

Thirty-Two Pages

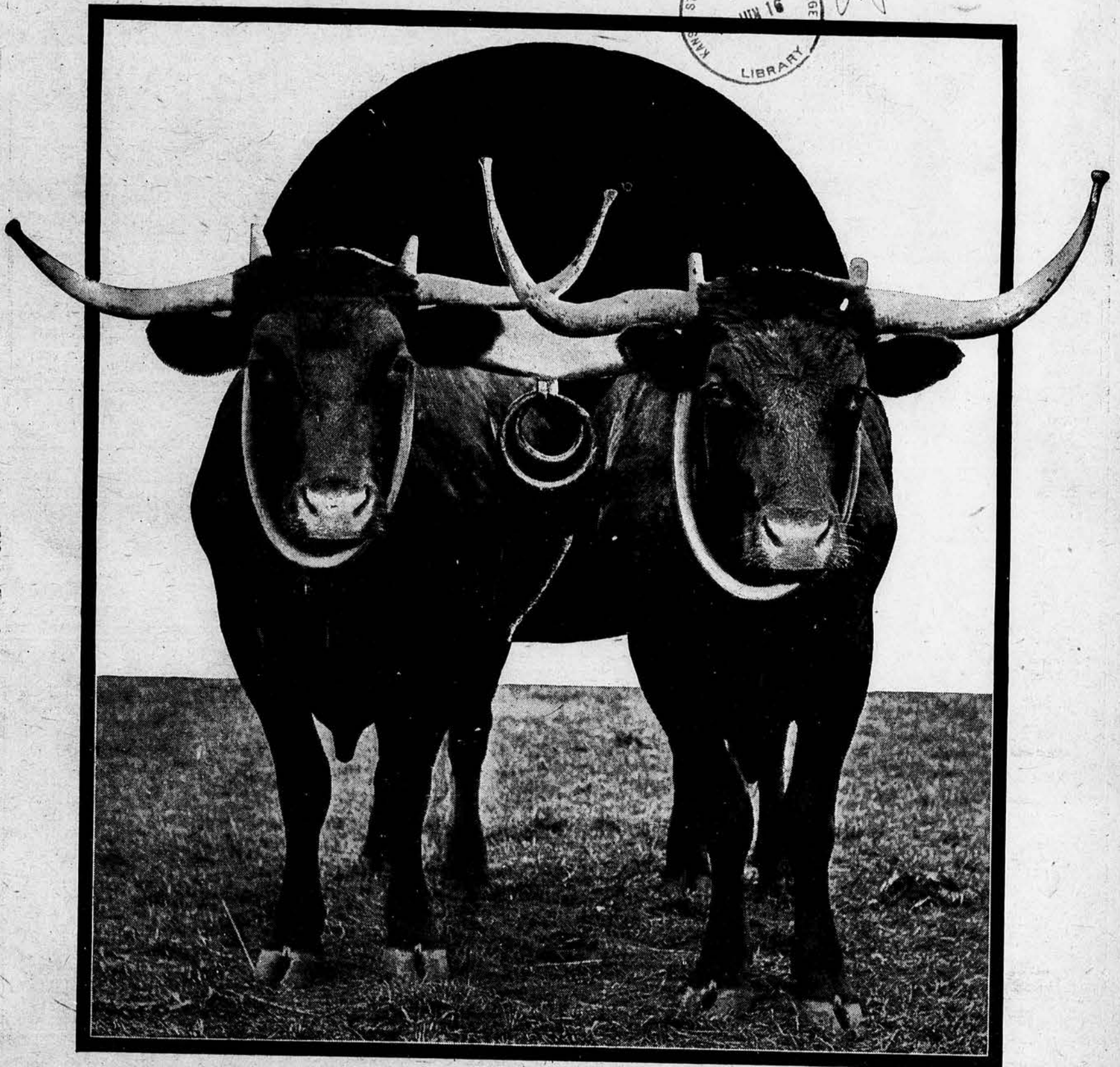
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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 46

June 17, 1916

No. 25



Silver's "Ohio"

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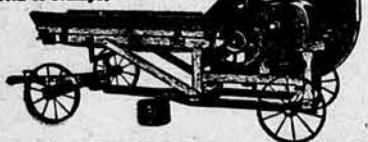
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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LEBRIGO.

Hot Weather Precautions.

Are we going to have a hot summer? Better absorb a little knowledge of how to protect yourself, anyway, for hot summers make a wonderful difference in the death list. For example, in 1913 the registrar of vital statistics reported that 70 citizens of Kansas died from "effects of heat," tho in the cool weather of 1915 that death roll dropped to three! The probability is that even the three might have been spared by exercising good judgment, but the average citizen has only hazy ideas to influence his judgment about sunstroke, heat prostration, atmospheric pyrexia, or in common parlance "gettin' overheat."

There is quite a difference between sunstroke and heat exhaustion. The latter may occur without any exposure to the sun, while working in a hayloft or grain elevator, for instance, and it has very different symptoms, necessarily calling for different treatment.

Sunstroke or heatstroke is induced by exposure to the direct rays of the sun. It may come on very quickly and cause instant death. Usually it is preceded by weakness and dizziness with a sense of oppression. This is a signal to quit work and seek rest in a cool place. If the condition goes on it is soon followed by unconsciousness. The breathing is rapid and labored, the pulse weak and irregular, the body temperature may climb to even 110 degrees. When you reflect that a temperature of 106 is about the extreme limit of safety you will appreciate the significance of this. The face is red, and the skin is very hot and dry. Convulsions may occur.

Heat exhaustion has quite different symptoms. It is a state of general collapse. Instead of the skin's being hot and dry it is pale, moist and cool. The temperature is below normal, the pulse is rapid and weak, the mind is dazed rather than unconscious.

Here are the principal things you can do to help: in sunstroke, with its stupor and hot, dry skin, place your patient in the shade, remove any tight clothing, raise the head a little, and apply cold water or ice to head and spine until the congestion is relieved. If the patient revives readily he may be left in a comfortable position until well rested and then be carried home. If the stupor continues get help to carry him to shelter and then summon a physician.

In heat exhaustion, with its moist, livid skin and general collapse, have your patient lie down with the head low. Chafe the extremities, dry the skin by brisk rubbing, give moderate stimulants or hot drinks if the patient is able to swallow, and keep him at absolute rest until good, general circulation is established.

But the best way to treat heat exhaustion is to prevent it. A strong, healthy man may work without fear of the heat, in the hottest weather, but on days of high temperature and great humidity he should moderate his work and watch for any sign of exhaustion. A man in chronic ill health, one suffering from an acute ailment—even if only a cold or attack of indigestion—or one not fully recovered from a recent illness, goes into real danger in attempting hard work exposed to excessive heat and especially when the heat is accompanied by humidity. A man with any degree of fever has no business working at any time—hot, cold or indifferent.

Heat exhaustion usually gives some warning. Perspiration is checked, for one thing. Every farmer knows that when his horse stops sweating it is time to take the harness off and get busy with him. But let me suggest that in your own case you do not wait until this stage. There are earlier symptoms—your vision is uncertain, perhaps black spots dance before your eyes, you feel dizzy and may stagger. This ought to be warning enough.

It is good farming sense to pay especial attention to these matters in sultry, oppressive weather. Slack up in the work a little, moderate the diet, make it light and easily digested, take a little rest after meals, and while you may drink freely of water beware of drinks that are iced and those containing alcohol.

I teach school in Morris county. We believe in having the very best of everything for our children, but we like to know why one thing is better than another. I have always read that the student should have

a good light coming over the left shoulder. Please tell me why this is important.

TEACHER.

It is important because we teach our children to use the right hand in writing. So far as reading is concerned it makes no difference whether the light comes over the right shoulder or the left, but in writing light from the right is shadowed by the hand. The important thing is to have a good light coming in such a way that it shall not reflect back into the eyes of the child and shall meet no obstacle in transmission.

When my baby was born the doctor wanted to drop some antiseptic into his eyes but I would not let him. He said the law required him to do it. Do we have any such law in Kansas? My baby's eyes are all right, and I didn't want any interference.

KANSAS MOTHER.

There is no law in the state of Kansas to make doctors attending at the birth of children put prophylactic drops in the eyes of the babies, but they are requested to do so by the state board of health. In some states there is a law and a penalty for omission. I can understand your prejudice, but I believe you will withdraw it when you understand the situation. It is unfortunately true that some of our modern diseases make it possible that in the passage thru the birth canal the baby's eyes may be infected in such a way as to cause blindness. Investigation has shown that most of the persons supposed to have been born blind really were born with good vision but became blind from this disease. The doctor is asked to flush the eyes with a solution which is perfectly safe to use, and yet destroys the germs of the disease before it has time to develop. It is impossible to pick and choose the babies to be treated, for the mother who conveys the infection may not know herself that she is affected and may not have enough symptoms to attract the doctor's attention. The only way is to treat all babies alike. You should be willing to yield your prejudice, if not for the sake of your own baby who is so fortunate as to have a perfectly healthy mother, then for the sake of the many other little ones who are not so protected.

We have a case of pellagra in our neighborhood. I should like to know if the disease is contagious.

F. M. L.

The cause of pellagra still is a mystery and we cannot say positively that it is not contagious. Observations made by the U. S. Public Health Service officials lead them to think that it is not. They believe it to be a disease of nutrition due to improperly balanced diet.

What do you think of skin grafting? I have a relative who is badly burned on both arms, and the doctor wants to have skin grafting done.

LEWIS S.

In severe burns skin grafting is the best graft that grows. The great trouble with the healing of tissue that has been burned is the tendency to contractions. The tissue will draw up, sometimes in spite of splints. A good application of skin grafts gives the burned parts a covering and checks this tendency to contraction; furthermore it greatly hastens the process of healing, and when the healing is accomplished the patient is spared much of the annoying itching which so often follows a severe burn. It is useless to have it done until the burn is 10 days or 2 weeks old, because the dead tissue must slough away and leave a good granulating surface before the grafts will stick. Properly done, it is a very beneficent operation and will give your relative a much better chance for a useful arm.

Are We Appreciated? Yes!

Your letter of encouragement was received this morning for which I thank you very much, as it gives me a new lease of life, more strength to stand the operation when it is to be performed on me. Thank you again for that cheerful letter.

M. B.

We print this merely to show that our folks will come back quite a distance to say "Thank you."

Poison for the 'Hoppers

What is a good poison to use in killing grasshoppers in a corn field?

R. E.

A good poison bran mash is made of 1/2 pound powdered lead arsenate or 1/2 pound of Paris green mixed with 10 pounds of wheat bran. Add 2 gallons of water into which the pulp of 2 oranges or 2 lemons has been mixed, with a quart of molasses or sirup. This amount of mash is sufficient for sowing broadcast over 2 or 3 acres of the field to be protected.

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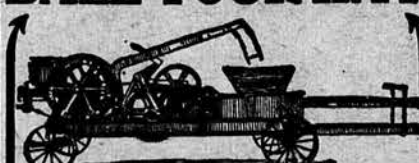
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Staging a Local Fair

Great Progress Can be Made in Developing the County Expositions in Kansas

By G. E. THOMPSON

COUNTY fairs are developing rapidly in Kansas. They are taking an increasingly important place every year in the progress of farming in this state. Considerable additional progress is needed, however, and it can be obtained if all the local forces get behind the fair to boost it properly.

County, district, township or local fairs are distinctly different from state fairs inasmuch as they provide for the many who are interested in their home communities, while state fairs serve comparatively few from each individual community. The state fair also brings together breeders and producers who are already expert in their lines, while the purpose of the local fair is educational and inspirational to the great majority who are not experts but who have products to show which are worthy of competition. The work of all local fairs, be they county, district, township or community fairs, should be primarily educational and inspirational.

The real work of organizing and handling a local fair comes before the day of the big parade. To be successful, this work must be done by responsible men. The man appointed as field manager simply because he is considered a good fellow or is popular is more of a hindrance than a help, but if a group of substantial farmers and business men of the locality will serve as directors and choose someone to manage the fair who not only knows something of the fair business, but who also is willing to put time and energy into it, success is practically assured. Systematic advertising among the producers of the locality must be carried on for weeks and even months before the opening of the fair. The small producers as well as the larger ones must be interested.

Premium lists must be worked out that are suitable to local conditions and funds sufficient to cover these premiums must be provided. The classification of the entries is perhaps second to no other one thing in encouraging success. A large number of premiums in each class rather than one or two premiums carrying a large amount of cash are to be preferred. One of the big mistakes that has been made in our local fairs is that the fairs have resulted largely in a donation party simply because only one or two premiums were offered in a class

and farmers feeling that they had no chance to win first or second, refused to enter when eight or ten times as many entries would have been made if there had been five or six premiums provided rather than one or two, even tho the same amount of money were used.

It is human nature to like to win. It is human nature to cherish and keep the premium won. If you will visit the homes of most of the men who have exhibited livestock or other produce at fairs, you will nearly always find on display in some conspicuous place the ribbons which were won. Anyone except a professional exhibitor cares more for this ribbon than he does for a cash premium, and the local fair is not held to encourage the professional exhibitors.

Particularly in the smaller fairs, home production of market animals and market grains and vegetables should be encouraged rather than the production of extremely fancy grades of livestock or field crops. With the smaller fair, more interest will be secured and more good will be accomplished if in the horse



Boys Take a Big Interest in the Local Fair; They Get an Appreciation of a Better Agriculture from a Study of the Exhibits.

class will be needed of the two best teams of farm mules, one of 2200 pounds or over, and the other under 2200 pounds.

There are very few farm communities where there are sufficient stallions in a neighborhood to warrant offering prem-

in judging to the boys and girls. At the time of the local fair a judge from the agricultural college secured especially for the purpose can act as judge of the contest and the same official can very well act as judge of the fair. The premium in a contest of this nature can be made a trip to the farm and home week held at the agricultural college at Manhattan every winter or some other trip such as to the Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City. There should be at least two such premiums given, one to the boy who makes the best record in judging all kinds of livestock, and one to the girl who makes the best record.

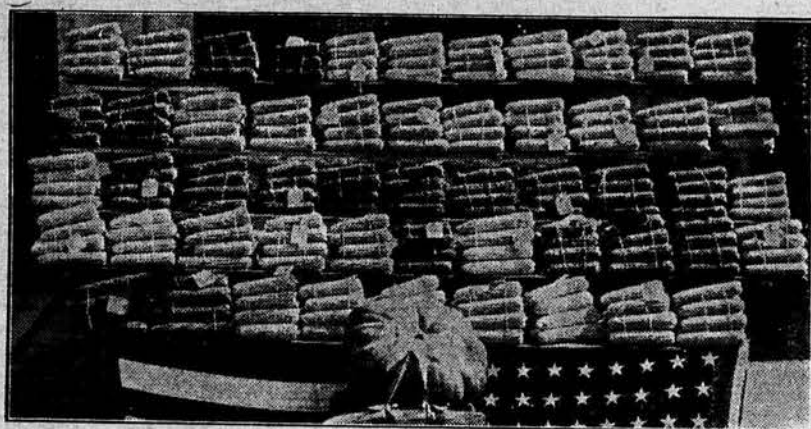
In one locality in the state where such contests have been held for several years a certain 14-year-old boy is well known as a good judge of livestock and grain. This boy has attended the last four farm and home weeks held at Manhattan and for the last three years has been a winner in the local contests. Contests in judging corn or apples also may be staged at these fairs to increase the interest and to swell the attendance.

One of the best ways to make a fair successful is to get the interest of the schools. This was well shown in Jewell county last year where 14 so-called farm, school and home festivals were held in as many communities in the county. These were under the auspices of the farm bureau and the county agent. At these festivals the schools were urged to compete against each other in exhibits of corn, grains of all kinds, and in garden and orchard products. The exhibits were equal to many at county fairs.

The rivalry between the various schools in these exhibits was great and much enthusiasm and keen interest was aroused. In addition stock judging contests such as already have been described were held. When it came time to hold the annual farm, school and home festival at the county seat, the interest and enthusiasm were universal thruout the county as winners in local contests were here represented in large numbers, and in one day there was an attendance of approximately 8,000 persons at the festival at Mankato. This festival or fair was so successful that this year the farmers are planning even a greater fair.

The fair managers who expect to be successful in staging a great fair should endeavor to get the co-operation of every farmers' organization. All of these organizations usually are glad to co-operate

(Continued on Page 20.)



The Corn Exhibit at the County Fair at Lyndon Last Fall; Note the Excellent Quality and Good Arrangement of This Display.

classes, for instance, the classes are limited to a class for draft colts, giving at least six different premiums; two classes for the best farm teams, one class for teams having weights of 2800 pounds or more; the other under 2800 pounds—vary the weights according to the locality. In some sections of the state, a third

iums for the best individuals within a certain breed. It is unfair to the breeds as well as to the stallion owners to offer premiums simply for the best individual when possibly three or a half-dozen different breeds are competing against one another. A more satisfactory plan is to offer a definite, stipulated amount to every stallion owner who will exhibit, show and parade a purebred, sound stallion. This method does away with the unfair competition between breeds, allows every stallion owner an equal chance to show his horse and insures the hearty co-operation of all stallion owners in working for the success of the colt show. A certificate of soundness signed by a licensed veterinarian and a certificate of registry should accompany the entry.

In order to work up a good interest in local fairs, it is necessary that work be started months before the fair begins. One of the most valuable parts of such a fair is the livestock judging contests between the boys and girls. If such is to take place, local contests should be held in the various school districts and neighborhoods beginning several months before the fair. In counties where there are agricultural agents, the agents can assist in staging these local contests, can act as judges, and can give instructions



Dairy Cows are a Winning Feature at Most County Fairs in Kansas, and They Get Plenty of Attention from the Crowds.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

Does Age Bring Wisdom?

This is written in a spirit of meekness and gastronomic contrition. I was invited to attend a picnic last week out in Rooks county, and make a few remarks. As to the speech, I shall say little. It probably was not much worse and not much better than my speeches generally are; but my confession is in regard to my appetite.

The women out there are bully cooks. Now, that is nothing unusual out here in Kansas. The food those women provided for this picnic was up to the best traditions of Kansas cookery. No doubt of it. But a baldheaded rooster of 60 summers and a like number of winters ought to have more sense it seems to me than to overload his interior just because the food tastes good and the preparers of it insist on offering it to him.

We do not seem to gather much sense as we grow older. We overeat and pay the penalty, but after our stomachs get back into normal condition we do the same thing again. Rooks county generally is called one of the Western Kansas counties. Perhaps there is an impression among the people of the effete East that the people out there are hard up. Well, if they are, that picnic did not indicate it. There were, perhaps, a thousand persons gathered out there in that little grove, and at least 90 per cent of them went there in automobiles.

I took supper at a farm house 10 miles from the nearest town, a home fitted up with all modern conveniences, a better house in every respect than the houses of nine-tenths of the well-to-do dwellers in the cities and towns.

