and prices were unchanged. Commission men do not anticipate much increase in the volume of business before the middle of July.

Sheep prices were lower early in the week, but the loss was regained later and the market closed 15 to 20 cents higher than the week before. Most of the offerings were spring lambs that sold at \$10.75 to \$11.25, top \$11.40. Several loads of Idaho lambs brought \$11.25 to \$11.40. Texas sheep brought \$6.75 to \$7.60.

Receipts of livestock, with comparisons, are here shown:

	Last week.	Preceding week.	Year ago.
<b>Cattle—</b>			
Kansas City.....	34,700	31,700	18,350
Chicago.....	45,700	44,400	39,200
Five markets.....	126,950	121,450	95,725
<b>Hogs</b>			
Kansas City.....	61,575	56,300	39,750
Chicago.....	155,000	122,000	133,000
Five markets.....	381,175	323,500	308,250
<b>Sheep—</b>			
Kansas City.....	25,235	33,900	23,275
Chicago.....	66,000	72,000	53,000
Five markets.....	161,925	162,000	134,525

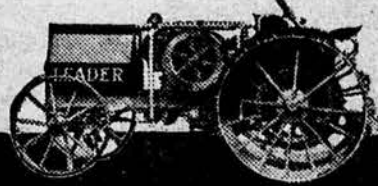
The recent advance in corn, based on a rather rapid movement of the liberal stocks out of elevators, together with the late start of the crop and absence of forcing weather, appears to have culminated last week.

Kansas City stocks of corn were reduced about 300,000 bushels last week, but the total remaining is still 5,880,000 bushels, nearly three times as much as a year ago. Chicago's stocks were reduced about 1 million bushels, but there, also, the supply is nearly three times as large as a year ago. Cash markets were fairly active during the week. Primary receipts were double the preceding week's and slightly larger than a year ago.

Crop news on the whole was favorable. Temperature was below normal most of the week, and there was considerable rain in all the area, but reports from weather bureau agents and also from most other sources indicated that most of the area has been well cultivated and the plants have made good growth.

The Kansas crop report showed a corn condition for that state of 81.2, which is 16.2 points higher than a year ago. The Kansas corn area this year is 47 per cent larger than last year's, and the July government report is expected to show a substantial increase in other states.

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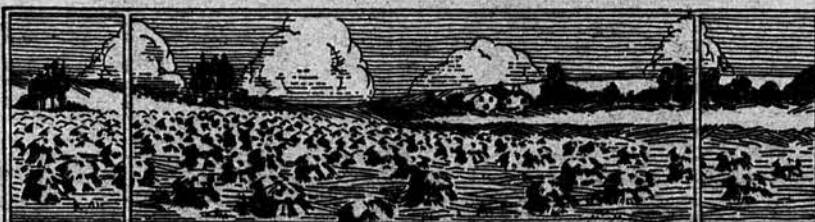
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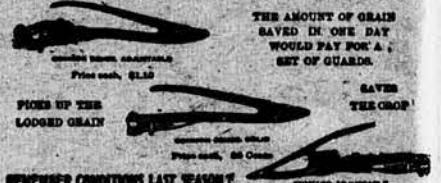
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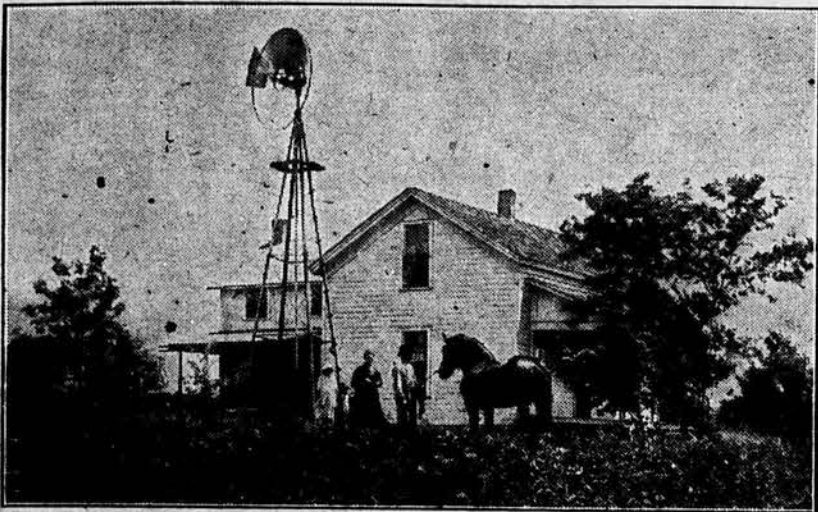
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# Wheat—90 Million Bushels

## The Average Yield will be Less Than 12 Bushels According to Present Reports

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS



This is the Home of D. C. Woodford, Route 11, Silver Lake. The Photograph was Taken by Charles Anderson.

**T**HE PROSPECTIVE yield of winter wheat in Kansas this year, is now figured by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture at a little more than 90 million bushels. The board has received official assessors' returns of acreages in various crops, from 84 counties in the state. The acreage of wheat put in last fall is 2.2 per cent greater than the correspondents estimated. This gain is more than offset, however, by increased damage due to Hessian fly and unfavorable weather conditions. If the estimate of the board of agriculture is correct, the average yield for the state will be about 11½ bushels to the acre.

### KANSAS.

**Greeley County**—We have had very little rain yet. Poor prospects for crops. Part of the county had a hard hail last Monday. Grass is very poor and stock is not doing any good.—F. C. Woods, June 24.

**Linn County**—There has been too much rain for corn. Timothy meadows have not looked very promising but have greatly improved in the last week. Oats promise a good crop.—A. M. Markley, June 24.

**Wilson County**—Except on high prairie and corn crop is badly damaged by rain. Wheat and oats harvest will begin in a week or 10 days provided we can get on the ground. Growing stock in doing well.—S. Canty, June 22.

**Kiowa County**—For two weeks we have had excessive rains. Fields are boggy. Corn needs every attention just now and we cannot work it. Harvest begins June 26. We believe Kiowa county wheat will average 10 bushels an acre.—H. E. Stewart, June 22.

**Wyandotte County**—Wheat is about ready for harvest. Oats are fine. Corn is late but thrifty and almost all of it is clean. Potatoes promise a full crop. Apples are spotted crop. There has been too much rain and not enough sunshine.—G. F. Espenlaub, June 24.

**Clay County**—Wheat harvest began here today. Oats are looking fine. Corn seems at last to have begun to grow. Wet weather has interfered with cultivating. No chinch bugs have been noticed so far. Potatoes are plentiful. Lots of them are as big as goose eggs.—H. H. Wright, June 24.

**Labette County**—We have been having excessive wet weather. Corn is getting weedy. Wheat and early oats are ripe but it is too wet to do anything with them. Wheat and oats are thin. Quite a little of the corn is turning yellow on account of too much rain.—Wilbert Hart, June 22.

**Nemaha County**—Cold and rainy weather has caused the corn to make slow growth. The fields are very weedy and need work badly. Wheat will not make over half a crop. Oats look good, also potatoes. Pastures are good. Some cattle are being killed by white clover.—C. W. Ridgway, June 24.

**Sumner County**—Wheat has been ready to harvest for a week, but the wet weather is delaying harvest. Corn cannot be tended as it should. The wheat will be a light crop. What there is will be of good quality. Wheat 89c; corn 68c; oats 48c; eggs 16c; butterfat 30c; hogs \$9.25.—E. L. Stocking, June 24.