The country out there would be better off if it had a good, soaking rain, but even without it the wheat will be a fair crop and if a rain comes within two or three weeks the corn will go into July in fine condition. The farmers are putting up their alfalfa hay and it never went into the stack in finer condition. Among the farmers in Western Kansas one will not hear one-tenth part of the complaining he can hear among the farmers in Eastern Kansas. The truth is that I talked to a great many farmers out there and heard no grumbling. Western Kansas is peopled with a very progressive, intelligent and generally prosperous lot. They are people who do a lot of thinking for themselves. They are not carried away by political hysteria or carefully worked up propaganda intended to play upon their fears. They are sensible, law abiding, and possessed of a poise not often found. They will listen with respectful attention to an address by the President of the United States, but they do not take what he says for the last word in political wisdom just because it was spoken by the chief magistrate of the nation. They do their own thinking to a greater extent, in my humble opinion, than the people of any other part of the United States. They are hospitable without slopping over, and calm without being dull. However, I wish that I had had sense enough not to eat too much of their good cookery.

Political Conventions

One, perhaps some persons will say two, great political conventions were held last week and another may be over before this reaches its readers. I will say frankly that the Republican convention at Chicago did better than I had expected. It nominated the strongest candidate, in my opinion, it could have nominated and the platform is better than I had hoped.

While it is tinged as might have been expected, with the military preparedness hysteria which seems to have affected the minds of the majority of the people of the United States, it is far from being so radical as I had feared. It does not try to commit the party or the nation to a policy of vast standing armies and at least leaves open the question as to how far we must go in that direction. It also does put in a rather strong declaration in favor of an international agreement which will insure peace. It should have gone further and declared in favor of general disarmament which is the only way in which permanent peace can be attained. There seems to be less of political bunc in the platform than is usual. There are rather more progressive planks in it than might have been expected. It declares for a tariff commission and for civil service. The plank on woman suffrage reads as if it was intended to suit both sides, but is a stronger declaration at that

than ever before got into a national Republican platform.

Justice Hughes is the son of a Baptist minister. He is of Welch ancestry and is conceded to be a man not only of great ability, but of exceptional independence. The principal objection made to him by the politicians when he was governor of New York, was that he paid little attention to their wishes and without consulting them went on doing as he pleased. His personal integrity has never been questioned nor his independence of opinion. That Hughes will come nearer uniting the various elements of the Republican party than any other man who could have been nominated is reasonably certain.

Futility of the Yell

In the Progressive convention at Chicago, last week, there were several demonstrations. At the mention of Roosevelt's name supposedly sane men got up and yelled and cavorted and marched about the hall for one hour and 40 minutes; then covered with pride and perspiration they sat down. This demonstration business has become a regular feature of every national convention. I witnessed one such demonstration which I think was about the first of its kind. This was at the Kansas City Democratic convention when William J. Bryan was nominated the second time. The demonstration began on the reading of the anti-imperialism plank which was to be the key note of that campaign. That demonstration lasted more than an hour. It was perfectly evident even then that the long continued howling and applause was almost entirely artificial. No man who is in possession of a reasonable degree of sanity can spontaneously howl and applaud for an hour. In order to keep up such a demonstration for that length of time there is need for hired howlers, just as in the olden time there were hired mourners who mourned for so much a mourn.

Since the Kansas City convention the demonstration business has grown, each convention trying to howl a few minutes longer than any other convention ever howled before. It is possible that the men who work up these demonstrations believe that they will have considerable effect on the sentiment of the country. There is nothing, however, in past experience to show that they do. Anti-imperialism fell flat when it was brought before the voters of the country. At Denver, in 1908, when Mr. Bryan was nominated for the third time as the Democratic standard-bearer, my recollection is that there was a longer demonstration, a trifle more insane in its general characteristics than any demonstration that had preceded it at any other national convention. But Mr. Bryan was not elected. Long before the election the voters had forgotten about that demonstration, if they ever were moved by it, and as usual Mr. Bryan went down to defeat. Of course it is the great American privilege of citizens of this glorious republic to make fools of themselves if they so desire. There is no particular harm so far as I know in their getting together and dancing around and howling like a lot of savages from Borneo, but it seems rather strange that ordinarily sensible men will do that, or that they can delude themselves into believing that such a demonstration has any effect on the vote of the country.

Roosevelt out of It

The Progressive party convention which met at Chicago at the same time as the Republican convention, nominated Colonel Roosevelt who promptly declined the nomination. It is true that in his message of declination Colonel Roosevelt did not say that he would permanently and irrevocably decline, but that was evidently put in in order to save his own face and let his followers down easy. Colonel Roosevelt will not be the Progressive party candidate; that much is certain. In fact it was certain after permitting his name to go before the Republican convention as a candidate that he would not consent to be the candidate of the third party. Colonel Roosevelt is no doubt a brave man. He has frequently and frankly acknowledged that he is, but he is not the sort of man who hankers to lead a forlorn hope politically. He knows perfectly well that after permitting his name to go before the Republican convention as a candidate and after the nomination of Hughes, if he should then run as a third party candidate he would stand fourth or pos-

sibly fifth in the number of votes he would get at the general election. He would get fewer votes than the Socialist candidate and possibly fewer than the Prohibition candidate for the presidency. He, of course, knew this all the time, and the more intelligent of his supporters must have known it. The Progressive convention, so far as Roosevelt was concerned and so far as his leading supporters were concerned, certainly appeared like an attempt to bluff the Republican convention into nominating him. The Roosevelt convention was imposing in numbers and noise. The evident purpose was to convince the delegates to the Republican convention that there was an overwhelming, popular sentiment for the colonel. There never was a moment however, during that convention, made up of whooping and perspiring admirers of the ex-President, when he intended to run as a third party candidate unless he was also the candidate of the Republican party. It would seem that the action of Colonel Roosevelt will leave his ardent supporters out on a limb after their earnest and vociferous declarations that it was either Teddy or nobody.

The Passing of a Party

Whatever the national committee of the Progressive party may do about filling the place declined by Colonel Roosevelt is not material now. The party as a political organization is dead. Roosevelt has known it for some time, whether his enthusiastic followers knew it or not. There never was a moment when Colonel Roosevelt intended to accept the nomination as a third party candidate. He did intend, however, to use the organization if possible to force the Republican party to nominate him. Failing in that he never intended to run as a third party candidate no matter who was nominated. If Root had been nominated instead of Hughes Colonel Roosevelt would have supported him more cordially than he will support Hughes.

The rise of the Progressive party was one of the most remarkable incidents in American political history and its collapse one of the most pathetic. There were men in the organization, without a doubt, who were actuated by ulterior and unworthy motives, but the masses of those who made up the party thought they saw the dawning of a new political day. They believed that here was the new party inspired by high ideals into which would be gathered the radicals and progressives of all parties and that these joined in battle with the reactionary elements of both old parties would finally win a great victory. The trouble with the organization was that it was built around the personality of one man and that man actuated in his course largely by personal disappointment, and a desire to punish his political enemies.

At the dictation of Roosevelt the convention, made up of his devoted followers at Chicago, forsook the original high and humanitarian ideals which had originally brought them together to form a new party and consented to make a platform dictated wholly by their idol. In that platform the humanitarian ideas so prominent in the Progressive platform of four years ago are given scant consideration while the predominant feature is militarism of the most extreme type ever advocated in this country. As one reads the platform, dictated or at least inspired by Roosevelt, he can almost hear the clanking of sabers and the roll of musketry. He can, in imagination, see the marshaling of armies and the sharp, imperative commands of drill masters. At the command of Roosevelt this gathering of enthusiasts forsook humanitarianism for militarism and attempted to commit this nation to the doctrine of universal military service. And the strange and sad thing is that they apparently did not see the inconsistency of their action, nor did they discover apparently until it was too late, that they were being used by an ambitious man to further his personal ambition.

Victor Murdock of Kansas is reported to have said in his last despairing speech at Chicago, that the mistake was made when the Progressive convention failed to nominate Roosevelt in the beginning and not have any dealings with the Republican convention. No doubt Victor was sincere in making that declaration, but he was following his emotions rather than his intellect when he made the statement. It would have made no difference in the final result whether Roosevelt had been nominated on the first day or the last day of the Progressive

convention. He would not have accepted the nomination unless he was certain it would be ratified by the Republican convention and there never was a time when that was even probable. If he had been nominated by the Progressives on the first day he would have delayed his answer until he saw what the Republican convention would do and when it failed to nominate him, as it certainly would have done, he would have declined the Progressive nomination just as he has done.

It may be that a few of these sheep without a shepherd will try to keep up the semblance of an organization but it will cut no figure in the coming election. They had centered all their hopes on Roosevelt. They had filled the atmosphere of the building in which they congregated with somewhat childish cries of "We want Teddy," and discovered when it was too late that "Teddy" had left them. They have nothing left to fight for. They made the fatal mistake of trying to build a party on a single personality. The failure of such a plan was inevitable. The wonder is that ordinarily intelligent men ever supposed that it would succeed.

It could not succeed and it ought not to succeed, because the Roosevelt idea is wrong. It is astounding to what an extent this cruel fallacy of militarism has taken possession of the American mind just now, but the time is certainly coming when it will pass away. Every day Europe is proving the error of the opinion that a nation can preserve itself by military force.

The most powerful and best organized of the European nations will be ruined finally by this doctrine which had been so effectually instilled into the minds of the German people. France had universal compulsory military service and France has put up as gallant a fight as the world ever witnessed, but without the help of other nations all the military preparation France could possibly make could not have preserved her from ruin. Even as it is now, there is no certainty that she will not be brought down in a common ruin with her enemy. France is being bled white. The best and bravest of her manhood is being sacrificed. Her alliance with Russia and Great Britain may save her from national ruin but that is all. If it is true as the militarist advocates declare, that a nation can preserve its integrity only by armed force, then the gallant little nations of the world are doomed to extinction, for it is impossible for them to match military strength with their more powerful neighbors. All the talk about Switzerland's being prepared to defend herself against such a nation as Germany, for example, is the merest foolishness. Militarism means the final elimination of the weaker nations. It means the recurrence of wars with all their inhumanity and multiplied horror, and finally it means the destruction of individual liberty.

The St. Louis Convention

The St. Louis convention has not been held as this is being written, but it will be held and possibly over with by the time this is read. There is, of course, no such uncertainty concerning the outcome of this convention as there was before the Chicago convention. Wilson will be the only name presented as a candidate for President. There may, possibly, be several names presented as candidates for vice president but then the vice president doesn't count for much in the public estimation, anyway. President Wilson will write his own platform, in fact probably has already written it. With his exceptional command of choice English it is fair to assume that he will not overlook anything which he thinks will appeal to popular favor. He probably will lay special stress on the new banking law, which he will declare has saved the country from financial panic. A good many of us do not entertain a very high opinion of that law, but it will be heralded as one of the meritorious accomplishments of the administration. Stress will be laid on the fact that we are not at war, and for this the administration will claim all the credit.

While the platform will have enough military preparedness in it, as the President will hope, to satisfy the people who think almost everybody except themselves should be immediately trained for war, it no doubt will attempt also to satisfy the Bryan followers who still are numerous notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Bryan seems to be somewhat discredited by his party just now.

The coming campaign is likely to be a rather strenuous one but for the first time in 20 years the Democratic party will be on the defensive. Like most political parties it promised considerably more than it preformed and its defenders will have some trouble in explaining why it failed.

My prediction is that Judge Hughes will be elected in November.

What of the Future?

As I have said in another article, I think the Republican party will win in the next election. Will the leaders and representatives of that party so conduct the business of the country after being returned to power that they will deserve and retain the confidence of the American people? That question can be answered only by experience. If great property interests are permitted to control legislation in their own interest; if nothing is done to make economic conditions more equitable than at present, then the party will go out of power again

and there will, in that event I think, be a new political alignment with the conservatives who believe that rights of property are of paramount importance and always should rank higher than rights of person on the one side, and what is called radical element on the other side. I say I think this new alignment is coming, but there is one thing which may prevent it: The South still is held by the prejudices of the past. It is governed by a political oligarchy which retains its power by appealing to the prejudices of the voters. Unless this condition is changed there can be no new alignment. The old Democratic party will still control the South and that will tend to hold the Northern Republicans to their old party. Progress will be slow until sectionalism and race prejudice cease to control the politics of nearly one-half of this Union.

Shooting the Irish

Writing from Vacaville, Calif., my English friend, H. Simmons, has the following to say about the killing of the Irish rebels.

I note what you say in your article, "English Cruelty," regarding the execution of the Irish Rebels. When those fellows were captured with the goods on them I remarked to many of my friends, "I hope the English government will not execute them." But they have done it and I believe that hundreds of Irishmen uphold the act. In a certain way you place this along with the Miss Cavell case, but on sober thought I know you look on the two cases as altogether different. The woman was not even a spy. She was doing nothing that really injured the German government and cut not the slightest figure either in the defeat or success of that government; her acts sprang naturally from the heart of a kind, unselfish, good woman, and I think she had not the slightest idea that she was injuring the German cause or helping the allies.

But Casement and other leaders allowed themselves to become mere puppets and tools of Berlin and some pro Germans in this country, and they were caught red handed. They caused the death of a lot of loyal, innocent Irish and the destruction of millions of property. We know that this rebellion was put down principally by loyal Irishmen themselves. Casement had received honors from the government that he tried to usurp. The young man, Absalom, hatched up a miserable, cowardly, sneaking conspiracy and rebellion against his indulgent father and I wish that the English government had shown some such mercy as this father. Our Fourth of July orators don't twist the lion's tail now as they did 40 years back. Still when we think it necessary we do it. But when I look at this awful crisis in England's history and see the loyalty and devotion of her colonies, even a lot of Americans are fighting for her, I think there are still some good spots in Perfidious Albion.

Of course the execution of Miss Cavell was more to be condemned than that of the Irish rebels, but according to the cruel code of military law it was justified. There is no doubt that the British government was clearly within its rights in executing these foolish Irishmen, but it was a cruel and unnecessary thing to do just the same.

The rebellion was a halfbaked plan of a lot of impractical dreamers, but for that matter so was the rebellion organized by Robert Emmett and other Irishmen more than a century ago. Emmett was an impractical dreamer but by hanging him the British government made him a martyr with a deathless name.

Our government would have been justified by law in executing Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and a hundred other leaders of the Rebellion, but there is not now, I think, one sober minded citizen of the North who is not glad that none of these men suffered death. Neither can the British government ever satisfactorily explain why Sir Edward Carson and his organization of boldly-proclaimed rebels against British authority were treated with such remarkable consideration while these other Irishmen were summarily executed. They should have been captured and confined until the war is over and then turned loose. Such an act of magnanimity would have won respect for the British government all over the world.

For National Prohibition

I consider your paper one of the most helpful that comes to our American homes, as it affords us opportunities to exchange ideas one with the other. Some weeks ago you replied to the question, "Does prohibition prohibit?" Your reply so far as state prohibition was concerned is correct. This very question is often asked and likewise the statement is often made that prohibition does not prohibit, which is the direct result of our failure to properly understand the prohibition question. We fail utterly to get the one great fact that our state prohibition will never be complete until we get national prohibition. To this end let us labor. If this article finds a place in your paper, instead of the waste basket, it may serve to clear up the minds of some people on this question. It is a political more than a moral issue. Then being a government of political parties we must necessarily settle it by and thru some political party that will make a platform declaration for national prohibition of the liquor traffic.

In 1854 when two political parties were administering the government from the standpoint that slavery was right, our fathers organized a party and said that an entire change in the administration of the government was imperatively demanded and they took it clear up to the last man on the supreme bench. What for? To carry out their policy that slavery was wrong. And they never passed a law (except to repeal the fugitive slave law) on the slavery question until the Thirteenth Amendment. But even that was unnecessary for by the time that it was ratified by the last state there was not a slave under the flag. What did they do? Killed slavery by administration and after they got it killed, they adopted a constitutional amendment that there should be no slavery

in the United States, in order that the question should be buried. We want to do that to the liquor traffic.

We think that it is imperatively demanded that there should be an entire change of administration. By this I mean that we must elect to power a political party that has made a platform declaration to abolish the liquor traffic. Law will not enforce itself. You must have a friendly administration behind any law before it will be properly enforced. Hence a prohibition administration must go in advance of a prohibition law.

Sharon, Kan.

ARTHUR J. WALLACE.

I cannot agree with the writer that prohibition is a political rather than a moral issue. Before prohibition can be a success there must be a powerful moral sentiment behind it. It took years to build up such a sentiment in Kansas. In a few communities that sentiment is pretty weak even yet, and as a result the law is not so well enforced in these communities as it should be. Another thing that is worthy of note is that prohibition in Kansas was not a great success until it ceased to be a political issue. When the time came that both the leading political parties approved it, the question really was taken out of politics, and then the law became generally effective.

It Was No Joke

I find the following in one of the Capper Farm Papers:

We passed our 13th wedding anniversary not long ago. I put on my prettiest house dress that morning, did my hair a little fancier than usual and wore my sweetest smile, but "that man" never noticed. When he was leaving the house after breakfast I followed him to the door, laid my hands on his shoulder and asked in a wistful tone, "Do you know what day this is?" "Yes," he answered, "It's Saturday."

This may have been written as a joke, but as a matter of fact there is a strain of sadness in it. The world would be a lot happier place in which to live if the husbands and also the wives of the country would just remember the little amenities of life. The man mentioned here had forgotten one of the three most important events in his life, and the wife concluded that she had become a matter of such small moment to him that he had forgotten when he got her. When he was urging her to tie up with him for life it was different. It doesn't cost anything to pay little kindly and deserved compliments. If all men remembered that, there would be less work for the divorce courts to do. Few men seem to realize how much a wife values the commendation given the dinner she has prepared. Few notice the flower or two on the breakfast table, the special dish concocted especially to please the mighty person who believes, it seems, that he has done his whole duty when he doles out the money needed for the expenses of home. How many remember these things which the heart of woman craves? How many know that the thoughtful good-bye or the kiss of affection, the sympathetic word when a headache blurs the wife's sight, are a woman's whole existence? Neglected, these amenities make up the tragedy that darkens many homes.

Men, Not Parties

From Governor Capper's Address Before the Overbrook Farmers' Annual Institute.

I have been condemning the grafters in the Kansas Natural Gas receivership, and I intend to keep it up until the people get a square deal. Some of the men who have participated in these grafts are members of my political party. They have many and powerful friends. But, when I became a public officer, I took an oath that I should serve all the people of Kansas alike in respect to doing my duty, and I shall not depart from that vow nor from my duty in order to shield wrong-doing, whether in my own party or in some other party.

More than that: I am glad to see that as a people and as a state we are getting a little farther away all the time from blind and narrow partisanship in public affairs. The day when we can get anywhere by approving or defending every man and every measure of our own party and sweepingly condemning everything and everybody in the other party, is past, and we should be both glad and proud of it, for it is proof—unmistakable proof—of our higher political intelligence as a people.

Every man should belong to a political party—the party that most nearly represents his views—and should take a lively interest in politics. I belong to a party and I believe heartily in its principles. But personally, as an editor, and officially as governor, I propose to stand by every man and every measure, truly serving the people, regardless of politics. I am glad too, to be able to say of the people of this state, that while we Kansans have positive political views, especially in campaign times, that we are becoming more and more inclined to get down to the real business of government thru genuine public service. That more and more we are turning our serious attention to promoting human progress and humanitarian ideas. That more and more we are considering the welfare and advancement of the whole people. That is the true test. That is the real thing, the big thing, the vital thing—the only thing worth doing in party politics.