**Pratt County**—Some binders have started in the wheat and headers will start next week. The fields are very soft. We have had poor luck getting a stand of kafir. Some fields were planted four times and are now going to be prepared for wheat. Farmers are rushing the corn plows.—J. L. Phelps, June 24.

**Sherman County**—A good general rain fell June 19. About 5 or 10 bushels an acre will be enough to expect from the small grain crop. Corn and feed crops have a chance to be normal crops. All stock is in fine condition. Grass is good. A good crop of alfalfa has been harvested.—J. B. Moore, June 24.

**Douglas County**—Wheat cutting is in full blast. Wheat is not as good as was expected. It seems to be going back every day. The fly and the rust is the cause. Oats are good. The second cutting of alfalfa is being cut and is fine. There has been too much rain but not nearly as bad as last year. All kinds of garden truck is

extra good. Fruit prospect is good except peaches. Stock is doing well and there is good pasture. Plenty of harvest hands.—O. L. Cox, June 24.

**Wabaunsee County**—Farmers are busy cultivating corn. The most of the corn is very weedy. Some fields have never been cultivated. Wheat is getting ripe. Some of it in the bottoms is standing in water. The second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. Stock is doing well. Plenty of grass in the pastures.—Henry Lesline, June 24.

**Crawford County**—The wheat is pretty well harvested. The crop is light on account of too much rain. Corn is hurt by wet weather. Oats harvest will begin in a week or two. Pastures are good and stock is doing well. Stock and produce are fairly good in price. Some old wheat and corn are on hand yet.—H. F. Painter, June 24.

**Phillips County**—Lots of rain. Corn is growing well and there are lots of weeds to fight. Harvest will be on in about 10 days. Some poor wheat in the country. What wheat is good will yield well. Considerable forage has been planted and there is more to be planted. Pastures are in good condition and stock is faring well. The second crop of alfalfa will be heavy and is nearly ready to cut.—Roy Stanley, June 24.

**Coffey County**—The weather is hot. Three weeks of wet weather has damaged crops and fields are very weedy as the ground has been too wet to work. Oats are about ready to harvest and they will make a fair crop, altho they are rusting some. The second crop of alfalfa is making a good growth. The streams have been overflowing and have caused considerable damage on the low land. Stock is doing fine.—A. T. Stewart, June 24.

**Saline County**—Wheat harvest is just about to begin. Wheat over the county is spotted. Some wheat was plowed up. Other fields are good to full crop. Have had

much rain lately, too much in fact. Some corn is very weedy and late, but on the whole it is fairly good. The weather has been cool so far. Alfalfa is very heavy. The second crop is ready to cut. Farmers are very busy. There are plenty of harvest hands around town.—John Holt, June 24.

**Gray County**—Frequent light rains have much improved crop conditions. Wheat harvest will begin next week and the crop is good. The grains are uncommonly large and plump. Straw is short but the yield of grain will be good on most fields. Corn and sowed stuff is generally clean and looking well. Oats and barley are not good as usual. Grass is fine and stock is thriving. Plenty of help for harvest. Have had new potatoes and there is a good crop.—A. E. Alexander, June 24.

**Woodson County**—We are having plenty of rain. We have only worked three days in two weeks. Corn needs dry weather and plenty of stirring. In low places corn is yellow, and some is dead, causing poor stands in places. Kafir is drowned badly. Some have planted three times and have no stand yet. Oats are beginning to ripen and only one-half yield is to be expected. Alfalfa is about ready to cut again. Potatoes are rotting in the field. There is plenty of fine pasture and there is good grass for hay. There are plenty of weeds in the fields but no chinch bugs.—E. F. Opperman, June 23.

**Anderson County**—Too much rain for the corn. Corn on flat land is turning yellow and is sodding over for the lack of cultivation. Corn that has been well cultivated looks fine. Wheat will be ready to harvest about the first of July and is mostly good. Oats crop is fine. If the rust keeps off of it and we have good weather to harvest, it will be the biggest oats crop we have had in years. I haven't heard of any chinch bugs in the county. Potato crop is good, but there is some complaint that they are rotting. Clover hay is getting damaged in the swath. The second cutting of alfalfa is 8 inches high.—G. W. Kiblinger, June 23.

### OKLAHOMA.

**McIntosh County**—Harvest will be finished today. Corn has made an excellent growth the last two weeks, also kafir. Cotton is about an average crop. Second crop of alfalfa has been cut and was mostly saved. Blackberries are abundant.—H. S. Waters, June 24.

**Canadian County**—Harvest is over. Corn is almost all laid by. The ground is in fine condition. Lots of damage was done by high water. Plowing is being done in the northern part of the county. Hogs \$9.50; corn 60c; wheat 85c; oats 40c; eggs 16c; butter 25c.—H. J. Earl, June 23.

### About Farm Tractors.

The National Refining Company, Cleveland, O., is about to publish a unique little booklet entitled the National News, devoted mainly to the various uses of the farm tractor. This is a booklet that the National Refining Company will send free to every farmer that makes inquiry.—Advertisement.

### SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFER.

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

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Save \$5 to \$10 per day

Weights only 400 lbs.

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**CLINTON POWER BATCH MIXER**

Strongest, simplest, largest capacity, low-priced Cement Mixer ever sold. Drum capacity nine cubic feet. Mixes Concrete, Feed Fertilizer, etc. Guaranteed to satisfy or Money Refunded. HAND MIXER OF SAME PATENT FOR \$19.50. FREIGHT PREPAID ON ALL OUR PRODUCTS. Handsome book, Concrete in the Country, free with each mixer.

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Increase your yield 50% to 100% by using

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A few agencies vacant. Write today.

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**AGENTS** I've a new soap game that's a dandy. New stuff. 100% profits. SAMPLE and FULL LAYOUT FREE.

Write quick. LACASSIAN CO., Dept. 11, St. Louis, Mo.

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## Our Onion Seeds Grow You to Prosperity in a Few Months

**MILLIONS OF DOLLARS** are spent annually for onion sets. 98½% of the farmers in this country buy sets. 99 9-10% of all families living in towns and cities making gardens buy sets. The result is that prices have grown higher each year until a few shrewd growers and rich firms have grown enormously rich and are growing more so. What class are you in?

**THINK A MOMENT** of the hundreds and thousands around you who have to be supplied with onion sets every year and grasp this opportunity to supply your local markets. This is a big moneyed crop, sadly neglected in the South and West. Wake up to this possibility—right at your door. Grasp it this year, right now! The market grows higher each year. There is no element of risk. It will be higher next Spring. Your merchant will gladly buy them.

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**IN BUYING OUR ONION SEEDS FOR SETS,** Remember all seeds don't make sets and all sets don't keep. We have America's best two varieties and our seeds show the highest germination. They are two varieties most generally used and are unexcelled as keepers and producers. They make the Yellow Bottom and Red Bottom Sets. In ordering say which variety is wanted.

**OUR PRICES ARE LOW FOR THESE SEEDS,** quality and market conditions considered. ¼ lb. 75c; ½ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. or more \$2.25 lb. POSTPAID. 6 to 8 lbs. to acre.

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**Turnip and Rutabagas Seeds**

Now's the Time to buy and plant turnip and rutabagas for early Fall and Winter use. For feeding stock there's nothing superior to them. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings. Quote following varieties for quick shipment: Red Top Globe, White Flat Dutch, White Globe, Cow Horn, White Egg, Purple Top, Amber Globe, Orange Jelly and Seven Top turnips; and Purple Top and Sweet German Rutabagas. ¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25. Postpaid. 2 lbs. to acre.