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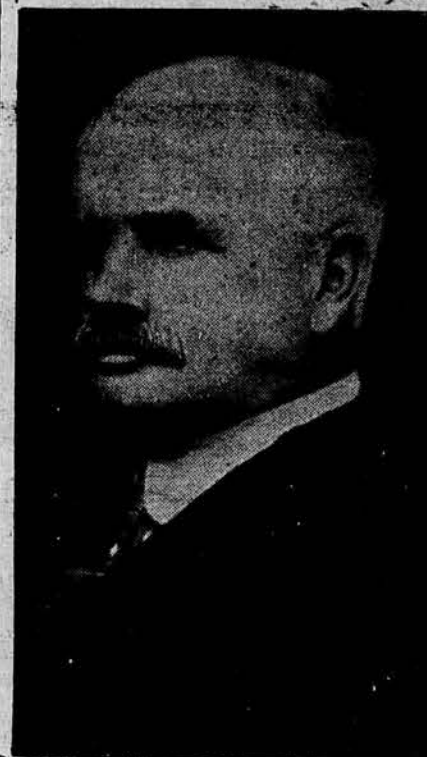
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ROBERT MCGRATH

Save all of the Grain

Kansas Wheat Yields Can be Greatly Increased by More Care in Handling

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

A GREAT deal more care is needed in harvesting wheat in Kansas. If better methods were used the total production for the state could be increased several million bushels quite easily, which in these days of high war

prices would mean a big additional income. It also would aid materially in raising the disgraceful average wheat yield in this state, which was but 12.5 bushels an acre last year. It is true that this is slightly lower than the average for the last 10 years, which is 14 bushels. The excellent adaptation which this state has for wheat is such that a very high average yield is possible, and the methods used in harvesting have an important part in any scheme for increasing these yields.

Much of the crop in the main wheat sections is harvested with headers. This machine is a fertile source of loss on a great many farms, especially when it is operated improperly, as too often is the rule with the more inefficient of the hired hands. The driver of both the header and the barge must be on the job every minute if the losses are to be held down, and the man in the barge also must use plenty of care. Too often most of the crew get careless, and in many cases day after day they will waste a great deal more than their wages in grain that they might just as well have saved.

It seems to be quite likely this year that in addition to the troubles from careless help Kansas farmers also will encounter a great deal of trouble from a lack of hands. Of course this may not occur, but it seems that this is more likely than usual. A scarcity of hands will make it even more important that care should be used in watching for waste grain so the loss may be avoided.

A great many farmers are planning to start binders before the wheat is ready for the headers, to cut all the grain possible when the conditions are at their best. A vast amount of wheat in this state is cut with binders under any condition; this is especially true in the soft wheat belt. When wheat is harvested with a binder it makes the highest yield if it is cut when the straw has turned yellow and the grains are quite hard or in the hard dough stage. If the crop is cut when it is immature, the grains will become shrunken, the yield will be smaller and the weight of the grain will be less. If the wheat is allowed to stand too long, especially in the soft wheat sections, it will become bleached, and it may shatter even when it is still standing.

Prompt shocking of the wheat cut with binders is of great importance; espe-



Wheat Will Cure Out Much Better and It Will Receive Real Protection from Storms if Caps are Placed on the Shocks.

cially is this true if the wheat is cut a little green. Prompt shocking allows the completion of the ripening process, as it favors the transfer of the material from the straw to the grain. It also is possible to set up the wheat in better shocks if the shocking is done promptly, for the straw thus does not have a chance to become dry, fluffy and brittle.

From 12 to 15 bundles make a good sized shock, and it is best to build round shocks. It always pays to use cap bundles, and they should be placed on the shocks carefully. Break the heads and butts of these sheaves before you place them on the shock, and then smooth them down, just before you leave the shock. This will tend to prevent the bundles blowing off. It is well to go over the field later, and to replace any bundles that may have blown off. As a rule the bundles stay on well if they are placed properly, if the wind is not high the first day or two, for they soon get settled in place.

Considerable wheat is lost every year in Kansas by exposure in the shock, while the owner is waiting for the machine that will "be here the first of next week." It never pays to wait on the stacking after the grain is ready, for there are too many things that can happen to that machine. Begin the stacking just as soon as the grain is ready. There is not a great loss of labor with this system for there is frequently much loss of time with the big outfit of help that is required for the threshing from the field, when it is delayed. And if the stacking is well done the grain will be protected from the exposure and loss which is certain to occur if it is left in the shock. In speaking of this loss, L. A. Fitz, professor of milling industry in the Kansas State Agricultural college, said:

"In addition to causing the bleached appearance and lowering the test weight, the exposure of wheat to rain and sun while standing in the shock causes many of the kernels to sprout, and sprouted wheat will not produce good, sound flour. Furthermore, the indications are that this excessive moisture acquired in the field continues to be a source of injury to the quality until the wheat is dried."

This protection of the wheat from the weather is of special importance, for there is a close relation between the rate of increase in the moisture it contains and the decrease in the test weight. This

relation is not absolutely constant, but it is close enough to be depended on. And what makes this of even more importance is that if there has been an increase in the moisture content, with a corresponding decrease in the test weight, a complete reverse action is not possible. Therefore if the grain has been damaged by exposure or by being stored under improper conditions it will never be so good as it was. The moral of all this is obvious: Handle the grain properly if you desire the best price.

Another important thing in wheat harvesting is to be certain of the men who are doing the pitching. Many thousands of bushels of wheat go thru the separators every year because of "bone-head" pitching into the machine. There never was a separator that could do good work when the pitchers were slugging it all the time. For one thing, the separator man cannot keep the concaves screwed up tight, for if he did he would have to buy cylinder teeth by the thousand. All that he can do, when he strikes an especially bad bunch of pitchers, is to let the concaves down, in order to keep the machine going at all.

The bundles should be fed into the separator in two rows, with the heads of a bundle on one side even with the band on a bundle on the opposite side. Always feed the bundles in heads first which will allow the cylinder teeth a better chance to knock the grains out of the heads as the bundles go thru. Always get men to do this pitching whom you can depend on.

It is important that ample bin room should be available on the farms for the wheat. It pays to store the wheat until along in the fall or winter, when the market conditions are the most favorable. It is probable that this will be more important this year than ever. In speaking of it recently, E. C. Johnson, dean of extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college, said:

"It will be very important to store as much of the wheat crop of 1916 on the farms as possible. There are two main reasons for this: First, the shortage of freight cars, resulting from the congestion of freight on the Atlantic seaboard; second, the lower price a bushel during the early threshing season. This lower price necessarily results from inability to get transportation facilities, from the greater risk and hence greater margin taken by elevators to handle grain before it has gone thru the sweating process, and from the fact that the whole grain trade knows that great quantities of wheat will be marketed in July, August and September, whatever the price may be.

"In a study of wheat marketing, Prof. L. A. Fitz of the Agricultural college has found that two-thirds of the Kansas grain is marketed in July, August, September and October, and almost without exception prices are lower then than later in the year.

"The principal remedy for this condition is in the hands of farmers and consists in storing grain on the farms for several months. This may be done by stacking the grain, by storing it in farm elevators, granaries, or metal bins, or by a combination of stacking first and storing in bins afterwards. Grain well stacked immediately after harvest does not germinate or become bleached, goes thru the sweating process in the stack and not in the bin, and when threshed and placed on the market averages one to two grades better than if threshed out of the shock. This means 2 to 4 cents more a bushel. The difference is especially marked in a season of wet harvest. Even if bleached in the shock before stacking, the grain regains much of its original color in the stack."

Oklahoma in National Grange

BY G. G. BURTON.

Oklahoma is the thirty-third state in the Union to be organized and become a part of the National Grange. The Oklahoma state organization is the largest and most complete of any new state in the order. It requires but 15 locals to organize a state Grange, but Oklahoma organized with 25 strong locals and one district or Pomona Grange, with 281 members. This, the first Pomona Grange organized in Oklahoma, is made up from the membership of the local granges of Kay, Grant and Noble counties. The organization was perfected at Tonkawa, Kay county. The residents, including the bankers, grocers, general merchants and others, gave a hearty welcome to the Grangers of the locality. The mayor delivered the address of welcome and the city council supplied the music. The city marshal cleared the streets for the parade, which was led by the Grange goat, followed by the Commercial Club band, then the local Granges, which constitute the first district Grange of Oklahoma. The rear was brought up by the Women's band, followed by two beautiful goatlets.

C. C. King, of Banner Grange, was elected master of the new state Grange. At the state Grange meeting, National Master Oliver Wilson, and Kansas State Master A. P. Reardon assisted in the organization.

Some Broomcorn Notes

At Elkhart, broomcorn holdings are at the lowest point they have ever been in Western Kansas, either in warehouses or on the farm. Dealers have about eight cars on hand for sale and a few cars are held for factories. A condition of this kind has never occurred before, since farmers made broomcorn one of the principal crops. The spring has been backward, but the ground is full of moisture, and crops should get a good start this year.

From various points in the broomcorn territory come reports of poor crops, empty warehouses and small acreage. Liberal warehouses have on hand about 30 cars of broomcorn, the smallest supply ever carried, and most of this is not on the market, being owned by factories. Cold weather has delayed planting. Sterling and Lakin report that their warehouses have been cleaned out, and only about five cars are held at Syracuse. Kendall has just shipped its last carload, and Guymon reports that cold weather has prevented planting.

Glad Brothers of Weskan have shipped over 200 tons of broomcorn during the winter and spring, for which they paid the farmers of Weskan township on an average of \$90 a ton. John Sexton had 12 acres in broomcorn last year, which brought him \$404.40, besides 15 tons of feed. Eastern people who think Western land good for nothing should take their pencils and do a little figuring.—Brooms, Brushes and Handles.

GRATEFUL FOR FOOD Lived Seven Weeks on Milk.

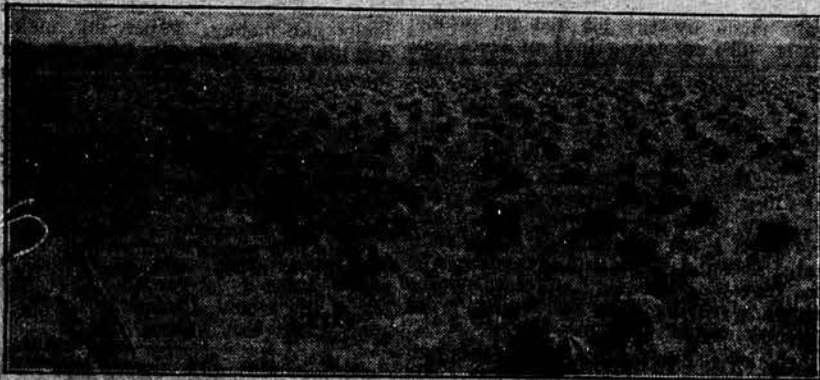
"I was a great sufferer from stomach trouble," writes a Wis. lady. "I gave up eating meat, potatoes and sweets, and lived simply on bread and tea; finally that too had to be given up. I got so weak I could not work and I took nothing into my stomach for seven weeks but milk. I became so weak I was prostrate in bed.

"A friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts, but I was afraid to when even milk distressed me. But I tried one teaspoonful of the Grape-Nuts and finding that it agreed with me, increased the quantity. In two weeks I could walk out to the kitchen; in four weeks I walked half a block, and to-day I do my own light housekeeping.

"I know Grape-Nuts food saved my life, for my people all thought I could not live a month when I commenced using it, and were very much surprised at the change in me. I am very grateful that there is such a food to be obtained for those who have weak stomachs."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Every Shock is Capped; the Crop is in a Good Condition to Withstand Considerable Rain if Necessary Without a Large Loss.

A Favorable Crop Outlook

Oats are Doing Especially Well in Coffey County

BY HARLEY HATCH

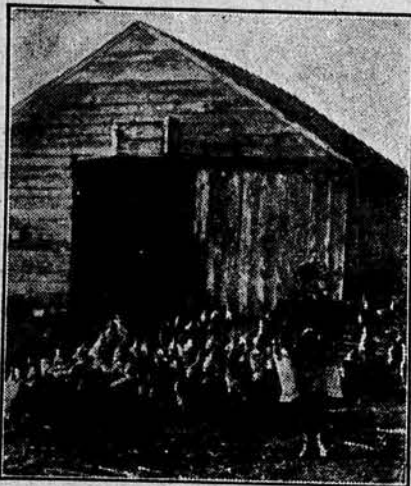
CROP conditions are better than they have been for several years. The cool weather has favored wheat, oats, potatoes and grass, and all of these look good. Oats especially make the best showing since 1912, and if we get a ripening season without rust a large crop will be produced.

On this farm alfalfa haying began just as soon as the ground would carry a mower after the big rain. We had set Monday as a day to start but it was Tuesday afternoon before any cutting was done, and even then the low spots were a little soft. Since then the ground has become solid and it carries a hay loader better than at any time last summer. We are stacking the hay, putting it on wagons with the loader and drawing it to the yards where it can be fed from the stack next winter. If it does not rain, this afternoon will see the last of the 18 acres in the stack.

It is nice to have all the hay stacked close to the yards where it can be fed without moving it a second time next winter but it is running too much risk to put all the feed in one stockyard. I know Mark Twain says in Pudd'nhead Wilson to "put all your eggs in one basket and watch that basket," but that policy is not a safe one where lightning makes free with the stacks. If the stacks are scattered one can burn without taking all the rest with it. A neighbor who last year stacked an immense amount of hay near his yards lost it all in one fire. It burned while he was sleeping and he found only the ash piles the next morning. For this reason we do not put more than two stacks together.

We have a barn which would have held our alfalfa hay but we are keeping that space for the baled prairie hay. We still have on hand two carloads of the 1915 crop and from present indications will likely keep it until it is fed on the farm. The hay market is thoroughly demoralized; not for 15 years has it been in such bad shape. Good No. 2 prairie hay will now scarcely pay hauling, freight and selling charges and if a man has any of it he will be ahead by keeping it to feed to the stock next winter. Prairie hay is worth \$2 a ton for bedding in cold, wet winter weather, and \$2 a ton net is more than can be secured by consigning it to the Kansas City market.

Already there is almost a certainty of another big prairie hay crop and this comes on top of a market in the worst possible condition and with many of the largest hay men still stocked up on the 1915 crop. At no point in the country is a shortage of hay indicated for 1916; there has been plenty of moisture and east of the Missouri River an immense tame hay crop is already made. This means that our hay market for the next year is to be much like that of 1915—the worst possible. To this is added the increased cost of caring for the crop; balers are asking an advance of 25 cents a ton over last year while hands for haying never commanded higher wages. It is simply a case of too much hay and the only remedy is in feeding as much as possible on the farms. I cannot imagine any farm animal which eats hay return-



Feeding the Chickens.

ing a smaller profit than the usual channels of trade.

Despite the wet week, we have the corn on this farm in pretty fair condition with the exception of 8½ acres on the creek bottom. This field has been cultivated and all the weeds taken out except in the row. The first of the week this field will be crossed—it was planted in rows both ways—and then the weeds will be confined to those in the hill. The problem will then be simmered down to hoe work if we get the last of them. It has been several years since a smartweed went to seed on this field but they came up thickly this spring after the corn was planted. To make matters worse a rather thin stand of corn was secured, and to cure this we planted in the missing hills. That means that the shields must be used at the cross cultivation or this small corn will be covered. Backwater from a slough and the creek covers part of this field in time of flood which accounts for the way the smartweeds flourish; one can clean them all out and then get a new start the next time the creek leaves its banks.

Last fall at a neighbor's sale I bought a walking cultivator for 50 cents. I thought it would come in handy around the garden and potato patch. The cultivator lacked a tongue, neckyoke, single-trees and several other things. By the time these were supplied and the thing made fit for work I thought the 50 cents was all that should have been paid for it. But a brother who used it one day liked it so well that he kept right on with it until we were over the corn the first time and he is now crossing that weedy creek bottom field with it. He has named it "Julius" and insists that with Julius he can do a better job than I can with a riding cultivator. I don't say he can't; indeed, I rather think that so far as work is concerned we will never get anything which will do better than the old-fashioned walking cultivator.

We have harvested two crops already from the farm this spring. The first was alfalfa and the second strawberries. The berries were the best we have raised in many years. Moisture conditions were just right to produce both quantity and quality. Last year we got the quantity but excessive moisture spoiled the quality. From a patch 34 feet square we have been picking for the last week an average of more than 4 gallons of berries a day, and the patch probably will hold out for several days longer at that rate. It scarcely seems possible that this little plot of ground could each day ripen half a bushel of berries but it is doing it. They are of the Senator Dunlap, Brandywine and Warfield varieties, with the Senator Dunlaps in the lead. For later use we have 50 plants of the Progressive everbearing variety which may make considerable fruit should the summer be not too dry. The fine quality of the berries this season brings to mind the old quotation regarding the strawberry, "God doubtless might have made a better berry but doubtless also He never did." I thoroly agree with that sentiment.

The bugs are still bad on the potatoes in many fields. Yesterday I cultivated
(Continued on Page 20.)



The First Cultivation.

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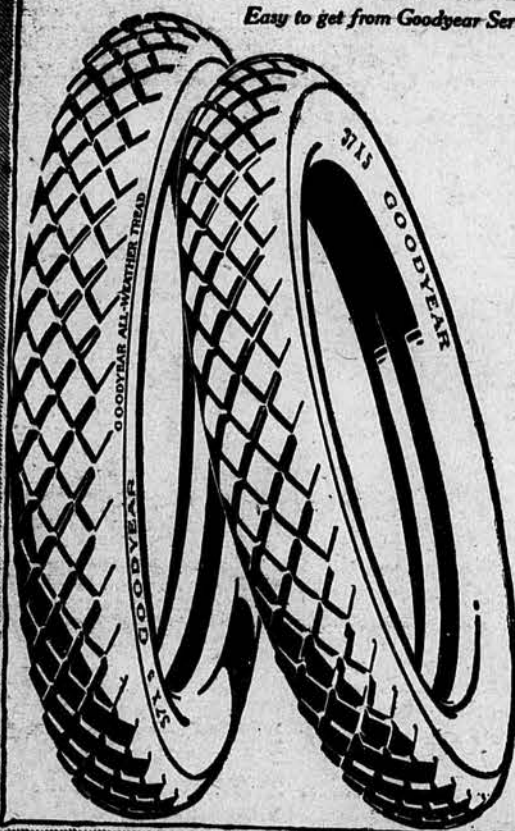
The extra strength of Goodyear fabric withstands these ceaseless attacks long after they have ruined tires with fabric of lesser quality.