**A Postal Brings Our Catalog.**

**Fall and Winter Cabbage Plants Are Ready**

We expect to ship a Million Fall and Winter Cabbage plants by July 15th. Have you placed your order? Place it early and avoid the rush. Let us know your needs today.

**Most Everybody Raises Cabbage** in the summer and spring when plentiful and cheap, but only live, wide-awake folks raise cabbage in the Fall and Winter when scarce and high. It Tells How to Raise Them, then how to sell them. Let us send you our FREE BOOKLET telling how some farmers and truckers are making \$300 to \$400 per acre on this hardy crop.

**Why Permit Northern Growers** to ship cabbage to your local merchants in the Fall and Winter when you could be raking in several hundred dollars yourself? The market is always good in the Fall and Winter.

**Why Not You?** We make a specialty of selling live, up-to-date farmers and gardeners. crop for both table and market purposes. We have ready Danish Bullhead, St. Louis Market, Surehead, Premium Flat Dutch, Late Drumhead, Mammoth Marblehead and Red Rock cabbage plants, all of well known merit.

**Our Prices Are Very Low** and it is only by selling immense quantities of plants or a large volume of business that we are able to sell so cheap. 100 for 35c; 200 for 50c; 500 for 90c; 1000 for \$1.25; prepaid or postpaid. We can furnish seed of these varieties: ¼ lb. 75c; ½ lb. \$1.35; 1 lb. \$2.25 Postpaid.

**We Pay All Charges** and ship either parcel post or express just as wanted, filling all orders within 12 hours after receipt, unless otherwise instructed. Lower prices on larger quantities of plants.

**Large Packet of Any Seed,** far more than can be bought at retail prices, of any kind quoted in this ad 10c. All orders for 25c or more, postpaid. A card brings our catalog.

**REMIT** by money order or cashier's check. **THANKS.**

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When You Lay your corn by be sure it is planted with plenty of pumpkin seed. Cheap. Valuable food for both man and beast. Don't waste time and energy on poor, weak seed as many do from year to year. Order a few pounds of these famous varieties: Large Cheese, Small Sugar, Japanese Pie. ¼ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 80c; 5 lb. \$3.50. Tenn. Sweet Potato, ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 90c; 5 lb. \$4.10. For stock food we recommend Kentucky Field. 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.90. We will assort 5 lbs. or more at single pound prices, less 10% above prices.

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**ACME PLANT COMPANY, "Largest Southwest" BENTONVILLE, ARKANSAS**



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FANCY BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM 3 fancy mated pens. Prize winners at state show, at half price balance of season. M. P. Thielen, Fancier, Lucas, Kan.

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LUMBER! BUY FROM US. HIGH GRADE. Bottom prices. Quick shipment. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

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GOVERNMENT NEEDS MEN AND WO-men over 18, for stationary and traveling positions. Big salaries; new locations. Write, Ozmert, 202, St. Louis.

MEN—WOMEN WANTED EVERYWHERE. U. S. government jobs. \$75.00 to \$150.00 month. Vacations. Common education suf-ficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Insti-tute, Dept M 51, Rochester, N. Y.

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KENTUCKY'S BEST NATURAL LEAF tobacco, chewing or smoking, parcel post prepaid. 4 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$2.00. S. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

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YOUNG MEN WANTED AS RAILWAY mail clerks. \$75.00 month. Sample ex-amination questions free. Franklin Insti-tute, Dept M 48, Rochester, N. Y.

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YOUNG MEN—BECOME AUTO CHAUF-feurs. \$18 week. Earn while learning, sample lessons free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept M 822, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIC Motor Gas. One quart price \$2.00 equals 50 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Great-est product ever discovered. Large profits. Auto Remedy Co., 824 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED SALESMAN—WE ARE ENLAR-ING our sales force in the West and can use you if you are wide awake. \$10.00 a day and up easily made on your own sales and more if you hire and teach others to work for you. You double your money on each sale. Experience unnecessary. No traveling. Exclusive territory. Write today. United Vacuum Sweeper Company, 1215 W. Con-gress, Chicago, Ill.

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

ENGINEER GAS-TRACTOR WANTS PO-sition. Can handle any make. W. J. Tribble, Nanina, Okla.

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

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

WANTED—PARTNER IN THE WELL drilling business who has \$300 to buy half interest in portable gasoline rig. Have good location for rig in Colorado. Must be a driller. Have good as new gasoline trac-tion drill for sale or trade for good clear land. Have Russell steam threshing rig for sale. Big bargain. Plenty work here for rig. Grant Ewing, Blue Rapids, Kan.

## Try Planting a Second Garden

Plant a second vegetable garden, is the advice of Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agri-cultural college. A second planting of lettuce is desirable in the home garden, because the early planted lettuce will become tough and bitter within a few weeks. After the spring rains the radishes grow pithy and bitter. If at first only a small bed of radishes is planted and later plantings are made at intervals of two weeks, fresh, sweet radishes may be had until late in the season. Again in the fall this plan may be repeated with radishes or lettuce with satisfactory results.

A second planting of peas and also one of string beans is desirable. Beets planted in June are a good size by Aug-ust and excellent for fall canning. Turn-ips and carrots are much better if they are not too large and therefore a second planting will make better vegetables for fall use.

One must be careful not to allow the ground to bake over the seeds in hot weather. It is desirable to put a mulch on the garden to help hold the moisture and keep the sun from baking the ground.

We are all likely to forget the people who pay their debts much sooner than those who don't.

Many a girl deludes herself with the belief that she has completed her educa-tion before she marries.

Most of us feel that Nature intended us for better jobs than we get.



# BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

**Special Notice** All advertising copy...  
copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

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

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

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

**280 A.** 2 sets improvements, 100 cult., bal. grass, \$40 a. W. H. Sharp, Caney, Kan.

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

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

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

**IRRIGATED** quarter near town; 35 acres alfalfa \$8400, including paid up water rights. Morris Land Company, Lawrence, Kan.

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

**60 A.** well improved, 5 mi. from town; plenty good water. Black loam; good heat land, 120 a. crop; 1/2 goes with place, school; \$15 a. Terms. Winona Inv. Co., Winona, Kan.

**90 A.** smooth wheat land, 10 mi. from town with two elevators, good road all of the way; plenty of good sheet water; southwest part of Scott County. Description guaranteed. Owner must sell now. First party with \$2500 gets it. Wire. King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

**FOR SALE:** 80 acres, joins the city of Wichita; all level and every foot alfalfa land, nothing as good around it at \$200 per acre. Price for a short time only \$125 per acre. There is a mortgage company loan on this; 5000 long time 6%. Wright & Edminister, 415 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**NESS COUNTY.** 6 quarters to sell on "Wheat plan"—80% tillable; good, rich, level heat land, 240 a. in cult., 8 mi. Ness City, mi. Ransom. Might sell a section without the half. \$21 a. Terms, \$500 per quarter own, bal. all payable from crop, including 1/2 int. C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kan.