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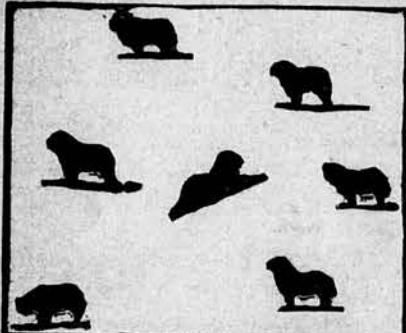
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Flowers You Ought to Know

Our Little Friends in the Meadows, Fields and Woods



BY STELLA GERTRUDE NASH,
Children's Editor

HOW MANY wild flowers do you know? How many do you pass every day on the road to town, beautiful blossoms in the fields and meadows, on the creek banks and in the woods without noticing them? Some wild flowers are as lovely as any flowers under cultivation and may be made into bouquets as pretty as any in the garden. They have some queer habits, too, and it is worth anyone's while to get acquainted with them.

Do You Know These?

The little day flower has beautiful blue blossoms with three petals, two of them being much larger than the third. It is very common where there is sandy soil. The flowers open their blue eyes wide early in the morning but by noon they close them and never open them again. That is why they are called "day flowers."

The sensitive brier is found on the prairies and rocky hills. It has weak stems or vines 2 or 3 feet long covered with curved prickles which lean on the ground. The leaves are small and there are a large number of little pink ball-shaped blossoms packed closely together. They have a sweet and delicate perfume. This plant got its name because of the fact that it is very sensitive to the touch, its leaflets immediately closing when it is touched.

The evening primrose is a very common flower and is the most beautiful at night when it is wide awake. It sleeps during the day and as soon as the sun begins to set the little yellow buds begin to swell and if you watch real closely you can almost see them open. When morning comes, however, the blooms are wilted and the freshness is gone until evening.

The brilliant crimson downy phlox with its lance-shaped leaves and five-petaled blossoms grows on the damp, grassy prairies. The wild lily has rich spotted petals rivaling in color the tiger-lily and you can see it a good distance among the tall grasses. It grows close to the timber on the outskirts of the low prairie land.

Some Wild Beauties.

An English writer says that no flower surpasses the bluebell in beauty of form and foliage, and it is indeed a very lovely little flower with its olive green leaves and airy blue-violet bell-shaped blossoms at the top of the stem. Look for it on low meadow land.

The wild columbine is a very graceful flower growing on the stony ground of inner woodlands.

The blooms are similar to those of the honey-suckle vine, being yellow at the bottom, then scarlet and finally red at the top. It is said that the flowers of the field make an effort to dress to please the birds and bees that visit them so the columbine dressed in a dainty red, the favorite color of the ruby-throated humming-bird which is its closest friend.

Blue-eyed grass, sometimes called "the little sister of the stately blue flag," is a tall, bending grass with slender stalks sometimes 2 feet long and tiny blue flowers at the end of the stem. It blooms only on bright days and then only one blossom at a time. If it is

picked it closes its eyes and will not open them again unless the sun shines on them. The blossoms open only one day.

Other Common Flowers.

If you have any streams or ditches on your farm perhaps you can find the cardinal flower. It grows on wet, low ground and is one of the most striking of all the wild flowers. Its bright red blossoms almost cover the upper part of the stem.

The salvia is a very strong scented flower found on the moist prairies. Its erect stems stand 4 or 5 feet high and it has deep blue two-lipped flowers, although occasionally the flowers are white.

No doubt you have all seen the thistle poppy. It has large white flowers with yellow stamens in the center and is found in sandy places. The leaves are green with white veins. The flower buds and seed pods are burry.

Those of you who live on the dry prairies know the ruellia. Its leaves are oval-shaped and hairy and the flowers are a reddish color and resemble the petunia in shape. They open early in the morning and drop off in the middle of the afternoon.

These are just a few of the hundreds of pretty wild flowers which every boy and girl may learn to know and love. The study of wild flowers is as interesting as the study of birds. There are many instructive books written about them and it would be fine if all boys and girls had one of these books so when they see a new flower they might look in the book and find out its name, its blooming season, when it is prettiest, where it grows best and all about it. Then they would know just when and where to look for it next year.

Did you ever press flowers by spreading them out flat in a book, closing the book and weighting it down with something heavy? The Farmers Mail and Breeze will give prizes for the best collection of pressed wild flowers received by August 1. Begin now to press a good specimen of every variety you find. There will be flowers blooming all during June and July so you will have no trouble getting a good collection. Several good prizes will be offered and we shall tell you more about them later on. All you have to do now is to keep your eyes open and save one specimen of every kind of wild flower you can find.

Write a Wild Flower Letter.

While you are getting your collection of flowers together the Farmers Mail and Breeze wishes every one of you to write a letter to the children's editor telling about other wild flowers you know that are not mentioned in this story. Perhaps Willie is familiar with some flower that Nellie does not know and Nellie has seen some that Willie never heard of and if they read each other's letters in the Farmers Mail and Breeze each will learn about some new flowers. Write your letter as soon as you can and when you write tell us how you are progressing with your collection, also. The boy or girl sending in the best letter by July 3 will receive 50 cents, the next best letter 25 cents and the next four best letters a package of postcards. Address the letters to the Children's Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka.



Drive Out the Wild Onions

The World Against the Country's Milk Destroyer

BY CHARLES DELLON

I AM NOT a bit friendly to farmers who let wild onions grow in their fields. I am against wild onions, and I don't know that I've ever been against anything worse unless, perhaps it was Indian turnips. I have no liking for milk from cows that eat them. Ordinarily such a matter would be left to the agricultural wisdom of Mr. Nichols, because I have never qualified in botany, but Mr. Nichols, after running all the wild onions out of his father's fields near Buffalo, has gone to Manhattan to meet the cattlemen in convention assembled, and something, I believe, ought to be done before he returns.

Therefore, in Mr. Nichols's absence, I take the floor against the wild onion. I am opposed to it. It occupies the same position on the cow's menu that the energetic and masterful onion of commerce—the common, tame or garden variety, occupies in the domestic science of the human family. Some one said, once that onions made him ill when other persons ate them, and the observation applies with peculiar force in considering the cow's nation. Poets have sung of the mild-eyed line and the sweetness of their breath, redolent of clover and new mown hay, but such poets never stood in front of a wild-onion-eating cow when she coughed. The purple twilight and the air of springtime will be forgotten in the eager longing to leave the vicinity of such an experience. You will want to go far, far away.

Don't Blame the Cow.

But you shouldn't blame the cow. She doesn't go out, deliberately, and look for this onion as a man, and sometimes a girl or a woman will do. I have known persons who were normal in every other respect, seldom, indeed, showing any savage instincts, who would eat onions and then go to a party or to the theater, and puff the fact into everyone's face. A cow eats onions because its owner has kept a slovenly pasture. It's the farmer's fault. And that is why I am writing this piece.

Of course someone will say a cow ought to have more sense than to eat such things, but the same observation will apply to men and women who devour them previously to public receptions. Onions are all right enough in their place, and so is nitroglycerin, but that place is not on the dinner table when you're going out into company. I once heard of a young man who married a girl out in Western Kansas, not knowing that her one congenital weakness was a love—not a liking, a love—for onions. With a cunning seldom found in persons less than 40 years old, this girl had artfully concealed the fact that she and her mother had bowed their heads to the spell of onions—I almost said smell. When the family secret was discovered it was too late. The husband was elected to the legislature the next fall, and someone said it was due to his wife's strength in the community.

But what about a cow? She depends on her owner to provide the proper food. She puts her trust in him, and he, as it were, puts wild onions in her. You know what happens to the milk and the cream and the butter. You know that during the open season for wild onions you sell your milk and butter in town because the family won't use it.

The Wild Onion's Story.

This is a mighty important question. It is so important that our 22-million-dollar Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin about it in which the experts urge farmers to get acquainted with the habits and the life of the onion as it grows in the fields. Personally I know too much about it now, having tasted it in the milk, but here are the chief points:

The wild onion ripens in June or July and produces on the top of the stem, 1½ to 3½ feet high, a cluster or clusters of aerial bulblets, sometimes erroneously called seeds. The underground portion contains from two to six newly



formed bulbs at the base of a plant. The aerial bulblets have soft shells and germinate in the fall. Some of the underground bulbs have soft shells and germinate in the fall, while others have hard shells and remain dormant through the winter months, germinating the following spring.

Cultivated Fields.

To rid a cultivated field of wild onions the work must be started in the fall. The object of this work is to destroy the plants from the soft-shell bulbs before they have advanced far enough to produce new bulbs. As soon as the new plants are 12 to 15 inches high, or during October and November in the South and November and December in the North, the owner should plow his land fairly deep, being careful to turn under all the onion tops. A plow with a jointer, attached to the beam will be found convenient for this operation. Disking the land before it is plowed also helps to bury the tops. This method will get rid of the plants which have grown from the soft-shell bulbs.

Ready for Next Year.

It now remains to get rid of the next crop that may be expected from the slower germinating, hard-shell bulbs during the coming spring and summer. Next spring, therefore, the field should be planted in a cultivated crop, corn in check rows being best. Another shallow plowing may be necessary in the spring, but ordinarily a disking or two previous to planting will suffice. From the time the farmer is able to go on his land in the spring he should make every effort to keep the garlic from making top growth. The best way to do this is to cut off the tops with a cultivator of the sweep type.

There still may be a few plants carried over by hard-shell bulbs which have been very slow in germinating. The farmer, therefore, should be prepared to repeat the deep plowing late in the fall and to use a cleanly cultivated crop the second spring. This treatment, which can be carried out with little extra labor and expense, has proved in practice an almost certain method of eradicating wild onions in two years.

The Good Story Paper

The stories in the Youth's Companion are entertaining, but that is not all you can say about them. It would be difficult to pick out one from which you cannot learn something useful.

Some of The Companion stories refresh your knowledge of geography; some tell you the mysteries of chemistry; some reveal the secrets of forestry and of general farming. They cover a wide range. They are chosen with an eye to the possible likings of every member of a Companion family—stories of vigorous action and stirring adventure for boys, stories of college and domestic life for girls, stories that range all the way from the most humorous to those of deep seriousness for men and women.

Words Turned Inside Out

An anagram is the transposition of the letters in a word. Can you get these ten?

1. I paint cars. (Answer: Patricians.)
2. Demons in a trot.
3. O, scam mater.
4. A cart-pole.
5. Cal burns pie.
6. Cot-dreams.
7. He, listen!
8. He's Post Ranger.
9. I pray he firm.
10. Swap greens.

A package of postcards will be given to each of five boys or girls sending in the best answers by June 28. Address your letters to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

The answer to the puzzle in the May 13 issue is: man-o-meter, bar-o-meter, bar(o)-meter and gas-o-meter.

The two words in the puzzle in the June 10 issue are "ditty" and "ditto."

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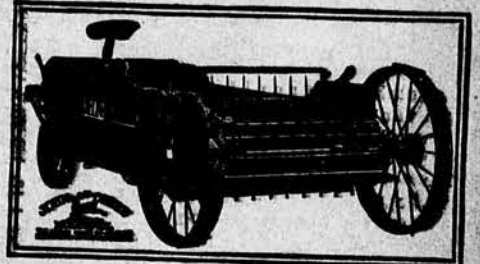
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Kitchen Sleight of Hand

Skillful Cooks can Make Delicious Dishes out of "Scraps"

BY ELIZABETH J. AGNEW
Fort Hays Normal School



THERE is almost no end to the possibilities of left over meats and vegetables if one will give a little careful thought to ways of using them. White sauce is the foundation of most croquettes, soups and scalloped dishes which lend themselves readily to the use of left-overs. A general formula for white sauce calls for 2 to 6 tablespoons butter, 2 to 6 tablespoons flour, 2 cups milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper. Heat the butter in a saucepan till it froths, then stir in the flour, salt and pepper, and when it is well blended, add the milk gradually. Let the sauce cook for 5 minutes, stirring constantly. The amount of butter used depends upon individual taste very largely. For soups and scalloped dishes, use 2 tablespoons of flour to 2 cups of milk. For creamed meats and vegetables use a sauce thickened with 3 or 4 tablespoons of flour; while for croquettes, 6 tablespoons of flour makes sauce of the proper thickness. A pleasing variety is obtained by using strained tomato juice and pulp in place of milk. The following recipes will suggest many other delicious ways of using left-overs.

Meat Croquettes.

Any sort of cold meat may be used: chicken, turkey, pork, veal or beef. Grind the meat in a food chopper, and for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of the meat allow 1 cup of the thickest white sauce, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon lemon juice and 1 teaspoon onion juice. While the white sauce is still hot add meat, lemon juice and onion juice, mix well and spread on a plate to cool. Form the mixture into small cone shapes, roll in dry bread crumbs, then in the slightly beaten egg and then in crumbs again. Fry in deep fat, which should be hot enough to turn a small piece of bread a golden brown in 40 seconds. Drain on crumpled paper and garnish with parsley. Salmon croquettes may be prepared in the same way.

Rice Croquettes.

Wash carefully $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of rice and stir it into $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of boiling water to which 1 teaspoon of salt has been added. Cook until the water is nearly absorbed, then put the rice into a double boiler, add 1 cup scalded milk, and continue cooking till the rice is soft, adding more milk as needed. When done, add 1 tablespoon butter and the beaten yolks of 2 eggs, mix well and spread on plates to cool. Shape into balls or nests, roll in crumbs, then egg, and in crumbs again and fry in deep fat till a rich brown. If nests are made, roll the balls of rice in the egg and crumbs, and then form a depression in the center of each. Drain the croquettes on crumpled paper and serve as a garnish for meats. Place a cube of tart jam or jelly in each nest. Rice balls may be served on a platter garnished with parsley. Left over rice may be used.

Potato Apples.

With 2 cups of warmed over mashed potato mix 2 tablespoons butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, a speck of cayenne and a speck of nutmeg, 2 tablespoons thick cream and the yolks of 2 eggs. Beat thoroughly, shape into the form of small apples, roll in flour, egg and crumbs and fry in deep fat. Drain on crumpled paper and insert a clove in both stem and blossom end of apple. Serve with meat loaf or cold sliced beef.

Oak Hill Potatoes.

Cut 4 cold boiled potatoes and 6 hard cooked eggs in $\frac{1}{4}$ inch slices. Put a layer of potatoes in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper, cover with a layer of eggs, add another layer each of potato and egg and pour over

all 2 cups of thin white sauce. Cover with bread crumbs, dot with bits of butter and bake in a moderate oven till the crumbs brown.

Pea Timbales.

Use new peas left from dinner or drain canned peas, rinse in clear water, and rub thru a strainer. To 1 cup of pulp add 2 well beaten eggs, 2 tablespoons melted butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper, 10 drops onion juice, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and a speck of cayenne. Pour the mixture into buttered molds—teacups will do—set them in a pan of hot water, cover with oiled paper and bake in a moderate oven till firm. Serve with 1 cup of thin white sauce to which $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of peas, drained and rinsed, has been added. This amount will make 8 timbales.

Corn Fritters.

To 1 cup corn add 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder and lastly, 1 egg beaten stiff. Drop by spoonfuls in hot deep fat and fry until brown. Drain on crumpled paper. This makes six fritters.

Casserole of Rice and Meat.

Line a buttered baking dish with cooked and seasoned rice and fill the center with 2 cups of ground cooked meat to which have been added salt, pepper, cayenne, celery salt, onion or lemon juice, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cracker or bread crumbs, 1 egg slightly beaten and enough gravy or liquid in which the meat was cooked to moisten. Spread a cover of rice over the meat mixture, cover dish and steam from 25 to 45 minutes. Serve with tomato sauce.

Scalloped Cabbage With Cheese.

Line a buttered baking dish with left over cold cooked cabbage, sprinkle lightly with grated cheese, pour over this a layer of thin white sauce, and repeat till the dish is nearly full. Cover the top with bread crumbs, dot with bits of butter, and bake in a moderate oven till the crumbs are a golden brown. This is a good way to serve left over rice or potatoes.

Fresh vegetables such as peas, string beans, beets and cauliflower or carrots may be combined into attractive salads. Use any cold boiled vegetables. Cover a large platter with crisp lettuce leaves and put each vegetable in a heap by itself with good, stiff salad dressing in the center of the platter. This makes a very pretty dish for hot weather suppers and each person can select the vegetables he prefers.

How to Make Bread

A request came to the woman's page recently for recipes for light bread. There is nothing unusual about that, of course, but listen, the request came from a man! That is much more interesting, isn't it? He is cook on a large ranch "somewhere in Kansas"—the censors deleted the name. All good bread makers who read this page are invited to come to his assistance. Perhaps he would like some recipes for brown bread, and rolls and rusks and coffee cake and raisin bread and biscuits and muffins.

As a sort of "first aid treatment" before your letters come in, the editor suggests the following recipe. Scald 1 pint of flour with 1 quart of boiling water in which potatoes have been cooked for supper and stir till there are no lumps. Add 2 tablespoons of sugar and the same of lard while the mixture is still hot. When it cools to luke warm, add a yeast cake which has been soaked about half an hour in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of luke warm water. Beat well, cover loosely and let stand in a warm place over night. Add $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts or a little more of flour next morning

and a little salt, mixing with a spoon until stiff enough to turn out on the board and knead. After kneading the bread thoroughly, put it in a large pan, cover and let rise in a warm place until double its bulk. Knead again slightly, mold into loaves, place them in a greased pan and let them rise until doubled in bulk. Bake 1 hour in a moderate oven. The work will be lightened greatly if a bread mixer is used.

Wander-Thirst

"Beyond the East the sunrise, beyond the West the sea,
And East and West the wander-thirst that will not let me be;
It works in me like madness, dear, to bid me say good bye;
For the seas call and the stars call, and oh! the call of the sky."

"I know not where the white road runs,
Nor what the blue hills are,
But a man can have the Sun for a friend,
And for his guide a star;
And there's no end of voyaging when once the voice is heard,
For the river calls and the road calls, and oh! the call of a bird."

"Yonder the long horizon lies, and there by night and day
The old ships draw to home again, the young ships sail away;
And come I may, but go I must, and if men ask you why
You may put the blame on the stars and the Sun and the white road and the sky!"
—Anon.

A Cool Summer Frock

Many mothers think a dress of white China silk or other wash silk is more satisfactory for a little girl's best wear than one of cotton or linen. The silk does not muss so easily as the other and is less trouble to launder as it does not



require boiling or starch. It should be ironed with a cool iron. The little model shown here is excellent for such a frock. It would be charming, also, made of sheer white flaxon or India linen. The bottom of the skirt is hemstitched and neck and sleeves are finished simply with tatting or narrow lace.

The pattern, 7758 comes in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years and may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Price 10 cents.

Transplant Fall Flowers Now

BY MRS. C. F. THOMPSON,
Jefferson County.

The last two weeks in June is the time we have usually considered best for transplanting our early fall-blooming asters and salvia plants. This season we shall be obliged to see what success late sown seed will have. Our poppies that were sown when early garden was planted have done well, but asters, pansies and others made a poor showing. We have read that one may plant asters, pansies, marigolds, mignonette, phlox and verbenas in June and obtain a fine fall flower bed as a result. We have just planted several of the varieties mentioned and added lavender as a trial plant to be used in making Christmas gifts.