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

**A RUSH COUNTY, KANSAS, SNAP.** 160 acres, 150 acres in wheat, share with acre, good location, no improvements, only \$1000. Terms. Write Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

**FOR SALE.** 1/2 cash, bal. 5 years. 400 a. smooth land, all tillable, unimproved. \$22.50 per a. 160 a., little rolling, \$20 per a., in south part Lane Co. 160 a. in Gray Co. at \$25 per a. 40 a. in cult.; all smooth. These are bargains. 50 a. sandy land in Reno Co. to trade for western land. House, barn, good water; all fenced and cross fenced. 25 a. under cult. F. D. Webb, Sterling, Kan.

**IF YOU** are looking for something good in the limestone soil let us show you. E. P. McCarty & Son, La Cygne, Kan.

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

**120 A. OIL LAND, GOAL POOL.** \$4,000, 1/2 cash, balance 10 years at 6%. Bradshaw Realty Co., Lenexa, Kan.

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

**FINE RANCH,** well improved; good water and location. \$15 acre. Terms to suit. Holland & Pennington, Coldwater, Kan.

**160 ACRES** one mile town, nicely improved, smooth land, owner must sell. Price \$65.00 per acre. Will carry a \$6000.00 straight loan. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

**160 A.** 6 mi. from Minneola, 100 a. wheat, 1/2 goes with place, 60 a. pasture; rich loam soil. Price \$22.50 per acre. Terms. Nate Neal, Minneola, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**A RUSH COUNTY, KANSAS, SNAP.** 160 acres, 150 acres in wheat, share with acre, good location, no improvements, only \$1000. Terms. Write Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

**200 A. VALLEY,** 90 cult. Pasture and hay; 2 improvements. \$35 acre. Terms. C. A. Tipton, Elk City, Kansas.

**A REAL BARGAIN.** 273 a. good smooth land, 100 a. bottom, 2 sets improvements; good 8 room house, big barn, 10 a. bearing orchard; 4 1/2 miles to good R. R. town. Part cash, bal time; easy terms. Worth \$50, price \$45. Salter Realty Co., Wichita, Kan.

**SOUTHWEST KANSAS LAND** Do you want a list of farm and ranch lands? Write Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

**TREGO COUNTY** I have some "peachy" bargains in Trego wheat lands, \$10 to \$30. For real snaps see G. C. Brittain, Wakeeney, Kan.

**80 ACRES ONLY \$500** Wilson Co., Kan., 60 a. cult., 20 a. past., good bldgs.; 100 hens, cow, 2 sows, share crop, goes; only \$5200; terms; \$500 holds it; no interest. E. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**Choice 160 Acres—\$55 Acre** 6 miles Emporia, fine land; 7 room, large barn; orchard, blue grass, alfalfa, corn or wheat. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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

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

**640 ACRES** fine wheat land; near city. Pure soft water, black sandy loam; nearby land cropped successfully for 19 years. \$15 an acre. Some choice quarters. Geo. W. Finnup, Garden City, Kan.

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

**FARM BARGAIN** 250 acres, 3 miles good town, 80 miles Kansas City, all tillable, 180 a. in cultivation, 40 a. native meadow, 60 a. pasture, 7-room house, frame barn 36x40, and out bldgs., near school and church, 2 good wells, living spring, the best bargain in East. Kan. Price \$47.50 per a. Earl E. Sewell, Garnett, Kan.

**WANT FARM** Choice \$8,000 stock of owner for farm or good clear rental property. Stock in Eastern Kan., 60 mi. of St. Joe. Has never been traded; clear and clean, now running; No. 1 condition; best location. Will refund railroad fare if found otherwise. Stop running around looking at trading junk when you can see a fine stock that will please you first trip. Will rent or trade store building and cottage; located on same lot. Photo of buildings and full particulars in first letter. Address "T," care Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

**SPECIAL** bargains. Ozark farms and ranches sale or trade. J. H. Engelking, Diggins, Mo.

**E. KANSAS** farms in Catholic settlements. Exc. Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan.

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

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

**ARK-OKLA. INV. CO.** Siloam Spgs., Ark., sell and exch. real estate, mds., and other property. Describe what you have and want.

**TWO 40 A.** two 80 a. and one 140 a. improved farms Washington Co., Ark. Want mds., trade all or separate. Box 81, Springdale, Ark.

**ABOUT \$7,500** stock of gen'l mds. will exchange for clear land or income. Address "X," care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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

**320 NEAR HUGOTON, WILL TAKE AUTO.** Fine, smooth half section, 11 miles south County seat. Buffalo and Red Top grass. No cultivation. No improvements. Price \$15 per acre. Will take good car in part pay, carry \$800 on land long time, and balance cash. Land-Thayer Land Co., Liberal, Kansas.

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

**ONE OF THE BEST FARMS** in Reno County to trade for general merchandise. Haines & Conner, Hutchinson, Kan.

**320 A.** in Wichita Co., 1/2 bottom in cult., bal. grazing; 25 a. alfalfa. Good imp., 80 rods school, 6 mi. R. R. Living water. Price \$25 an acre. Want E. Kansas land. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

**FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.** Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

**A 100 A. Farm, All Good Land** small house and barn, good water, good location. Want stock of merchandise. Also a nice smooth 160 acre farm, and a good eighty. Will trade one or all for merchandise. Eighty acres unimproved in Arkansas for good used auto. C. A. Long, Fredonia, Kansas.

**SNAPPY TRADE** 640 a. 8 mi. N. W. of Spearville; good improvements. 60 a. in alfalfa; mostly hog tight. Running water year round; half in cultivation; bal. fine pasture. Good fence; plenty of timber. Price \$40 an a. \$5000 cash, bal. 20 annual payments at 6% int. New list just off the press free. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kansas.

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

**QUINTER, GOVE CO.** Known as the garden spot of western Kansas. A fine, well improved quarter 4 miles from town; absolutely level; 45 acres pasture, young orchard, water to irrigate garden; close to school. Price \$5,000, 1/2 cash. Possession now. H. U. Porter, Quinter, Kan.

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

**Best Wheat Lands!** Miner Brothers, Ness City, Kan. 320 acres, rich German neighborhood, eight miles from Brownell and eight miles from Bazine, on R. R. and telephone line. All best quality land with 210 acres in cultivation, 150 acres fine wheat, rent goes to purchaser if sold soon, bal. corn and spring crops. Two good wells—water 8 to 30 feet, small buildings, fence, windmill, etc. Lots of nice alfalfa land. Ideal farm for all purposes. Price for quick sale \$22.50 per acre. Encumbrance \$9900.

**Old Established Cattle Ranch** "YOUR OPPORTUNITY" 1120 a. Improved, all smooth, best of soil, free from rock. Sheet water at 85 feet, 3 1/2 miles to shipping point, 5 1/2 miles to county seat. Fair house, barn, shedding, fence, etc. Price—Terms—\$12.00 per acre. Carter Realty & Abstract Co. Leoti (Co. Seat of Wichita Co.), Kan.

**Ness County Lands** Good wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Fine crops of all kinds in 1914 and better crops in 1915. No better soil in Kansas. Land in adjoining counties on the east \$40 to \$75 per acre. Buy here while land is cheap. Write for price list, county map and literature. No trades. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

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

**4000 ACRES** Smooth level wheat land 1 1/2 miles from town, 3 sets of improvements. Price \$15 per a. 3200 acres shallow water pump land, 3 miles from town; average depth to water, 30 feet. Write for price and detailed description. Terms and acreage to suit purchaser. John Brenemer, Scott City, Kan.

**NEBRASKA** 808,512 BUSHELS OF WHEAT 1915. Free booklet of Cheyenne County, Neb. Greatest wheat section. Land \$10 acre, up. D. R. Jones, Sidney, Neb.

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

**FINE LITTLE RANCH—480 a.** 200 fine cult., bal. fine pasture, well fenced; ample bldgs., good condition. Station 6 mi. McCook, Neb. (Pop. 4,000), 11 mi. good roads. School 1 1/4 mi.; phone and R.F.D. Best small ranch in county. \$25 per a., 1/2 cash, bal. any time desired. 5% No trades. Write R. A. Simpson, Owner, Blue Hill, Neb.

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

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

## GOOD KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are farmer-kings today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man with little money.

Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs and dairy cattle increase your profits.

Write for our illustrated folder and particulars of easy-purchase contract by which you get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Address E. T. Cartledge, Santa Fe Land Improvement Co., 1869 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kas.



OKLAHOMA

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

ONE-HALF SECTION, house, barn, well, all under fence, fine wheat land, 1/2 in cult., balance in grass, 5 mi. from Forgan, \$25 a. terms. D. W. LeCron, Forgan, Okla.

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

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

FINE CORN, wheat, alfalfa and wild grass land in fine prairie country. Fine climate. \$15 to \$5 per a. Illustrated folder free. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

SMALL RANCH, 480 a. 70 plowed, bal. good pasture, some nice timber, good living water, house, all fenced. Price \$3500, time on \$2,500. You'll have to hurry. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

1006 A. 2 m. McAlester, city 15,000. 200 a. fine bottom land. 150 a. in cult. 60 a. meadow, bal. pasture. Splendid fence, water. Good imp. \$21 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

Dewey, Washington Co., Okla.

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

NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA

3 miles from Vinita, Craig County

A RARE CHANCE to buy (from the owner) 650 acres extra strong, level land, two good new houses, two other houses, good barns, windmills, etc. Can be sold as two or three farms. Very small cash payment, balance as purchaser desires. A quick sale is very desirable. W. M. Mercer, Aurora, Ill.

MISSOURI

40 A. improved, close in, \$600; \$300 cash. Terms. Fellers Realty Co., Flemington, Mo.

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

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

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

VERNON COUNTY, MO. At sacrifice, 80 acres prairie; fair impr.; in corn, \$3,000, 1/2 cash, bal. 6%. 195 acres prairie, nice grove, good imp. 40 acres corn, bal. meadow and blue grass pasture, \$10,000; will carry \$5500 at 5%. E. T. Steele, Owner, Nevada, Mo.

FOR SALE. 170 acres in Cass Co., Mo. Well improved, near town; must sell. Write J. E. Tannehill, Garden City, Mo.

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

FOR FARM, ranch or fruit lands in the White River country of the Ozarks write J. W. Blankinship, Hollister, Mo.

Good Cheap Homes

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

Southeast Missouri Lands

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

ILLINOIS

FOR EXCHANGE—A wall improved 1000 acre farm fifty miles south of Chicago, Ill. Price \$150,000.00. G. A. Long, Box 588, Momence, Ill.

ARKANSANS

GOOD LAND, choice timber, \$12.50. Good farms. Fine pasture lands. Little money buys lots land. R. L. Johnson, Alleene, Ark.

FOR SALE 39 a. 1 1/2 miles out, well imp. 7-a. orchard. Bargain, \$3500, 10 a. tract for auto. Foster & Austin, Gravette, Ark.

NEW YORK

158 ACRES, 10 room house, good barn 36x75, 2 hen houses, ice house, milk house; all kinds of fruit. School, 1/4 mile. Everything convenient, milk taken at door. Good home farm, only \$4,000; \$1,000 cash, bal. time. Write for particulars. Good bargain and will please you. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan. John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan. Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa. 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb. C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Combination Sales.

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

Shetland Ponies.

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

Nov. 8—L. Chestnut & Sons, Geneva, Neb. Nov. 10—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb. Nov. 22—Tomson Brothers, Carbondale and Dover, Kan. Nov. 23 and 24—H. C. Lookabaugh, Wagoner, Okla. Dec. 13-14—Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Grand Island, Neb.; Con McCarthy, York, Neb., sale manager.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 18—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 20—Peter Luft, Almena, Kan. Oct. 20—T. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb. Oct. 21—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan. Oct. 25—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb. Oct. 27—Von Forell Bros., Chester, Neb. Oct. 31—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan. Nov. 1—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan. Nov. 2—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan. Nov. 6—A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan. Nov. 11—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb. Nov. 12—Frazer Brothers, Waco, Neb. Nov. 13—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb. Nov. 14—Wm. McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb. Nov. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan. Feb. 28—John Naiman, Alexandria, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Aug. 9—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo. Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 12—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb. Oct. 13—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb. Oct. 18—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 17—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan. Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb. Nov. 2—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan. Jan. 23—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb. Feb. 1—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb. Feb. 2—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Natchigall & Son, Alexandria, Neb. Feb. 8—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan. Feb. 10—W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.

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

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Hugh B. Huls, Oak Hill, Kan., starts his auctioneer card in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Col. Huls has had several years' experience in conducting big farm and stock sales of all kinds. He is a farmer and stock raiser and knows values. He is well liked and is very popular in that section of the country. He can make you money on your next sale. Write him for prices and dates.—Advertisement.

T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kan., is a well known Duroc-Jersey breeder. He had planned to have over 100 spring pigs this spring but because of conditions over which he had no control he fell far below that number. In fact he has just 28 pigs and they are certainly good. Mr. Teagarden is a well known booster for better stock and better farming and is always busy. He can sell you a good boar later on.—Advertisement.

Smith's Good Poland Chinas.

George E. Smith, Agenda, Kan., is a Republic county breeder visited last week. George has about 75 March and April pigs and is not fully decided as to the manner of selling them. He may make a public sale this fall or winter or he may sell privately. Further announcements will be made in the Farmers Mail and Breeze later on. Smith's Long King, by Long King's Best, is a great individual, weighing around a half ton and he is certainly a great sire. An attraction in the herd that Mr. Smith is very proud of is a litter of nine by Big Bob Wonder and out of a Moore's Halvor dam. Keep this herd in mind this fall when you want a herd boar.—Advertisement.

Kemmerer Claims Sale Date.

John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan., has claimed November 2 for his boar and gilt sale which will be held at Mr. Kemmerer's farm as usual. The boars and gilts will be the actual tops of this spring's crop and will prove one of the best offerings of the season. Everything is being properly immunized. Big Bobby Wonder, by Big Bob Wonder, is growing to beat the band. We weighed him last Thursday and he weighed 520 pounds in very ordinary flesh. He has just finished breeding a lot of sows to him for September and October farrow. Most of the spring pigs are by Long King's Best Son, the good 8-year-old boar in service in the herd. The boar sale will be held November 2.—Advertisement.

Cory's Shorthorn Cattle.

E. A. Cory's herd of Shorthorn cattle, on fine farm joining Talmo, Kan., is one of the really important herds in Central

Kansas. It numbers over 100 head and was established by Mr. Cory in the 70's. His two sons, C. E. and T. J., are associated with him in handling the farm and stock. They also breed Poland China hogs and have for years. The breeding and individual merit in both herds is excellent. At the head of the Shorthorn herd is the pure Scotch bull, Red Laddy 353594, got by Captain Archer and the bull that headed Ben Lyne's herd at Oak Hill and from whom Mr. Cory bought him. He is a bull of great merit and a proved sire of great value. Mr. Cory will be pleased to have you visit his herd any time. He is president of the Talmo bank and is located there when not at home.—Advertisement.