We have read of the Baby Rambler rose that grows about 20 inches high and blooms from early June till frost. June, we are told, is the best time to transplant them and get them established for another year. They are said to be superior to the regular Crimson Rambler which loses its leaves soon after blooming.

"I never know what to do with all this stuff," a woman said the other day, as she held a kettle containing a quart of

fruit juice. "I don't like to use up cans with juice the folks won't eat, and this cherry juice won't make jelly, so what are you going to do?" She didn't give us a chance to tell her for before one could say "Jack Robinson," she had poured the juice into the slop pail. That one move seemed sufficient explanation for many things that were lacking in the home.

There are so many uses for fruit juices that it seems impossible a woman could prepare meals and not think of some of them. Cherry juice, by itself, will not jelly but if boiled with the white inner rind of lemons, it will jelly as well as crab apples. Lemon juice, too, will assist the process or the mixture of cherry and apple may be made successfully.

Our cook for the time made a most excellent pudding sauce the other day by thickening some sweetened cherry juice and enriching it with a lump of butter. The best mince pie we ever ate had cherry juice used as a substitute for cider. Any tart juice may be used in making a cold drink or mixed with white of egg, sugar and water for a refreshing ice or punch.

"The only way a Sunday school will run itself is to run down hill" was a line in an excellent scrap book we were examining the other day. A move in the other direction was suggested by a letter received. The writer told what pleasure she and her Sunday school class had in entertaining all the old ladies in her small town. The older women were given a ride to and from their hostess' home. They had the best lunch the girls knew how to prepare and after their pictures were taken, they were left free to chat to their heart's content.

"Would you like to know how my mother would can those strawberries or any other berries?" the neighbor's daughter asked as she came in to help with a day of canning. "Rinse the jars in boiling water," she added, "pack nearly full of berries, pour in a good thick sirup, boiling hot; screw on the covers and place in a tub of boiling hot water. Place a blanket or an old comfort over the tub and leave for several hours." The suggestions given were followed to the letter. There was only one difficulty experienced and that came from poor rubbers. Some of them swung out from under the lid when an effort was made to tighten the covers before setting the jars away. The canned berries retained much of their original shape and color. These cans have been set away in a dark place. If such were not available we should wrap the jars in newspapers.

It's Time to Start Slips

Right now, and until the middle of July, during the busiest, hottest and most trying season of the year, right in the midst of canning, pickling, cooking for hay and harvest hands and tending garden, is just the time to start slips for next winter's window garden. All the plants of last season should be in the ground by now and fully recovered from the transplanting, with vigorous growth established.

Fill clean pots with loamy soil, not too rich with an inch of shale or broken crockery in the bottom to provide for drainage. Select your slips carefully from ripened, woody branches, pinch off all but two or three leaves and insert in the soil with one or two joints below the surface. Keep in the shade for a day or two and then move gradually to sunshine. Never let the pots dry out. Pick off all blossom buds that appear before the middle of September. These directions followed, my word for it, you can have a bouquet for your dining table every day of the fall and winter months. All kinds of geraniums and begonias respond generously to this kind of management.
Alice Elizabeth Wells.

Franklin Co., Kansas.

When the whites of eggs are used without the yolks, put the yolks in a bowl, cover them with water and keep them in the refrigerator. They can be used in some way.

Breaded veal is delicious treated in the following way: Dredge it with flour, dip it in egg and bread crumbs, brown it in hot fat, then cover with milk and cook in a very slow oven until tender.

If you cannot sleep for coughing rub camphor on the hollow in the throat. This small sunken place is just above the point of the collar bone.

"Fair-List" Factors



YOU can pay 10% to 50% MORE than Goodrich Fair-List prices, for other Fabric Tires of no better quality,—without averaging 1% MORE actual Mileage out of them!

You can *accidentally* Puncture,—or *accidentally* Ruin,—the *highest-priced* Fabric Tire that ever was frilled into Extravagance,—in the **FIRST WEEK** you use it!

And,—you would have no more *recourse* (with such Extravagant Tires), than you have on these Fair-Listed Goodrich "Barefoot" Tires, which cost you *one-third to one-tenth LESS*, for self-same Service, plus more Resilience,—more Cling, Spring, and true Pneumatic quality.

Now,—consider *that* Message,—for Thrift. Then note following prices:—

Goodrich "Fair-List" Prices

BLACK "BAREFOOT" SAFETY-TREADS

30 x 3	} Ford Sizes	\$10.40
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34 x 4		\$22.40
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THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.,
Akron, Ohio

No Tires average "LARGER,"—
—taken Type for Type,—and
Size for Size,—than
Goodrich Fair-List Tires

"Black-Tread"

Tires

Harvesting in Wet Soil

BY W. H. COLE,
Cowley County.

With harvest approaching rapidly the farmers naturally begin to wonder if they will have as difficult a time "gathering in the sheaves" this season as they did last. The accompanying picture illustrates how some of the wheat on this farm was cut last season. While the outfit is what some might term a "hard looker," it did the work in quite a satisfactory manner, and when the saving of a fine wheat crop is the object one cannot go entirely on looks. Service is the prime factor and this "submarine harvester" gave good service.

The continued rains made the ground so soft that an ordinary binder would



The Submarine Harvester.

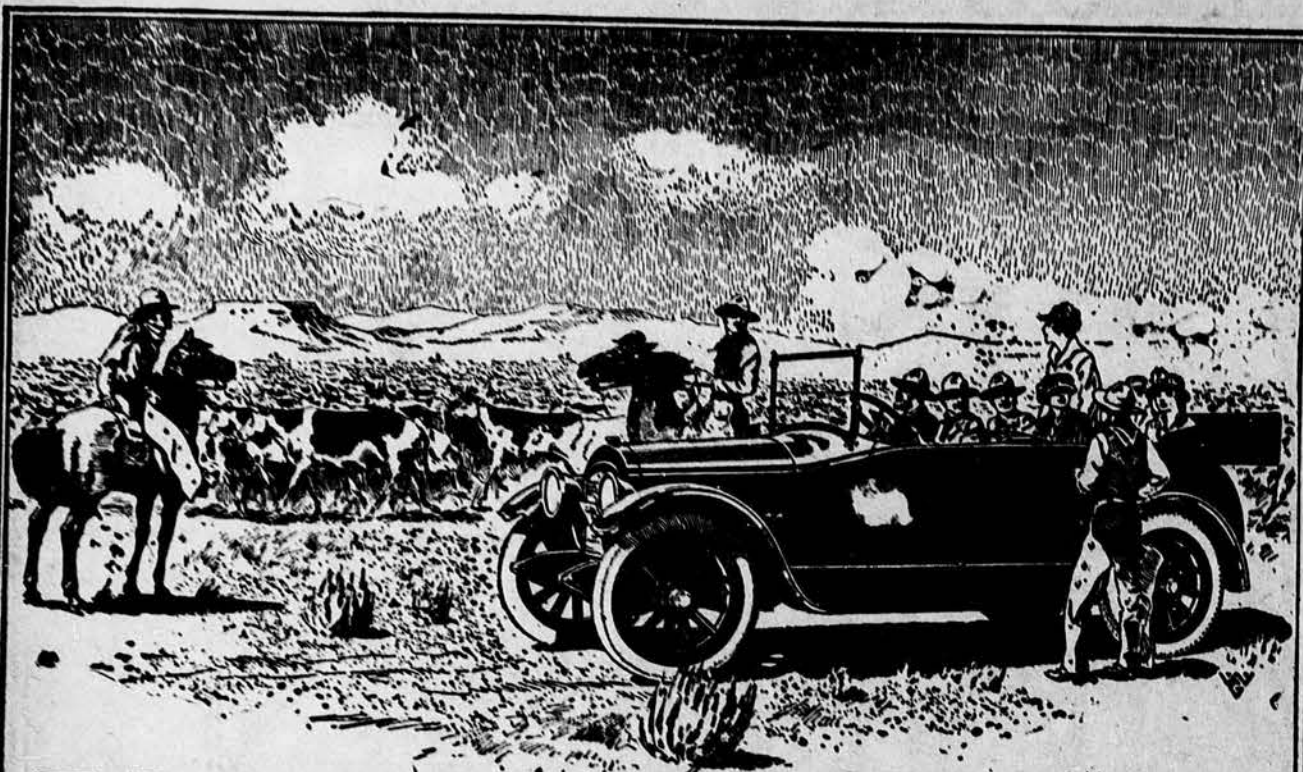
not stay on top even if it were equipped with an engine so this outfit was rigged up and some of the cutting was done in water several inches deep and where the ground was so soft that it required seven good horses and mules to pull it. It was constructed in the following manner. First the binder was jacked up and the bull wheel removed. Across the space vacated by the bull wheel two 4 by 4s were bolted, one at the front of the frame and the other near the back with 2-inch notches sawed 7 inches from the right hand end. An 18 foot railroad iron was then placed beneath and fitted into these notches and securely clamped into place. About 7 feet of the rail was allowed to protrude in front and to this was fastened the front trucks of a wagon, a swivel clevis being used to make the connection. The rear end of the rail was fastened to the rear trucks of the wagon by means of log chains and then the jacks were removed. A 4 by 4 cantilever was fastened to the hounds and bolster of the rear truck and extended out over the grain wheel. This timber was 10 feet long, and was guyed to the truck so the outer end was about 3 feet above the binder platform.

The grain wheel was then removed and a runner substituted for it. A common block and tackle wire stretcher was then brought into use by being fastened to the end of the cantilever and to the end of the platform frame and by means of this the platform was suspended and could be adjusted to any height. The object in attaching the runner was to keep the sickle out of the mud in case the machine mired down in an exceptionally soft place, as it sometimes did. The runner was a four by four three feet long. The cooling tank for the binder engine was placed on the rear truck of the wagon. Four horses were placed on the tongue and three in the lead and they had something to do all the time. Considerable annoyance was experienced by the down wheat straw and mud collecting on the wheels. This caused some delay for it had to be removed quite frequently, a very muddy job to be sure, but a necessary one as to leave it untouched was to load the wheels beyond the turning point. In soils where there is a good proportion of sand this rig would work without any trouble but in a sticky, black soil such as we have to contend with here the wheels ball up and require frequent attention.

Reduce the Waste Land

I read the article recently in the Farmers Mail and Breeze about waste land, and I certainly agree with you that an effort should be made to reduce it. This is the cause of the lack of profits on many farms. This farm has at least 6 acres of waste land, not including the hedge rows, which we are making an effort to use profitably. This county would produce at least 5 per cent more if the hedges were cut. T. L. Bayer.
Yates Center, Kan.

My wife and I would feel lost without the Farmers Mail and Breeze. We believe we've lost out when we fail to read it. So much information in it for the inexperienced farmer and his family.—Ira T. Burditt, Coldwater, Kan.



KING EIGHT CYLINDER

for the WIDEST RANGE of SERVICE

*Only an EIGHT can compete with an EIGHT—
and there are but two Pioneer cars of this class*

WHY the eight cylinder motor gives the quickest acceleration, practically eliminates gear-shifting, takes all but the steepest hills on "high", banishes vibration, develops great power and speed at small fuel expense, and adds years to the car's life, is explained in the words—**CONSTANT POWER.**

The Eight has four power impulses per revolution; the Six, three; and the Four, two. An Eight's power strokes overlap at the point of their highest efficiency. No gaps between strokes to be bridged by the momentum of a heavy, power-wasting fly-wheel; no high and low power periods to cause vibration and wear, but a constant, swift flowing stream of energy, composed of strokes received at right angles, instead of vertically, and giving a smoothness of power that relieves mechanism and tires of the "killing" effects of violent power strokes. In accessibility the King's motor surpasses all other engine types.

The King is the original popular-priced Eight and has been in operation the world over for more than a year. A demonstration in the new Model E is a most necessary part of your "before buying" experience.

60 Horse Power, 7-passenger Touring Model, \$1350

KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY :: DETROIT

THE GOOD JUDGE'S CLIENT IS VERY MUCH ALIVE

WHAT'S THE MATTER
WHO'S DEAD

NOBODY'S DEAD, BUT I
WANT ANOTHER CHEW
OF THAT REAL TOBACCO



GET the taste of the richest tobacco grown—W-B CUT Chewing—the Real Tobacco Chew, new cut, long shred. It is the chew that you hear men boasting to their friends.
You'll be glad, too, that you've found it—and to pass the word along to men that you know.

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Don't Let Rust Eat Up Your Car

Paint it Yourself for \$3.00
It's an easy job—requires no experience. A few hours work makes your car LOOK LIKE NEW. Repainting 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

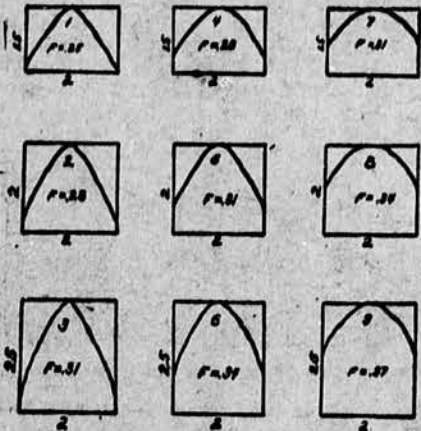
At hardware, paint and drug dealers. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will deliver on receipt of \$3.00.

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

How to Measure Hay Stacks

I should like to know how to figure the amount of hay in a stack. E. S. W.

Multiply the length by the width, by the distance over the stack, by a fraction which we will call F , which varies depending on the shape of the cross section of the stack. This fraction varies from about .25 to .37. It can be determined by comparing the cross section of the stack in question to the cross sections shown in the illustration. The average value of F is .31. If all of your measurements are made in feet, the re-



Cross sections of haystacks of different shapes.

sult of multiplying these four quantities will be the number of cubic feet of hay in the stack.

The number of cubic feet of hay in a ton varies considerably. If you have a mixture of clover and timothy, and the stack has stood for about 30 days, you should allow 589 cubic feet for a ton. If the stack has been standing for two months, allow 581 cubic feet to the ton, and if it has been standing more than 100 days, allow 514 cubic feet for a ton. Another figure that often is taken is that one cubic foot of hay in a stack weighs from 4 to 5 pounds.

F. A. Wirt.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

About the International

Breeding and fat classes of livestock have been reinstated in the International Live Stock Exposition for the 1916 show.

The show will be held for the first time since 1914 when the foot and mouth disease caused it to be discontinued on account of the danger of contagion.

Much more liberal appropriations have been made by the breed associations this year, according to the board of directors.

Believing that feeder cattle from the Southwest did not have an equal chance with those from the alfalfa belt, the following change was made in the eligibility rule: "Feeder cattle emanating from the Southwestern district may be fed cottonseed hulls and cottonseed cake when remaining on their native pastures."

The rule governing the ages of swine was altered to the effect that all ages will be computed from February 1 and August 1 of the year in which the animals were farrowed. The former basis was March 1 and September 1.

Two men from Buenos Aires, Argentina, have been selected as judges for bullocks and Shorthorns.

For Broomcorn \$200 a Ton

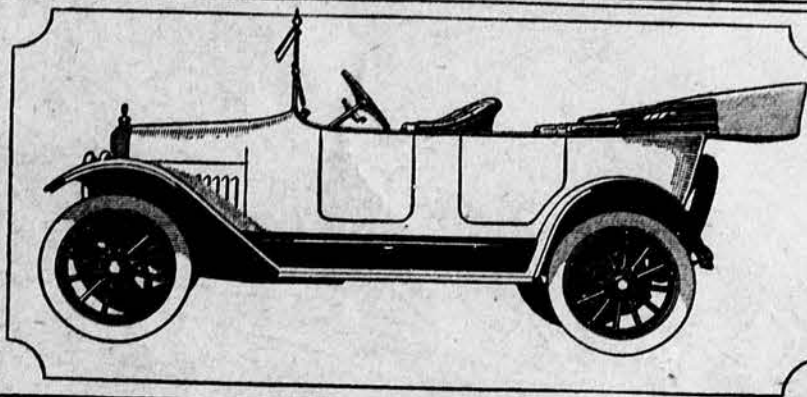
The highest price paid in Wichita for broomcorn since 1911 was paid the week of May 14 for a carload of 1914 brush of superior quality. It brought \$200 a ton, and, compared to most of the 1915 stock, it was well worth it, says Brooms, Brushes and Handles. There is very little such stock in Wichita, however. Most of the stock here is 1915 crop and would be called poor at any other time. It sells all the way from \$110 to \$165. It is said that this sale at \$200 a ton is the highest price paid in the Southwest anywhere except one at the same price, sale made recently of a single car of fine Southern Texas brush at Sealy, Tex., to a broom manufacturer of that state.

How Would You Make This Gate?

We are about to get a railroad thru our place, and we will have to make an automatic gate. We should like to have you print letters from persons who have made and used such gates.

Upland, Ark.

S. L. R.



The World's Champion Endurance Car

Reputation

"What Car Shall I Buy?"

LET us give you a suggestion. Buy the car that has the best reputation for service in your city or town or county.

You should see that for your investment you secure—not merely a motor car—but motoring. We are less anxious to make you a Maxwell owner than to make you and keep you a satisfied motorist.

By service we do not mean merely the serviceability of the car you buy—the soundness of design, the excellence of materials and workmanship, the sturdiness and willingness and dependability of the car. True, these are vastly important things.

But still more important is the Company back of the car. Still more important are the company's local representatives who sell you the car and whom the company must hold responsible to fulfill its just obligations and keep its pledge with you.

Buy the car, then, which embodies Character as well as Reputation. For reputation is what people think of you, while character is what you really are.

Buy that car which carries with it an actual guarantee of continuous, care-free, economical motoring. In fact, select your company before you select your car. Buy motoring.

And in just so far as The Maxwell Motor Company, after you have made such an investigation, comes up to these standards and survives these tests, we shall urge you to buy a Maxwell Motor Car.

Brief Specifications—Four cylinder motor; cone clutch running in oil; unit transmission (3 speeds) bolted to engine, $\frac{3}{4}$ floating rear axle; left-hand steering, center control; 56" tread, 103" wheelbase; 30 x $3\frac{1}{2}$ " tires; weight 1,960 pounds. **Equipment**—Electric Head-lights (with dimmer) and tail-light; storage battery; electric horn; one-man mohair top with envelope and quick-adjustable storm curtains; clear vision, double-ventilating windshield; speedometer; spare tire carrier; demountable rims; pump, jack, wrenches and tools. **Service**—16 complete service stations, 54 district branches, over 2,500 dealers and agents—so arranged and organized that service can be secured anywhere within 12 hours. **Prices**—2-Passenger Roadster, \$635; 5-Passenger Touring Car, \$665. Three other body styles.

Maxwell
Motor Company • Detroit, Mich.



Send to department No 23 for our new booklet
"The Maxwell and the Family"

Overland

TRADE MARK REG

\$615

Roadster \$595
Model T3 - f. o. b. Toledo

1,000 Cars

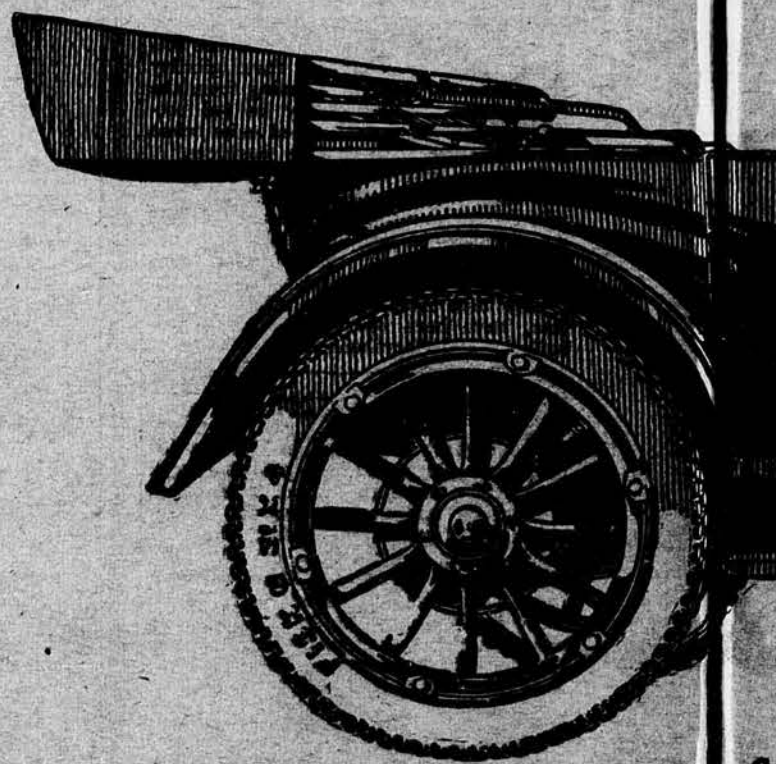
To completely realize that ideal which the public has yearned for—which producers have long striven to attain—

That was the definite purpose behind the \$615 Overland.

A small car with comfortable, roomy seats that would ride as easily as a big one—

A small car with "big looks" that a man could buy and yet keep on speaking terms with both his pride and his pocketbook—

A small, light car that would reach a new low level of operating and up-keep expense—



The Willys Overland

3 a Day Not Enough

That has been the ideal.

That was the definite need which the \$615 Overland supplies with definite finality.

But a luxurious small car—like most ideals—was difficult of attainment.

And to attain it and still keep the price lower than any other complete automobile had ever been sold for, meant quantity production on a scale never before attempted in cars of this class.

We increased our capacity to 1,000 cars a day—more than double any previous output of cars of this class.

And the result is this comfortable small car, beautiful and complete, for \$615.

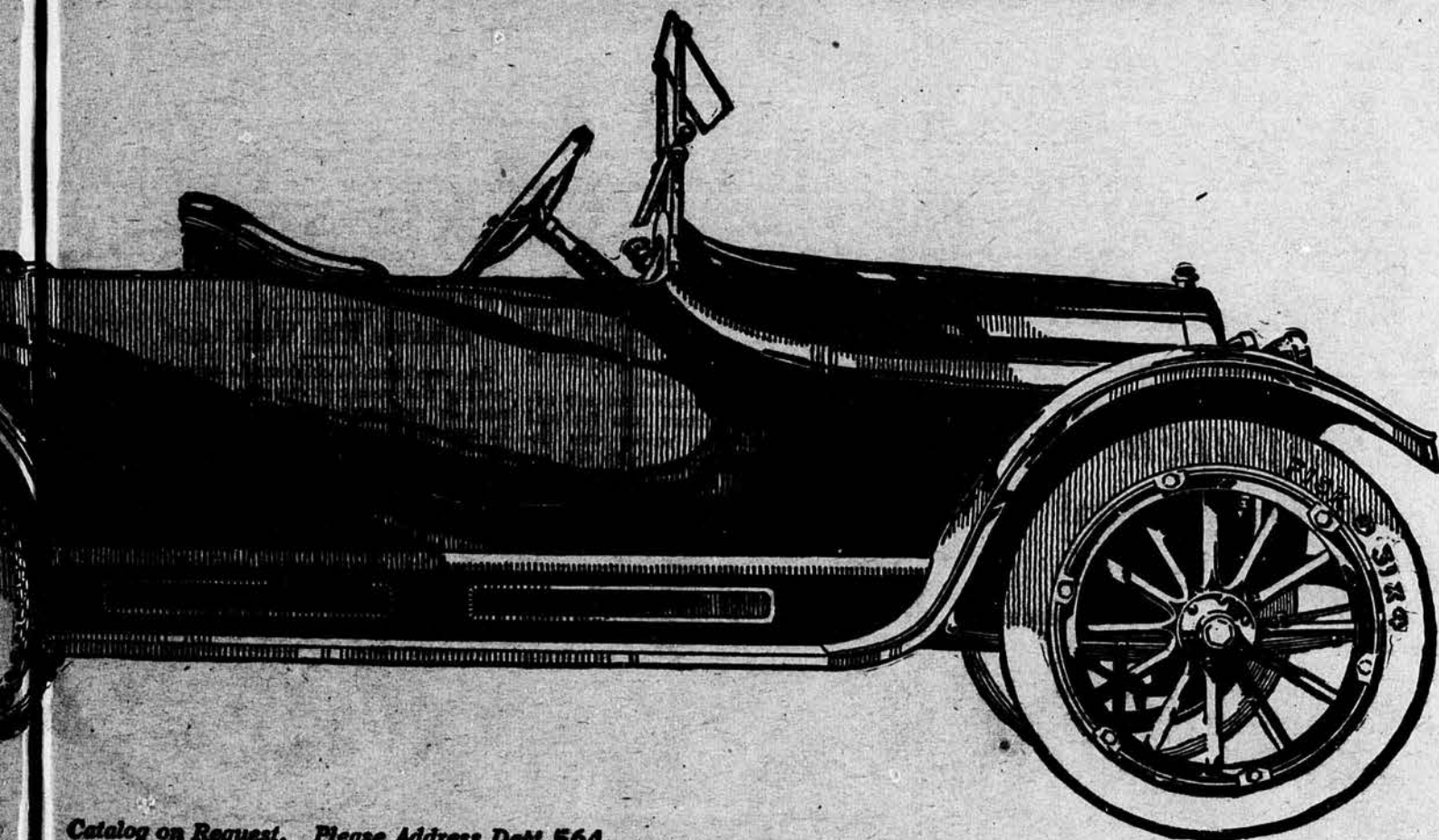
Never before has any complete automobile been sold at anywhere near so low a price.

And never before has any small, light, economical car been anywhere near so comfortable or so beautiful.

But so completely have we realized a popular ideal that 1,000 cars a day is not going to supply the demand.

If you order yours today it will not be a day too soon to avoid delay.

See the Overland dealer at once.



Catalog on Request. Please Address Dept. 564

Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

"Made in U.S.A."

You and Your Friends—and

Coca-Cola

You tried it because we told you how good and delicious it was.

But your friends began drinking it because you told them how good it was. This is the endless chain of enthusiasm that has made Coca-Cola the beverage of the nation.

THE COCA-COLA CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

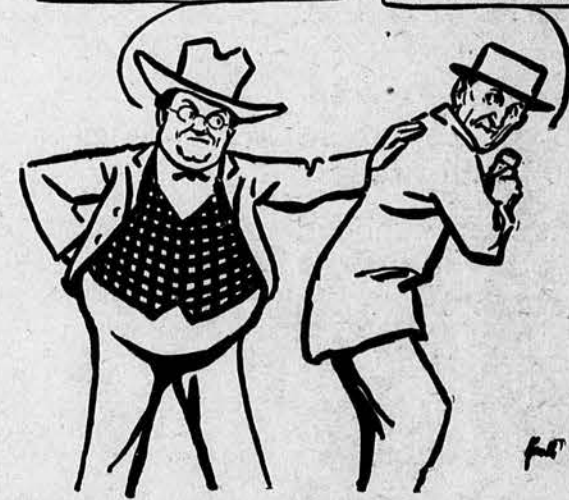


10C

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YOU know, all tobacco users know what is the matter with ordinary chewing tobacco! Everywhere men are telling their friends about W-B CUT Chewing—the Real Tobacco Chew, new cut, long shred.

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

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

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$1.25 for which please send me the Daily Capital until December 1st, 1916, as per your special campaign offer.

Name

Address

Superstitions of Hen Men

Here are a Few Secrets of Success That Some Folks Believe

BY MICHAEL K. BOYER

IT IS REMARKABLE how men will cling to old-time superstitions, and how many theories they have which they guard as secrets.

It was not long ago that a man wrote that there never would be a poor hatch if a horse shoe was placed in the bottom of the nest. He believed it, too, and said he had tested the matter for years.

Another wrote that he had discovered a secret to increase egg production. He used about 1/2 dozen china eggs in every nest. The hens seeing such a large number of eggs, at once determined to increase the pile. He said this secret never failed.

"I have a real secret," another man says. "Always set your hens in the full of the moon. It means a big hatch." As the moon gets full but once a month, the hen can hatch and start brooding her young before the next hatch starts.

"Hens become poor layers in houses that are painted red," another man declares. As red is the color that adorns all the buildings on the farm of the writer it will now be in order to have the color changed—to green, for instance.

Another writes: "Eggs will not beat up well if they are laid by unmated hens. My mother says she cannot beat up such eggs to a froth." My, my, what an injustice we poultrymen have practiced all these years.

"Hens will not begin to lay until you mate them." That's news, indeed, but what on earth has started our hens to lay?

Another says you can tell the sex of the egg by its shape, or rather its shell condition. He said he selected 200 rooster eggs, and when they hatched there was but one pullet, and he is sure the egg producing it was a fraud. He also selected 50 pullet eggs which hatched 50 pullets. He says the pullet eggs are smooth on the ends, while the rooster eggs have a zigzag mark or quirl on one end.

"The way to tell eggs that are impregnated," says another man, "is to hold the egg with one hand, near a lamp or candle, in front of the eye, and then bring the other hand, with the fingers half closed, down over it, and the incubation spot will be seen clearly on the yolk."

There still are many who bemoan the fate of their eggs should a thunder storm come up during the progress of incubation. We might mention scores of similar foolish beliefs.

But valuable secrets do exist. Men in all vocations of life, if they carefully study their subjects, and follow out the dictates of their work, sometimes will come across a method that will help them to success. Such methods, thoroughly tested, evolve themselves into secrets.

It is not unusual, however, to find that someone else, in another part of the country, has had the same ideas, and is working along the same lines.

A publishing firm some time ago advertised to pay a certain sum for real poultry secrets. The writer was delighted to be the judge. Fully 500 replies were received, and of these easily 300 referred to "a cure for cholera," "a cure for gapes," "methods for destroying lice," and cure-alls for every known ailment. The text of the majority of the replies was ridiculous—even recommending corrosive sublimate in the drinking water for chicks afflicted with cholera.

The poultry world needs good secrets in feeding, secrets in housing, secrets in care, secrets in management, secrets in successful operation. But there is no need for secrets in fighting disease. It is better to know how to keep fowls well than to endeavor to cure sick fowls.

If the beginner will start out with the determination to cover every detail, and gradually to improve his methods, he eventually will find a better method of caring for his flock.

Sounds as if It Might be Rich

Like all other animal manures, that from a fowl varies in richness according to the food it eats. The average manure of a fowl consists of moisture 75.3 per cent; organic matter, 18.5; and of mineral matter, 6.2 per cent. Fowls'

manure invariably is more useful when dried. An analysis of a lot which had been lying in a heap to dry before using gave the following result: nitrogen, 13.4 per cent; equivalent to ammonia, 16.3; equivalent to calcium phosphate, 6.7 per cent. Fowls' manure contains a higher proportion of nitrogenous matter, but a smaller quantity of phosphates than is found in guano. The latter usually contains about 20 per cent of phosphates, and yields from 6 to 8 per cent of ammonia.

What Killed Your Chickens?

A hawk usually carries off the young chicks, but if they attack larger ones the bodies will be left. It will be found that death has been caused by a tear at the back of the neck. The skull will be torn open, and the feathers scattered but not trailed. If the chicken is found dead on its side, with its neck stretched out, and a small wound in the throat, it is the work of a weasel that has sucked its blood. If a carcass is found with the head and breast devoured, it is the work of a cat. As a rule, the rat does its deadly work at night, and the carcass often is found very badly mauled. The entrails generally are drawn out, but not eaten, and the carcass is bitten and gnawed in many places.

To Make a Comb Stand Up

Many cockerels of the Mediterranean class, especially Minorcas, are discarded because their combs lop over while they are young. If a big-combed bird is a little out of condition, his comb will at once drop. After he comes into good condition again, the comb generally stands erect, especially if the base of it is thick and strong. If cockerels of this class are forced too much, especially if given a lot of soft food, their combs lose firmness. When a comb falls the bird should be given cod liver oil at night, and fed entirely on grain. In some cases, a cockerel's comb is so weak at the base that nothing will make it stand.

Give the Chicks a Laxative

Constipation in chickens often is noticed during the summer months. It has been advised to use Epsom salts in the drinking water, but this is a violent purgative. It is better to use oily laxatives and purgatives. Linseed meal mixed in the soft feed will act as a gentle laxative. Some prefer a few drops of castor oil in the feed, after making the chicken miss one meal to make it hungry.

Chickens With Weak Legs

Leg weakness in chickens is caused by feeding the young chicks too much protein, or too much heat in the brooder. In case the brooder is overheated reduce the temperature but not to a degree that will make the chicks uncomfortable. In case the difficulty is caused through excess of protein, increase the ash by feeding oyster shells. Leg weakness generally is overcome when conditions are changed by proper feeding methods.

Fresh Water is a Necessity

Chickens need a constant supply of fresh water. Running water is best, but if this is not available keep the water fresh. Add enough permanganate of potash to make it a wine red. This amount will act as an antiseptic, prevent the transmission of disease through the water, and also aid in keeping down intestinal parasites.

Treat Diarrhea with Chalk

At the time of an outbreak of diarrhea, there often is a cry of cholera. It is a false cry, but the trouble needs treatment. Boil some rice, and mix it with plenty of powdered chalk—an excess of this will do no harm, as it will effect a cure and pass off naturally.

Give the horse his head. The field is no place for a check-rein.

Putting Alfalfa in Silage

Wet Hay May be Saved This Way, But It Cannot be Used Alone

BY FRED W. UPSON

THERE ARE times when, owing to a wet season or an early frost, farmers have difficulty in saving the last cutting of alfalfa. At such times a method for converting alfalfa into silage may bring about a saving of the entire last crop.

During the fermentation process, which takes place immediately after the silo is filled, the sugar in the green crop is converted by bacterial processes into a mixture of acids. The most important acids formed in silage are lactic acid, the same acid which develops in the souring of milk, and acetic acid, the same acid which gives to vinegar its sour taste. Several other acids also are formed in lesser amounts, but they are of little importance in normal silage. These acids serve to preserve the silage mixture from further decomposition. The silage fermentation is similar to the fermentation which takes place when cabbage is converted into sauerkraut.

The alfalfa plant is deficient in fermentable sugars. For this reason, alfalfa alone does not make silage which will "keep." Acid is not produced in sufficient quantities to preserve the silage. Because of this deficiency of acid, putrefactive processes set up, and the silage acquires a disgusting taste and an odor somewhat resembling the odor of decaying meat.

The Storrs Agricultural Experiment station, Connecticut, recounts some experiments in which alfalfa and other legumes were kept in a silo successfully when mixed with green oats, rye, or timothy. These latter crops supply the necessary sugar for the fermentation process.

More recently, similar experiments have been carried out by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station. It was found that corn meal or molasses mixed with alfalfa produced excellent silage. Corn was added to alfalfa in the ratios 1 to 10, 1 to 20, 1 to 30, and 1 to 40. Similar mixtures were made with molasses. The 1-to-40 mixture kept just as well as the 1-to-10 mixture. The molasses and corn supply the necessary fermentable sugars from which the acids are produced.

The Nebraska Agricultural Experiment station constructed six small silos having a capacity of about 1 ton each. These were filled—one with corn, one with Black Amber cane, one with alfalfa, and three with alfalfa-cane mixtures in the proportion of 1 part alfalfa to 2 parts cane, equal parts of cane and alfalfa, and 2 parts alfalfa to 1 part cane, respectively. The sorghum cane contains a higher percentage of fermentable sugars and makes up the deficiency of the alfalfa in this respect.

These silos were opened in August, after having been filled for nearly a year. The silage in all except the one containing only alfalfa was found to be in perfect condition. The silage made from 1 part cane and 2 parts alfalfa was just as good as that containing larger proportions of cane. The silo which was filled with corn contained, at the time of opening, normal corn silage. The moisture content was 67.25 per cent and the total acidity 1.61 per cent, expressed as acetic acid. These figures are normal for corn silage. By means of electrical resistance thermometers, temperatures in this silo were recorded for several weeks after filling. These agreed very closely with temperatures taken in one

of the large silos at the experiment station. These facts would seem to indicate that the quality of silage is in no way related to the size of the silo.

The amount of acid in the cane-alfalfa mixtures was less than that in the corn silage. The silo containing corn gave a silage carrying 67.25 per cent moisture and 1.61 per cent acid, calculated as acetic acid. The alfalfa 2 parts, cane 1 part, mixture gave a silage of 62.13 per cent moisture content and an acidity of 1.30 per cent, calculated as acetic acid. The lower acid content in the alfalfa-cane mixture is a desirable quality.

Alfalfa, 2 parts, mixed with cane, 1 part, makes a highly desirable silage. Alfalfa and cane put in the silo in the manner described is recommended as a means of saving the last crop of alfalfa when conditions are such that it cannot be made into hay. Whether or not it will be profitable to put alfalfa in a silo rather than make it into hay is a question which can be answered only by the farmer himself according to his individual conditions.

Queen Gave 852 Pounds of Fat

During the last year or so there have been several changes in the leadership of the junior 4-year-old class in the Jersey breed. April 14, 1916, a new leader and at the same time another 1,000 pound butter cow, appeared with the completion of the year record of Successful Queen 278743.

Successful Queen produced in a test started at 4 years 5 months old, 16,389.3 pounds milk, 852.72 pounds fat, or 1,003 pounds, 3 ounces of 85 per cent butter. This record not only exceeds the highest fat production in the class, but also becomes the highest milk record of any cow in the breed at 4 years of age.

This 1916 record is not Queen's first record, for in 1915, she entered the Register of Merit with a production of 13,088.4 pounds milk, 682.4 pounds fat, or 802.7 pounds 85 per cent butter.

Successful Queen is sired by Tonona 2d of Hood Farm's Son 73683, and is out of Torment's Trudie 2d 220453. She was bred by J. C. Greene, of East Bethel, Vt., but was purchased by C. I. Hood, of Lowell, Mass., as a 2-year-old, at whose farm she was tested.

Great Record for 26 Months

Two living calves and 2,005 pounds of 85 per cent butter from 33,292.5 pounds of milk in the period from January 7, 1914, to March 4, 1916, is the contribution from the Jersey cow Temisia's Owl's Rose 215973.