Poland Chinas and Holsteins.

A. T. Garman, Courtland, Kan., breeds Poland China hogs and Holstein cattle. The writer visited his herd one day last week. He has an exceptionally fine lot of March and April pigs. In fact they are as good as anything we have seen this season. They were sired by Big Bob, by Jumbo Jr., he by Nebraska Jumbo. Big Bob is a half brother to John Kemmerer's Nebraska Jumbo that he had the misfortune to lose last year. He was 2 years old last March and is a big, massive fellow and is certainly a great breeder as is indicated by the great crop of spring pigs. The dam of Big Bob is Miss Harper, a famous Nebraska sow. A great sow in the herd that is raising a great litter of six boars out of eight farrowed, is Queen's Wonder 2d. The Holstein herd is small but good and is growing. Mr. Garman will start his advertisement again soon in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and will sell the tops of his boars and gilts at private sale. You can write him any time.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

L. Chestnut & Sons, Shorthorn breeders, located at Geneva, Neb., authorize us to claim November 8 as the date for their fall sale. The Chestnuts have one of the good herds of Nebraska, headed by the Cumberland bull, Cumberland Star, by Morning Star. He is a bull of great quality and looks like a 2400 pound bull when mature. He is a splendid breeder and is being crossed on a class of cows that are

COLORADO

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

320 HOMESTEADS

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

FARM LOANS

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

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Hugh B. Huls, Oak Hill, Kan. Selis livestock, Big farm sales; Real Estate. Address as above.

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

FLOYD YOCUM LIVESTOCK and REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER ST. JOHN, KAS.

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

Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$50 per day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses". We register 25 of the best mares in each county and two stallions as foundation stock, mares to weigh about 1,250 and stallions 1800 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons.

W. B. CARPENTER, PRES. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, 618 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

DUROCS \$20



54 extra heavy, 3, 4 and 5-yr.-old registered Percheron stallions ready for heavy stand; 38 growthy 2-year-olds ready for someservice and develop on. 19 Belgian stallions. It is a good idea to come right to the farm where they are grown and buy at first cost. Just above Kansas City. 47 trams daily. Fred Chandler Percheron Ranch, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa

Norton County Breeders Association

SAMUEL TEAFORD, President CARL BEHRENT, Secretary Norton County Fair, August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1916 H. A. JOHNSON, President FRED STROHWIG, Secretary

HEREFORDS—POLANDS Grover Mischief, a grandson of Beau Mischief heads herd. 85 spring pigs. Annual cattle and hog sale in February. C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS 12 top Sept. boars by Panama dam. 100 Spring pigs. Annual boar and gilt sale Oct. 21 at Norton. J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Kansas.

Poland China Pigs March and April farrow for sale. Pairs and trios not related. Ship over B. I. or Mo. Pac. All immunized. Geo. W. Goodman, Lenora, Kan.

Poland Chinas 10 Sept. gilts by Luft's dam. 100 Spring pigs. Annual boar and gilt sale Oct. 20. PETER LUFT, ALMENA, KANSAS.

SHORTHORNS 4 yearling bulls, by Pilot, by the 2700 pound Whitehorse King. Pioneer, a grandson of Avondale and Whitehall Sultan heads our herd. N. S. LEUSZLER & SON, Almema, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

SHETLAND PONIES At low prices to reduce herd Big descriptive catalog 10c. Jno. Dunlap, Williamsport, O.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

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

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

DUROCS—RED POLLS—PERCHERONS

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

ROYAL SCION BRED GILTS

April and May yearling bred gilts, by Gano's Pride and Cherry Scion, and safe in pig to Under Graduate, by Graduate Col. Also a few choice late fall boars. Priced for quick sale. G. C. NORMAN, WINFIELD, KAN.

DUROCS OF SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Spring boars and gilts, from the champions Defender, Superba, Crimson Wonder and Golden Mod. JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

Big Type Herd Boars

20 big, husky yearling and fall boars, by G. M.'s. Crimson Wonder and Good Enuff Chief Col. A choice yearling by Illustrator II and a Golden Model dam at \$50. Herd headed prospect. Order G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Duroc-Jerseys Bred gilts and spring pigs by Grand Champion Tat-A-Walla. SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

Immunized and ready to ship. I have a big crop of pigs and will price pigs early at very reasonable prices. Address F. J. MOSELE, GOFFS, KANSAS

DUROC SPRING PIGS

ready to ship. 30 gilts, bred for September farrow, \$25 and \$30. Also a few tried sows, \$40 to \$50. Stock sold from this herd in 105 counties in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. Write your wants to J. E. WELLER, FAUCETT MO.

Woodell's Durocs

Cowley Wonder by Old Beauty's Model Top, Crimson King by Crimson Wonder IV, Graduate Col. 2nd by Old Graduate Col. heads this herd. Three as head bred boars as well as any herd of Durocs. G. B. Woodell, Winfield, Kan.

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Herd Boars: Golden Model 36th 146175, Crimson McWonder 160983, Constructor 187651. Write your wants. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

WORKMAN RUSSELL KANSAS Duroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells on Approval

The top boars from my 80 March pigs at private sale. Also Sows bred to J's Good E Nuff for Sept. farrow. Write for private catalog just out. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

Everything properly immunized. No public sales. For private sale, gilts open or bred to order for September farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Pairs or trios not related. Weaned May 1st. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS Shipping Point, Downs, Kansas

Duroc boars \$20, sired by Belle The Boy, first prize winner at several state fairs. Duroc gilts bred to farrow this fall, \$25. Baby boars, \$10, sired by Model Top Again, winner at the Hutchinson and Topeka State fairs. Baby gilts, \$20. Any hog not satisfactory can be returned by paying express one way. R. W. BALDWIN, CONWAY, KAN.

Norton County Breeders Association SAMUEL TEAFORD, President CARL BEHRENT, Secretary Norton County Fair, August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1916 H. A. JOHNSON, President FRED STROHWIG, Secretary



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Selection guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Law's Hampshires

Registered Hampshires, nicely bred, all immuned, double treated. Special prices on spring pigs. Selection guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.



CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

IMMUNED O. I. C.'S. Booking orders for March and April pigs; pairs and not skin. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

IMMUNE O. I. C.'s. Pigs in pairs, not skinned; also bred. H. W. HAYNES, GRANVILLE, KANSAS

O. I. C. PIGS Big bone, pure white, Cholera immuned. L. VEY BROS., Meriden, Kans.

L. C. FALL BOARS for sale. Also booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Everything immuned. Registered. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Iver Leaf Herd O. I. Cs. Two-year-old sow, sired by International Boy, bred last of August farrow. Price \$40. January, February March pigs, both sex, not related. Bred right and on right. Satisfactory. R. R. I, MOUND, Mo. guaranteed. C. A. CAREY, VALLEY, KANSAS

Owner's Herd of O. I. C. Swine Being shipped anywhere on approval. Write today for Herd immune. Member of either O. I. C. or C. W. H. HENRY F. FEHNER, Higginville, Mo.