Rose first came into the limelight in 1915 when she qualified for an American Jersey Cattle club gold medal, by producing 17,056.4 pounds of milk, containing 863 pounds of fat and by carrying a calf during 237 days of the year's test. She started this noteworthy record at the beginning of her 26 months' performance, on her fifth calf, at 6 years and 11 months old. Her sixth calf was born March 1, 1916.

As the function of a dairy cow is to produce milk and butter as well as reproduce her kind, Temisia's Owl's Rose may be said to be fulfilling her mission to the satisfaction of her owner, R. A. Sibley of Spencer, Mass.

More pasture, corn land, livestock; better farming and less worry.

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TIME by hours over any gravity system, and as well over any other separator by reason of greater capacity and the same reasons that save labor.

COST since while a De Laval Cream Separator may cost a little more than a poor one to begin with it will last from ten to twenty years, while other separators wear out and need to be replaced in from one to five years.

PROFIT in more and better cream, with less labor and effort, every time milk is put through the machine, twice a day, or 730 times a year for every year the separator lasts.



SATISFACTION,

which is no small consideration, and can only come from knowing you have the best separator, with which you are sure you are at all times accomplishing the best possible results.

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these are all facts capable of easy demonstration and proof to any user or intending buyer of a cream separator. Every De Laval agent is glad of a chance to prove them by a De Laval machine itself—without the slightest obligation to the prospective buyer unless entirely satisfied.

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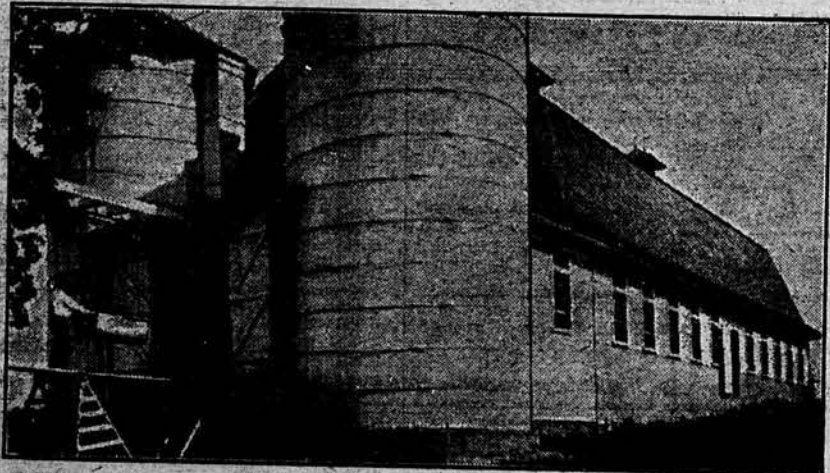
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AGENTS **WILLIAM L. BROWN**
LACROIX CO., Dept. 12, St. Louis, Mo.

Another Clean Serum

A new method of preparing anti-hog-cholera serum, which permits the economical production of a clear sterilized product, has just been described in the Journal of Agricultural Research of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The method, as described by its discoverers, Dr. Marion Dorset and R. R. Henley, of the Biochemic Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, consists in adding a slight amount of an extract from ordinary white navy beans to the defibrinated hog-cholera-immune blood which has been the form of the serum used in the past. The addition of this bean extract causes the red cells of the blood to agglutinate and when the mixture is whirled on a centrifuge the red cells pack together and form a rather stiff jellylike mass. It is then possible to pour off a clear serum, leaving behind the red cells which play no part in preventing hog cholera and which in fact simply tend to dilute the serum and render its sterilization by heat impracticable. To increase the yield of clear serum the discoverers added a small amount of ordinary salt and found that they obtained from 70 to 74 per cent of clear serum. The clear serum thus obtained it was found could be heated for 30 minutes at a temperature of 60 degrees Centigrade without changing its consistency or lessening in any way its effectiveness in preventing hog cholera. The heating to this point for this time is more than sufficient to kill any germs of foot-and-mouth disease which might accidentally be present. Practical tests with hogs show that probably all of the antibodies useful in combating hog cholera were retained in the serum and the red cells extracted contained so few, if any, of these valuable bodies as to make the residue of red cells useless in preventing the disease.

Before the clear serum was developed, many attempts were made to sterilize by heat in a practicable way the ordinary defibrinated blood. It was found, however, that heating the old product up to 60 degrees Centigrade resulted in more or less complete coagulation of the defibrinated blood and in the destruction of the serum so far as its commercial worth is concerned. It was found that the highest temperature that could be used was 50 degrees Centigrade and it was necessary to keep the old serum at this temperature for 12 hours to make certain that the virus of foot-and-mouth disease was killed. Heating serum at a steady temperature over this long period in ordinary practice is difficult and too expensive.

Attempts also were made to make a clear serum by centrifugalizing. It was found, however, that while the centrifuge would separate to some extent the red cells, they were in such shape that it was difficult to separate the serum completely. An important quantity of antibodies were left behind in the red clot, and the resulting product was a cloudy rather than a clear serum. With this process, moreover, it was possible ordinarily to secure only about 50 per cent of serum. Under the new method it is possible to secure as high as 74 per cent of clear serum, which in actual test has proved to be fully potent. This clear serum, moreover, can be completely sterilized in 30 minutes, whereas the old

serum had to be heated steadily for 12 hours.

The new form of serum, as far as the Department knows is not yet being made or put on sale by the commercial serum laboratories. As this process was discovered by the Federal government, any one in the United States is free to use it.

Choose Oil With Care

Not many owners of motor cars give proper attention to the matter of oil. Not many realize, apparently, that in this one feature rests a very large part of their car's efficiency, and that, certainly, is what a man wants in his motor. The wonder, then, is that so many men who are very careful about getting a well-balanced hitch for their horses so that the load is properly distributed, will ignore the matter of lubrication.

Suppose you consider the question as plain arithmetic; suppose your car cost \$1,200. At the end of the year you reckon your expenses this way:

Depreciation in selling value, say..	\$400
Tires, approximately.....	100
Repairs.....	?
Gasoline, 5,000 miles @ 2c a mile	100
or less.....	100
Insurance, say.....	65
Lubrication, perhaps as much as..	10
	\$675 Plus

Lubrication comes last, at a trivial \$10 a year.

It is a human failing to treat such small outlays lightly. Some motorists do not yet realize that oils which can be sold at pared-down prices cause pared-down efficiency, and send total yearly expenses up—not by mere penny steps but by real dollar leaps.

When the proper attention is given motors in this one respect—lubrication—motor cars will command higher re-sale prices.

When motor wear comes, it comes to stay. The noises and rattle of worn-down metal parts grow worse, not better. Metal worn off by friction is gone forever.

A year's supply of the most efficient lubricating oil you can buy should cost you no more than the cheapest oil on the market. The higher gallon price is usually offset by the saving in oil consumption.

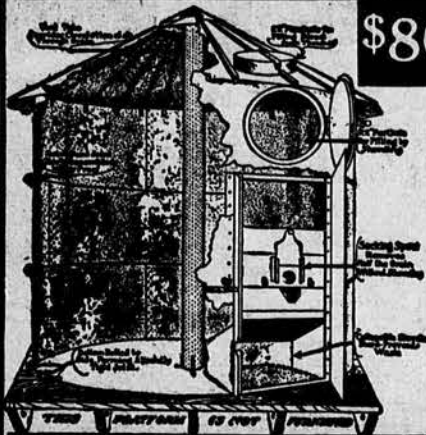
A Word to the Pig Club Boys

There is no pig club story in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. J. F. Case, the contest manager, is quarantined at his home in Topeka. His little boy is ill with diphtheria. He telephoned to the office and asked us to print the picture of Robert Osborn and Queen, and to explain to the club members why he is not pushing the pig club work this week. Mr. Case's little boy still is very ill, but the doctor hopes that it will not be long until there is a big improvement.

If any of you club members have problems that you wish to refer to the contest manager, send them along. John Case cannot write to you just now, but he can telephone to us at the office, and tell us what to write, if it is something that cannot wait.

In 1905 Grimm alfalfa was sown at the Dickinson and Edgeley sub-stations, North Dakota. The stand is good yet. There is no indication of the older plants having died.

This Bin Will Make You \$200 to \$800 Clear Profit



This is the year to hold your wheat. Don't dump it on the market at harvest time for 65c per bushel. HOLD AT LEAST 1,000 BUSHELS for a month or two and get \$1.00 or more per bushel. This will net you over \$200 clear profit and pay for the bin besides.

To be sure that your grain is in first class condition so that it will command the highest price at marketing time, store it in—

COLUMBIAN METAL GRAIN BINS.

Our 1,000 bushel capacity all metal bins will give you a net profit of from \$200 to \$800 at a cost of 12 1/2 c per bushel. Every farmer who holds his grain will certainly profit from the war prices. The more grain you hold the more money you will make.

SEND NO MONEY

Just fill in the coupon telling us which size of bin you desire and we will ship it at once without a cent in advance, sending the invoice and prepaid bill of lading to your bank. All metal construction makes COLUMBIAN GRAIN BINS rat, bird, fire and lightning proof. No. 20 gauge best grade galvanized metal is used in the body, with No. 24 gauge in the bottom and No. 26 gauge in the roof.

These bins are sectional in construction. Each section being joined by our patented joint which greatly strengthens the walls and makes erection simple and easy. You can do it yourself in a few hours' time. Every bin is equipped with large 5x2 foot hinged door, provided with hasp for locking. A collapsible shoveling board is provided which prevents the grain from running down faster than it is taken away. A sacking spout permits the removal of over half the contents of the bin without shoveling.

COLUMBIAN BINS may be mounted on platforms and hauled out to the threshing for filling. This saves the cost of sacks, twine and labor of handling.

SEND THIS COUPON NOW!

Don't wait until harvest but write now and take advantage of our low delivered prices. Decide NOW—Today—to hold your wheat for \$1.00 or more per bushel. If your dealer cannot supply you with COLUMBIAN Bins we'll sell you direct on our no money in advance proposition. Remember we pay the freight to any station in the states of Neb., Kans., Okla., Ark., Mo., Iowa, and Ill. Write for special delivered prices in other states.

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Kansas City, Mo.

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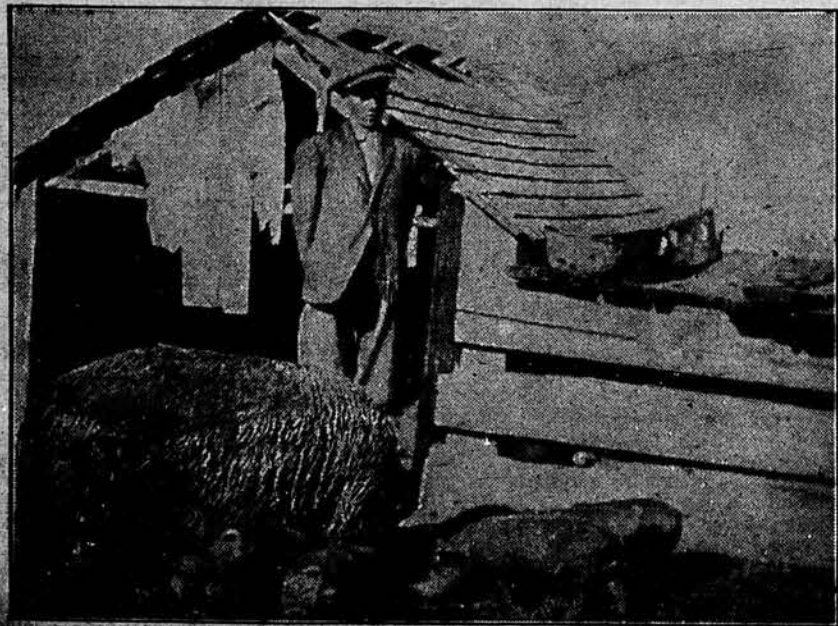


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Cover your loaded bundle wagons at night with Slickerine Covers. Keep them powder dry so that you can begin threshing at daylight no matter how heavy the rain or dew. Slickerine Covers are made of the best grade of heavy canvas, thoroughly treated with Slickerine, the great waterproofing which prevents mildew, rotting, cracking, getting stiff. Makes them rat proof, insect proof and more than doubles their life. All seams on Slickerine Covers run the short way, throwing all strain on the goods, not across the seams. Ropes are spliced into sewed eyelets which can't tear out or bend. Slickerine Covers made for every use. Write today for free booklet and prices.

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will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Cysts, Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 3 bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 209 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

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have a reputation—wear like tickety—fit any size. If your dealer does not carry your size in stock, tell him to get it for you in 24 hours—GUINHAM-MUNGER-ROST Kansas City, Mo.

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5,000 acres in FLORIDA for sale in body. \$5.00 per acre, payable \$1.00 per acre down, balance \$1.00 per acre per year. 6% interest. Five year lease provision. For particulars write to E. C. POWELL, 725 Hartford Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

Save the Waste Paper

You have all heard, by this time, that paper is getting mighty scarce. Of course the Great War is responsible for this, but just why and how is not a matter of any importance right here. The point of interest is this: Paper is scarce; the price is going higher and higher, and no one knows what's going to happen. Why don't you use your vacation, or part of it, in gathering the waste paper in your township or county? Naturally someone will tell you it can't be done; you may depend on that. Don't pay any attention to them. Get the paper. The Pioneer Waste Paper Company of Topeka offers \$4 a ton for waste paper delivered at its plant. The Lawrence Paper Manufacturing Company of Lawrence, Kan., offers 50 cents a hundred, it is said, for all kinds of waste paper—print, wrapping, book paper.

Some big boy with an active brain ought to organize a little company this summer, gather all the waste paper he can find; arrange with families to save every paper, every bag, every old book. There's a big chance in this business. If you doubt it write to the manager of the Lawrence Paper Company, or to any other paper concern. Ask him about the grades, the necessary tests, and so on. There are tons and tons of paper in your town going to waste. Get it.

Great College, Says Wilson

James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture for 16 years, was at Manhattan a few days ago. Of course he visited the Agricultural College, and of course he said something fine about the big school, as everyone does who is smart enough to place a proper value on the work it does for Kansas. Read this:

"I have just visited 12 agricultural colleges," Mr. Wilson said, "and none of them is doing more for the people of its state than is this one. The way in which your college is reaching out to help the men and women and boys and girls of the state would seem incredible to a man unfamiliar with its work. I had known President Waters for many years, and I had expected great things at the college under his administration, but even with my expectations as high as they were, I am surprised at the wonderful things that are being accomplished."

Secretary Wilson is interested especially in work among boys and girls. When he was secretary of agriculture, he introduced the crop contest plan among the children of the South, with unprecedented results. He regards efforts of this kind, together with the teaching of agriculture in the schools and colleges, as among the most hopeful signs for a practical farming system of permanent worth.

Horsemen Like It

BY W. B. CARPENTER.

Most men fear to take up new ideas, particularly in breeds. But when a group of men establish a new breed of horses of a desirable size and quality, and form themselves into an association known as the Wagon Horse association, to encourage the registering of all the good 1,100 to 1,400-pound mares in every section of the country regardless of their breeding, the country pays attention to the movement. The animals thus registered when mated with registered Percheron stallions weighing 1,500 to 1,800 pounds, give the foundation stock for a new horse.

John S. Cooper of the Chicago horse

market says not to overlook the express horse, for he is just about in the strongest demand of any horse on the market today. J. C. Robison, Percheron breeder of Towanda, Kan., says, "I do believe we could get a more uniform and sounder lot of horses if we did not have to breed so much for size as we are compelled to do."

This association requires the sires to be registered Percherons weighing from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds and with plenty of style and action. From an auctioneer's standpoint we want the horse for which there is a real demand.

To Control Tomato Worms

The proper method of tomato worm control in small patches is hand picking and in larger gardens or fields use of a lead arsenate spray or Paris green. "When spraying with arsenate of lead use 2½ pounds of dry material to 50 gallons of water," says George A. Dean of the Kansas State Agricultural college. One pound of fresh stone lime should be used with every pound of Paris green to prevent burning the foliage. The Paris green spray should be used with care.

The flat-headed apple tree borer is a dangerous enemy of the young apple tree. Nearly all old orchards are infested.

Do not set out young trees near old orchards. The flat-headed borer girdles the trees in the cambium layer, cutting off the food supply. These borers may be dug out but preventive measures are a more effective means of control.

A wash that will prevent the female's laying her eggs on the tree may be made by dissolving in a saturated solution of washing soda enough common laundry soap to make a thick paint. To every 2 gallons of this add 1 pint of crude carbolic acid and ½ pound of Paris green. Apply this wash with a white-wash brush or an old broom to the trunk and lower limbs of the young tree. Keep the tree coated with this wash until the last of July.

Water under pressure should be used in combating the red spider, Professor Dean says. To rid shrubbery, pines, cedars, and all kinds of flowers and garden plants of the red spider, no method is more practicable than that of washing them off with water, if sufficient pressure is available. The city water or the farm pressure system usually has sufficient force to knock off and kill the spiders. These mites must be washed off as often as they appear.

A good spray is Black Leaf 40, a nicotine sulphate solution. This must also be applied with considerable force so as to strike the mite, for unless it does strike the mite it does no good.

The Reason for It

"Why, Dinah! What in the world has happened to you?"

"Me husband," exclaimed Dinah, "went an' beat me ag'in, an' jes' fo' nothin' too!"

"Again!" cried Mrs. Smith, "Why don't you have him arrested?"

"Been thinkin' ob it several times, missy," was the rejoinder of Dinah, "but I hain't nebah had no money to pay his fine."—Atlanta Journal.

A hog-tight fence around your doorway is the first step toward beautifying the farm home.

Don't crowd a motor car tire of wrong size on a rim simply because you can force it on. Make it fit.

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

Special Subscription Blank

Publisher Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant



Kills Disease Germs Destroys Foul Odors

Nothing better for disinfecting stables, barns, sinks, troughs, garbage cans, outhouses, etc. Good alike for home and stable.

For scab, mange, hog lice, ticks on sheep, fleas on dogs, and all parasitic skin diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, hogs and poultry.

Flat bottles, quart, half-gallon and gallon cans and barrels. One gallon can, \$1.00 (except in Canada and far West). Smaller packages as low as 25c.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser

Doesn't gum, color or blister. Makes stock comfortable. At your local dealer's.

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FLEXOID is the guaranteed waterproof and mildew proof covering for your hay, grain and machinery. Our impregnating process gives FLEXOID its wonderful protective and lasting qualities. Guaranteed to give you longer and better service than canvas or tarpaulin.

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Hay stacks, hay racks, grain, machinery or wagon cover, masts, sold by the yard, for miscellaneous purposes such as roof troughs, lining for granaries, temporary roofing, covering for saw logs, work, merchandise, etc. FLEXOID will save you money. WRITE TODAY for a FREE SAMPLE and descriptive booklet, mentioning your desired name.

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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for June 25: The Philippian Christians. A Review. Reading lesson Phil. 1:1-11; 4:1-9.

Golden Text: Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are honorable, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things. Phil. 4:8.