WEINER'S HEAVY BONED O. I. C.'s. Choice bred gilts, boars and spring pigs, descendants of ribbon winners; champions and grand champions. Pairs for sale at all times. Write circular, photograph prices. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI

Kansas Herd of Chester White Or O. I. C. Swine and trios not related. Shipped in light crates and selection guaranteed. Pedigree with each pig. Priced at Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

INTERVIEW POLAND CHINAS Sale: Gilts and tried sows, bred for early fall litters. A few serviceable boars and a fine lot of early spring pigs. Write us. P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

Original Big Spotted Polands!! Sale—90 March pigs for sale now in pairs, trios or 4. Bred by four of the great boars of the breed. Papers every pig. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

Red Gilts—Immune Choice summer gilts bred and ready to ship. They bred to Kansas Giant, a great young boar that is the best of being at least a 1000 pound hog. These gilts will you money. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KAN.

Spotted Poland Chinas weeks old boar pigs at cut price, also a year boar. Let me describe them to you. Address L. F. SMITH, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

Ship On Approval Choice Poland China pigs ready to ship—can furnish and gilts not related. A few serviceable boars and fall gilts bred or open. The best of big type breeding. Farmers prices. Ed. Sheehy, Hume, Missouri

Poland China Gilts to your order. Also two good fall boars for sale. Write. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

et. Boars and Bred Gilts All Immune 10 Oct. boars, priced less than half their value to move them quick. Big, heavy fellows. 20 October gilts, bred and open. You can't beat them as brood sow prospects. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. (Dickinson County)

Faulkner's Famous Spotted Polands Big Bones, Big Hams, Big Spots original kind, oldest and largest herd earth. Ask for midsummer (Aug. 9) sale catalog. Recorded in recognized records. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.

Big Type Polands! Herd headed by the 1020 pound Big Hadley, Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson, Mo. Fall boars by Big Hadley Jr. and Orphan by Orphan Big Gun that was 1st in Oklahoma Futurity, 1915. We are booking orders for spring pigs out our best herd and show sows. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

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

his equal for size and quality. The Chestnut herd was started with a Bates foundation about 15 years ago and since that time Scotch topped bulls of great merit have been used, the last three have been straight Scotch. Roy Loghry of Geneva is putting in a few head.—Advertisement.

Briggs & Sons Make Sale Date.

George Briggs & Sons, the Nebraska Duroc-Jersey breeders of Illustrator 2d fame, call our attention to the fact that their annual bred sow sale will be held this year on January 22. Briggs and Sons have their usual fine lot of spring pigs, a big per cent of them sired by the great boar Illustrator 2d and his sons.—Advertisement.

Frazer Brothers' Polands.

Frazer Brothers, the successful Poland China breeders of Waco, Neb., are making ready for the state fairs with some extra fine fall herds. They have about 70 mighty good spring pigs sired by Long Wonder, Timm's Image and Big Jumbo, three of as good breeding boars as can be found in any Nebraska herd. Frazer Brothers will hold their annual bred sow sale February 6.—Advertisement.

Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Fall Sale.

The Nebraska Shorthorn breeders' association announces a two days' sale at Grand Island, Neb. The dates selected are December 13-14 and cattle are now being consigned. Con McCarthy of York, Neb., has been selected by the association as sale manager and a complete set of rules and plans has been formulated by Mr. McCarthy. These rules are in blank form and will be sent upon application to anyone asking for them. One hundred and twenty head will be sold in the two days and breeders that think of putting in cattle should write at once to Mr. McCarthy at York, Neb., R. F. D. 5, and receive application blank that gives all information.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

This is the season of the year when most auctioneers are taking an enforced vacation. However this is not the case with Col. R. L. Harriman of Buncheon, Mo. The breeders just won't let him off. The Short-horn breeders are keeping him busy these days with sales first in one corner of the state and then another and even the Texas and Oklahoma breeders insist on his services. If you are planning on a sale and want to make a success of it you must have a good auctioneer, and in order to get a top notcher like Col. Harriman you must have your date reserved considerably in advance.—Advertisement.

Fred Chandler's Percherons.

A visit to the Chandler farm at Charlton, Ia., finds the pastures well stocked with young Percherons, both stallions and fillies. In all about 100 head, including yearlings, 2-year-olds and older stock and representing Percherons, Belgians and Shires. At the head of this breeding herd are three really high class horses. One will go a long way before finding three better horses in any one herd. Practically all of these animals show good clean legs and good eyes. Practically all of the young stock are on timothy and clover pasture and are just in good growing, breeding condition. Mr. Chandler says that he does not keep his horses over fat but in their working clothes and that he sells them at farmer prices. If interested in Percherons write Mr. Chandler, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

Helendale Farm Guernseys.

One of the best herds of Guernseys in America from the standpoint of production is maintained at Helendale Farm, Athens, Wis. The herd was established in 1896, and is under the special direction of A. C. Reibrock, 700 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis. The Yeksa and Lily's Bonny Boy-Materna are the principal families represented in the herd. These two families have been combined with a constant view to the highest possible production. Some 90 cows at an average age of 4 years have made official register records of about 500 pounds of butterfat. The herd was never shown but once. This was at the Chicago Dairy show in 1907, at which time this herd won the following prizes: Grand champion on bull, first prize age cow, first prize get of sire, second prize produce of cow, first prize exhibitor's herd, special trophy of American Guernsey Cattle Club, trophy for premium champion exhibitor and trophy for premium champion breeder. The card announcement of this firm appears regularly in the dairy section of Farmers Mail and Breeze in which high class young bulls are offered. Probably the get of no other dairy bred bulls show a greater mark of improvement when crossed with grade cows than do the get of the Guernsey bull. Every community where a high class Guernsey bull has been used is noted for an exceptionally good lot of milk cows. If interested in Guernsey bulls write Helendale Farms, Athens, Wis., or A. C. Reibrock, 700 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis., and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

The National Manufacturing Company, 202 National Building, Kansas City, Mo., had a very interesting advertisement in the issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for June 17 on page 24. It is entirely feasible to have an inexpensive, sanitary indoor toilet in the house. The National Manufacturing Company makes such a toilet and its advantages need not be emphasized. They are self-evident. You can get one on a 30 days' free trial. The company wants agents in every community. Agents for this sanitary toilet can earn money. We suggest writing for complete printed information to address given.—Advertisement.

Do You Know Flexoid?

"Flexoid" is the name of the waterproof canvas made by the Bemis Brothers Bag Company, Department J. St. Louis, Mo. There are few better investments than a good canvas for the protection of hay or grain in the stack or of machinery. Flexoid does the business. It is good for scores of purposes besides those just named. It lasts. It will save you money and give you satisfaction all the time. Write for a free sample and descriptive booklet to the address given. Flexoid is advertised in this paper.—Advertisement.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

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

Meadow Brook Berkshires 500 to 1000 Head

always on hand. Our sows are the best we can get of all the leading families. We keep 6 to 8 of the best herd boars we can produce or buy. All immune and nothing except good breeding animals shipped. Write your wants today.

E. D. King, Burlington, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

Pleasant View Stock Farm Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (Flatcreek Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls for fall and winter trade. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th, 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Two Registered Hereford Bulls for sale. One 4 years old (wt. 1950) and one 2 years old. Also some good Percheron stud colts. Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

Buy Your Herd Bulls From Us We have big strong, robust fellows brimming over with type and beauty. We have cows that give 1200 to 1600 lbs. of milk per month. As high as 81 lbs. fat on official test. J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS

HIGH CLASS REGISTERED - JERSEY BULLS From one to 18 months old sired by such bulls as Financial Countess Lad, Gold Mont's Interest and Noble's Raleigh 9th, and out of extra high producing cows. I am pricing these bulls at less than half price for the next 60 days. E. W. MOCK, 1st and Sunflower, Coffeyville, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEY Pure Bred Bulls Bred up your Herd.

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

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

Several choice males for sale.

Overland Guernsey Farm C. F. Holmes, Owner Overland Park, Kansas 8 miles south of K. C. on the "Strang Line"

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

BULL CALVES from cows with official butter and milk records. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES 10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked. \$20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITEWATER, WS.

Holstein Heifers to Freshen Soon One yearling bull, one eight months and one three. All registered. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

Reg. Holstein Bulls Two that are eight months old and one four months. Correspondence and inspection of herd invited. David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Jackson Co., Kansas

Iowa De Cola Walker Heads Herd besides having some fine record sisters on his sire's side; has an \$12.25 lbs. of 80% butter record dam and his dam has two sisters with 315.2 lbs. and 304.2 lbs. made as senior three year and Tredice Farm, Route 3, Kingman, Kan.

Montgomery County Holstein Friesian Association Young stock for sale. T. M. EWING, Sec., Independence, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CALVES High grade Holstein calves either sex 3 to 4 weeks old from good milking strain of grade Holstein cows \$20 each. We pay the express. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

CANARY BUTTER BOY KING Conceded the best Holstein Bull in Kansas. Two extra choice young bulls, sired by him and out of A. R. O. cows. Write for prices. MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS



HOLSTEIN Cows and Heifers

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

J. H. Lee, V. Pres. of Harveyville State Bank; E. W. Lee at Farm; Dr. J. W. Cook, Expert Judge of the Dairy Cow 200 HEAD THIRTY DAY SALE 200 HEAD HOLSTEINS 200 HEAD

On account of shortage of pasture we will make very special prices on Holstein cows, heifers and bulls, including 40 cows, fresh and to be fresh within 30 days; 100 heifers, fresh between August 1 and October 1; 15 long yearling heifers fresh this winter and next spring, and bulls of all ages; also high grade calves from our best dairy cows, either sex, 1 to 4 weeks old, delivered to any express office in Kansas \$25.00. Don't wait to write. Bring your dairy expert along, it makes it easier to sell. Let us hear from you by phone, wire or letter. LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS



TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

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

Clyde Girod, At the Farm. F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank. Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.



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

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas





PICTURE No. 17



PICTURE No. 32



PICTURE No. 4

**Below We Show You**  
A Page From the Catalog and  
a Page From the Reply Book

Really these books are as large as story books, but the illustration below of the pages from these books in reduced size will show you what the books look like and how easy it is to find a title to fit a picture.

- 1—You look at a picture (this is just a sample one).
- 2—You go through the Catalog and pick out a fitting title to the picture.
- 3—You write your answer down in the Reply Book.



There's fun in this game and profit, too. You can pick out titles to pictures as well as anyone, so you start now.

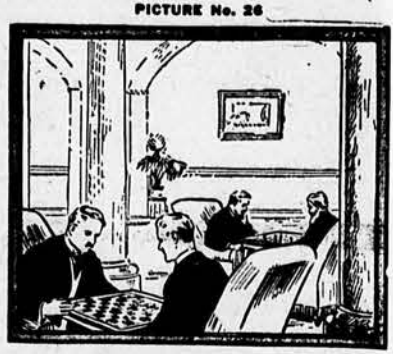
**We Will Send You Free the Rules** showing how everyone can enter and play the Picturegame without any expense, also a handsome illustrated announcement telling all about it, but you should accept our wonderful special offer now, get the Complete Picturegame Outfit quickly and play the game.

**PICTUREGAME EDITOR**  
Copper Publications  
Topeka, Kansas

**Begin Playing Capper's \$5000 Cash Home Picturegame**

**Today—Delay No Longer**

Your Last Chance to Play This Game Is Rapidly Coming



PICTURE No. 26

You'll have to hurry if you intend to play this entertaining, easy, home game, and win your share of the \$5,000.00 in cash. You cannot enter this game after July 31st, but you will have plenty of time to find the best titles to the pictures as you have until September 12th to submit your set of answers. This is all the time you need, but you must start now in order to properly go over the pictures and find the best titles to them. **SO ORDER YOUR PICTUREGAME OUTFIT TODAY WITHOUT FAIL.**

32 pictures comprise the Picturegame, and all you have to do is to find suitable titles for them. The pictures represent titles of books, but you do not have to know one single book title, as there has been compiled a special list of Book Titles (called the Catalog) alphabetically arranged, and which contains all the book titles you can use. You simply get the pictures and then go through this Catalog of Titles and pick out the best titles to the pictures. Surely you can do this simple thing, and think of winning the first prize of \$1,500 in cash, or some other part of the \$5,000 Cash. **Stir yourself—get busy—act today—enter and play this easy home picturegame now.**

**See the Big List of Cash Prizes Listed Below—**

**Surely You Will Play a Game For One of Them—Every Man, Woman, Boy and Girl Start Now**

- First Prize ..... \$1,500 cash
- Second Prize ..... \$750 cash
- Third Prize ..... \$500 cash
- Fourth Prize ..... \$250 cash
- Fifth Prize ..... \$125 cash
- Sixth Prize ..... \$100 cash
- Seventh Prize ..... \$75 cash
- Eighth Prize ..... \$50 cash
- 9th to 18th . . . \$25 each in Cash
- 19th to 43d . . . \$10 each in Cash
- 44th to 503d. \$2.50 each in Cash

**\$5,000.00 in Cash**

Is the Total Prize List—Get Your Share  
Full prizes will be paid all final tying contestants.

**\$1,500 in cash is the first prize** and there is no reason on earth why it should not be yours. We know that you can go through a list of titles and pick out the best ones to fit 32 simple pictures. Every member of the family can play the game. You should start now and delay no longer. On this page you will find some of the pictures themselves, of course we had to reduce them on account of lack of space, the regular pictures are nearly three times larger, but these small pictures will give you an idea of what the pictures look like, and if you had a list of titles before you, it shouldn't take you very long to find the best titles to them. There's fun and profit in this game. **YOU START IN THIS GAME TODAY AND GO AFTER THE \$1,500 CASH, FIRST PRIZE, OR SOME ONE OF THE OTHER BIG CASH PRIZES. DON'T DELAY. START TODAY.**

**Each Contestant in This Picturegame**

is allowed to submit three different sets of answers. Contestant can submit them in his own name or in the name of his family. Therefore you should take advantage of this opportunity to better your chances of winning a big cash prize. Extra Picturegame Outfits can be secured from us by sending \$1 to pay for a subscription which you can send to a relative or friend.

**Noted Men Will Be the Judges**

in this picturegame, and see that the prizes are awarded fairly and in strict accordance with the Rules. The Judges are F. D. Coburn, Formerly Kansas State Secretary of Agriculture; W. E. Connelley, Secretary Kansas State Historical Society; W. D. Ross, Kansas State Superintendent of Public Instruction. So you can start to play the game now and know that you have just as good a chance to win as anyone. **BEGIN NOW. SEND IN YOUR ORDER TODAY.**

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We will give you free the complete Picturegame Outfit consisting of—

- Picture Pamphlet, containing the 32 pictures.
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If you will send us \$1.00 to pay for a one year's subscription to The Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you are at present a subscriber, your subscription will be extended, or you can send it to a relative or friend.

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