The fact that Philippi was a Roman military colony instead of a mercantile city accounts sufficiently for the small number of Jews. The real Philipians were Italians and a relative proportion of Greeks. Paul had found no synagogue at Philippi, but a building called a Proseucha. This is distinguished from the regular places of Jewish worship, by being a more slight and temporary structure, and frequently open to the sky. For greater quietness and freedom from interruption, this place of prayer was outside the gate. In consequence of the ablutions connected with their worship, it was by the river-side.

The Apostles found only a small gathering in this place of prayer, but the church founded here by Paul was his favorite, and gave him more assistance than any other, and which he accepted as gladly as it was freely given.

Lydia, his first convert, was a proselyte of the gate, and an example of the comparatively independent position of women in Asia Minor and Macedonia. Her native place was Thyatira, a city in the province of Asia. Her business was the dyeing trade, an occupation which flourished from a very early period, and the purple used was an expensive and beautiful dye obtained from a vein around the neck of a Mediterranean fish.

Lydia stands out as a beautiful example of Christian hospitality. Her request that her house should be their home, reminds us that the Apostles led a life of hardship and poverty most of the time.

Three races are represented in founding the cosmopolitan congregation of the new church. The Roman jailer, the Greek slave girl, and the Asiatic, Lydia. Christ's command and prophecy, "Ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth," is shown in the plan of the Book of Acts. We have discovered that Paul's great goal is Rome and Lydia's open heart is the gateway of Europe.

The reading lesson to be used in connection with a review of the entire quarter's work, is a letter written to the Church in Philippi, by Paul while a prisoner in Rome.

Epaphroditus had been sent, by the Christians of Philippi, with a message of love and a present of a more substantial character, to Paul. Epaphroditus worked so hard among the Christians in Rome, that he was stricken with a fever, and when a second messenger came from Philippi, he was so homesick that Paul sent him back, with this letter of love and instruction to the faithful little church.

Soaked Corn for Pigs

BY ROBERT McGRATH,
Johnson County.

When the little pigs get old enough to eat, I find a good ration to feed them is corn soaked in water for 24 hours. They seem to do well on such a diet, much better than on the hard corn which is much more difficult to masticate and less easy to digest.

The Whippoorwill came to our woods two weeks ago. The little bird is thrice welcome since he entertains us in the evening as we sit on the porch. Our evening birds are very few at present. The owl, Whippoorwill and another bird I don't know the name, which breaks the stillness of midnight with a harsh flutter—are the only ones. Our chief feathered companions by day are the thrush, blackbird, oriole, wren and quail. I forgot to include the English sparrow which isn't worth mentioning.

The only place on earth where vegetation springs up in any degree like the proverbial beanstalk that Jack planted, that place is in the timber. Weeds are often slow of growth there until the ground is warm, then in one night it

seems a luxuriant growth of foliage covers the entire area. We don't like to walk thru such vegetation, knowing that it is a delightful habitat for large rattlers, copperheads and water moccasins, akin to boa-constrictors in size. That is why we prefer to take the roundabout trail to the pasture to drive home the cattle rather than tempt the dangerous cut-off flanked with underbrush.

There is going to be a busy time for farmers from now until harvest is over. The grain is going to ripen early and the cultivation of corn is going to overlap the cutting. The farmers look forward to a month of strenuous labor around harvest time.

Every year, we know a large percentage of small chicks die. Poultry raisers seem to take their loss as a natural consequence planning to overcome it by hatching out a surplus of chickens. But there is a reason for this loss of chicks and we believe it is to some extent due to the yards being infected. Poultry running on the same ground every year are sure to contract germs lurking on old boards, boxes and trees. We sprinkle lime about the poultry premises every spring. Lime is a deodorizer and kills germs. Don't be so particular about letting the boys spade for fishworms around the hen house. The upturned dirt affords a new walk for the chickens and chicks which is very sanitary.

Our garden was bothered much by moles this year. No sooner was the ground prepared and the seed sown than the blind diggers began work. Their digging was most evident when the plants were about a week old. The ground was thrown up under the plants and this action let the air down to the roots. We kept on hoeing in the garden digging up the runways and this did a great deal toward discouraging further work. Acting on another's advice pieces of potatoes dipped in arsenic were dropped in the mole furrows but results were not evident.

A Book About Concrete

"Concrete Construction for Rural Communities," a book by Professor R. A. Seaton of the Kansas State Agricultural college has just been published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company of New York. The book discusses in detail the fundamental principles governing the use of concrete, in language easily understood by those who have no special knowledge of the subject. After a thorough discussion of the necessary properties of the materials used in concrete, it considers the questions of the proportions and quantities of materials required, the construction of forms and the mixing and handling of the concrete. Full directions are given for these parts of the work, so that those who have had no experience with concrete can proceed with confidence.

Two chapters are devoted to a discussion of the principles of reinforced concrete. Rules are given for determining the strength of simple beams and columns, and for the design of cylindrical structures subjected to internal pressure, such as tanks and silos.

The methods used in finishing concrete surfaces, in the application of stucco, and in waterproofing and coloring concrete are considered in detail.

Special applications of concrete for which full directions are given, with dimensions, amount of reinforcing and drawings where necessary, are concrete building blocks, fence posts, sidewalks, floors and roads, tanks, cisterns and silos, and culverts and small highway bridges up to 20-foot span.

Three Cheers for Lady Maud

Lady Maud is a 3-year-old sow. She weighs 550 pounds. She is a granddaughter of Golden Ruler, and King Can't be Beat. She farrowed 16 pigs December 20, 1915, and 20 pigs May 30, 1916, making a total of 36 pigs in 5 months and 10 days. Who can beat it?

John L. Beck.

Alton, Kan.

If a horse shies at an unfamiliar object, never strike him with a whip; it is cruel. Stop, show the horse that the object is harmless, and you will gain his confidence.

The time spent in watching the rain come down can be utilized to no better effect than in planning what to do next week or next month.

Don't
Shovel
Your
Corn



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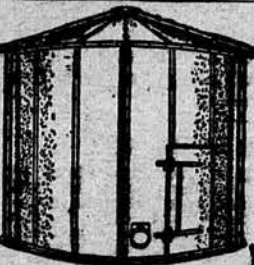
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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

A short time ago I received a circular from a Kansas City firm stating the price they would pay for produce. I shipped them produce and now I can get neither proceeds nor produce. They have gone, and have left no address. In case I can find them can I have them prosecuted on a criminal charge or can I only start a civil suit? Do different states have different laws regarding such business? Providing I received their circular by mail could I have them handled by the United States government for obtaining money under false pretenses?

INFORMATION SEEKER.

From your statement the concern was guilty of either obtaining money under false pretenses or of embezzlement, more likely the latter, as they probably sold your produce and embezzled the funds. All the states make both embezzlement and obtaining money or goods under false pretenses crimes, but the penalties differ to some extent. You could not prosecute the members of this company or firm in the United States courts for obtaining money under false pretenses but possibly you might have a case against them for using the mails to defraud. I think it would be worth your while to lay the facts before the United States district attorney, Fred Robinson of Kansas City, Kan.

Write to Haworth.

I understand the state geologist made a survey of Cowley county for oil and gas. Where could I get map of same? Cambridge, Kan. SUBSCRIBER.

Write Prof. Erasmus Haworth, Lawrence, Kan. He will tell you whether you can obtain such map.

Widow's Pension.

I wish to know the necessary action in applying for widow's pension. MRS. G. E.

No particular form of application is required. Present your claim to the board of county commissioners showing that you are a widow with children dependent upon you for support and that you are a resident of the county and have been for more than a year last past.

Question of Inheritance.

A has children by his first wife. She dies and he marries again. His second wife had money. They both die leaving property. Would A's first wife's children share equally with the second wife's children? SUBSCRIBER.

All of the children would share equally in their father's estate but if the second wife held her property in her own name her children would inherit all of that. Her husband's children by a former wife would not inherit her property.

Poll Tax.

You could do me a great favor if you would send information or a book of the Kansas state road laws regarding poll tax and how long a man has to be in the state before he is compelled to pay poll tax. La Crosse, Kan. E. H. O.

All able-bodied males between the ages of 21 and 50 who have resided 30 days in the state are subject to pay an annual poll tax of \$3. If such person belongs to the national guard or a fire company he is exempt.

The Rights of the Wife.

If a man owning a section of land in Kansas dies after leaving the state, will his widow receive half of the Kansas property or only one-third, according to the law in the state where she now resides? Will the fact that she is a stepmother to his children have any bearing on the case? OKLAHOMA SUBSCRIBER.

She would inherit half of the Kansas real estate regardless of the laws of the state where she now resides. The fact that she is a stepmother does not alter her rights in the case.

Minor's Liability.

A is guardian for B, a minor. An account for indebtedness of B is presented to A who has no money or other personal property belonging to B in his possession, the only property belonging to B being an 80 acres of land. Can B's creditors collect the debt from B after he becomes of age? Hall Summit, Kan. J. D. D.

Our statutes provide that a minor is bound by his contracts for necessities and also his other contracts unless he disaffirms them within a reasonable time after he attains to his majority, and restores all money or property received by him and remaining within his control at any time after attaining his majority. No contract can be thus disaffirmed in cases where, on account of the minor's own misrepresentations as to his majority, or from his having en-

gaged in business as an adult, the other person had good reason to believe the minor capable of contracting. If, therefore, B contracted this indebtedness while a minor he must disaffirm it within a reasonable time after reaching his majority, or be held liable. Also if at the time of contracting the debt he represented that he was of age he will be bound for it. If he was in business for himself and represented himself as an adult he will be bound by his contracts.

Try a Geologist.

I drilled a well on my place and at depth of about 100 feet found about 5 feet of coal. There might also be oil as there is not much water in the well and the water is oily. Please inform me how to determine if there is a great quantity of coal and oil, and how much the expense would be. C. P. P.

Clifton, Kan.

This is getting somewhat beyond my depth. If C. P. P. has found a 5-foot vein of coal at a depth of 100 feet it would seem to me that it would pay to develop it. As to the cost of sinking a shaft and opening up the mine he would better consult some experienced miner. As to whether there is a great quantity of oil on C. P. P.'s land I certainly do not know, nor do I know of any way to learn except by boring a hole in the ground deep enough to test the matter. Possibly the state geologist, Prof. Erasmus Haworth, of Lawrence, might give him some valuable pointers.

Oil Leases.

Suppose A leases his farm to B for five years at \$1 an acre a year, can B hold the lease for the full five years provided he lives up to the terms of the lease, if A desires to be released from the terms of the same?

2. Can a widow lease her estate for oil and gas without the consent of her children, she being administrator?

INQUIRER.

1. I know of no law making a difference between leases for oil and gas and other leases. If, therefore, B fully complied with the terms of the lease given him by A he could hold his lease rights for the five years stated in the lease.

2. If the children were of age they would have to join in the execution of the lease. If part of them were of age and part were minors those who were of age would have to join in the execution of the lease. The mother should have herself appointed as guardian of the minor heirs and sign the lease on her own part as the owner of half of the real estate and as guardian for the minor heirs. She should also get permission from the probate judge to make the lease.

Interpretation of Will.

I am sending you a copy of a will and should like to have your opinion of it. The maker of the will died soon after making it. The son died recently. The maker's wife is still alive. The son left no will, saying he wanted his children to share alike. Will the son's children share equally or as stated in the will? The maker of the will and his son carried on a partnership business. SUBSCRIBER.

Here follows copy of will:

I, farmer, of county, Kansas, do make this my last will and testament: I desire that my wife shall have the benefit of all my personal property and real estate during her lifetime, there to be no division of property until her death. The firm of & Son, to remain under the management of my son according to his best judgment, he having the right to dispose of any stock on the farm or to rent lands. My wife to receive her full share of the proceeds of the said firm, paying her share of the expenses. I hereby bequeath to my daughter the sum of \$1,200, to be paid by the executor hereinafter named, after the death of my wife. I hereby bequeath to my son all the residue of my property; all my interest in the firm of & Son; all the lands I possess, 120 acres, to have and to hold all of said land with the appurtenances thereto, his heirs and assigns forever.

In case of the death of my daughter her bequest of \$1,200 shall be given to her daughter, to be paid to her at the age of 21 years in the manner heretofore provided.

In case of the death of my son his children shall be entitled to the benefits of his share of the estate and to receive all rents that may accrue therefrom. When all of said children shall arrive at the age of 21 years the share of my son in said estate shall be divided as follows: and daughters of my son, to receive \$250 each; the residue to be equally divided between the sons and share alike.

I hereby appoint executor of this my last will and testament.

I assume that the widow elected to take under the will instead of claiming her right to a half interest in her husband's estate. This will gives the widow a life estate and the son a life estate, the final distribution to be made after his death and after all of his children have reached the age of 21 years. The property will be distributed according to the terms of the will.



Knox Nut Frappé

1/2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1 cup cream. 1/4 cup cold water. 1/4 cup milk.
1/2 cup sugar. White of one egg.
1 cup cooked pineapple and strawberries.
1 cup chopped nuts.

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes and dissolve over hot water. Add dissolved gelatine to cream, milk and sugar and stir in beaten white of egg. When cold, add pineapple and strawberries which have been chopped in small pieces, also chopped nuts. Serve ice cold in sherbet glasses.

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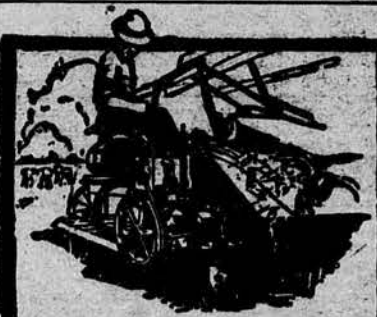
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16 1/2	17 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34	36 1/2
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16 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2	26 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25	25 1/2	30 1/2	34	33 1/2	38 1/2
GREELEY	WICHITA	SCOTT	LANE	NESS	RUSH	BARTON	ELLISWORTH	SALINE	MORRIS	LYON	OSAGE
15 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	26 1/2	29 1/2	33	35 1/2
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15 1/2	15 1/2	19	19 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2
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17 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	22	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	28	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	44 1/2

The Figures Show, on this Map, Give the Average Annual Rainfall for the Various Counties of Kansas. These Figures are Supplied by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

HESSEAN fly damage is severe in the eastern two-thirds of the state, says J. W. McCulloch, of the Kansas State Agricultural college. That it is serious is shown by the way it has affected the wheat market.

Nothing can be done to control the insect at this time, but the farmer should keep in close touch with the situation, and immediately after harvest start to put into practice the methods of control that have been found to be effective.

The stubble should be disked immediately after harvest. This starts the growth of volunteer wheat and tends to bring an early emergence of the fly. It also makes plowing much easier at a later date. Three or four weeks after diskings the ground should be plowed at least 6 inches deep and all volunteer wheat and stubble buried. This also will bury practically all the flies.

KANSAS.

Linn County—We have had a good rain every week all spring and crops of all kinds are looking good. Pastures are the best we ever saw. There is an abundance of white clover.—A. M. Markley, June 10.

Osage County—Plenty of rain. All kinds of spring crops are growing nicely. Corn is being cultivated the second and third time and is clean. Pastures are good and stock is doing fine. Fat hogs have been nearly all sold.—Adolph Anderson, June 10.

Kearney County—No rain here to amount to anything this spring. It is very cool for this time of year. Crops are not doing any good. Most of the sorghums that are planted are laying in the dry ground. Wheat is about all dried up. Butterfat 26c; eggs 16c.—A. M. Long, June 9.

Lane County—Weather is cold and cloudy. We have had no rain to amount to much but several showers. Wheat is looking very good considering the weather, being so dry and cold. Corn is large enough to cultivate. Barley is not much good. Haying has begun.—F. W. Ferrigo, June 9.

Norton County—Many wheat fields are in poor condition. The average yield in sight will be about 8 bushels. Oats are very poor, almost all fields will be too short for binder. Clover cutting is on hand, yield is nothing extra. Good rains would put corn, potatoes and feed crops in good condition.—Sam Teaford, June 10.

Thomas County—It is getting pretty dry. Wheat needs rain badly. I took a 70 mile drive yesterday and the wheat I saw will not average over 6 bushels. Barley is not very good. Corn looks well and is well planted. Alfalfa is about ready to cut. There was a good first crop. Feed is mostly all sown.—C. C. Cole, June 9.

Montgomery County—The ground has been wet since June 5. Three inches of rain fell on that date. Crops are normal. Wheat is turning. Oats are improving in condition; thin stand. Early corn looks well where checked and cultivated two or three times. Drilled corn and kafir are very burry.—J. W. Eikenberry, June 10.

Coffey County—Weather is getting warm. Crops all in and show a good stand. Some fields are getting weedy as it has been too wet to cultivate much. Oats are headed out and are looking good. First cutting of alfalfa is all up and it made a fair crop. Pastures are fine and stock doing well.—A. T. Stewart, June 10.

Brown County—Wheat is poor, will not average much over half a crop. Oats look well. Corn is quite weedy and rather backward. Alfalfa hay has all been put up and farmers are cutting clover. Many cattle are being lost on white clover blight in pastures. Wheat 90c; corn 63c; cream 29c; eggs 19c; hogs \$7.75 a cwt.—A. C. Dannenberg, June 9.

Jackson County—Good rain fell June 5. The weather is a little too cool for growing crops. Some corn had to be replanted. Corn is looking fairly well and almost all worked over once and some twice. First crop of alfalfa has been cut. The crop was very good. Wheat and oats are looking fair. Wheat is not filling very well.—F. O. Grubbs, June 10.

Sumner County—A 4-inch rain fell June 8. Quite a lot of damage was done to the kafir just planted. Some are planting the third time. Wheat is filling well but the Hessian fly has damaged the wheat in many fields. Most of the wheat will not yield over 5 to 7 bushels an acre. Some less than that. There may be some fields that will

make 9 bushels an acre. Wheat 90c; corn 66c; oats 55c; eggs 16c; hens 12c; butterfat 30c; hogs \$8.75; potatoes \$1.35.—E. L. Stocking, June 10.

Reno County—We are getting all the rain we want and then some. Alfalfa hay is put up and second crop is half grown. Corn is kept clean of weeds but it is not making much headway. We think the green bugs are keeping it back. Wheat has long heads just in bloom. Stock is doing well on pastures. Old wheat 95c; corn 56c.—D. Engelhart, June 12.

Ness County—Weather has been good for wheat but too cold for corn and feed. Moisture has been deficient until last week. Some parts of the county got good rains while other parts still are dry. With favorable conditions wheat will make about an average crop. Alfalfa is good and first cutting is nearly all up. Pastures are good.—C. D. Foster, June 10.

Rooks County—Wheat is about all headed out. Fly effects are beginning to show. Green bugs are reported in the oats. Corn is slow. Does not show above the ridges at this writing. Many fields have had to be replanted on account of the ravages of the webworm. We are badly in need of rain. Eggs 15c; butter 25c; wheat 85c; corn 60c.—C. O. Thomas, June 9.

Smith County—This is fine growing weather. All crops are doing well except corn. Cutworms, faulty seed, cool weather and dashing rains are the causes of thin stands in many fields. First cutting of alfalfa is being put up. The yield is fair, quality is good. Wheat will be good. Pastures are good. Wheat 95c; corn 57c; hogs \$8.75 to \$8.80; butter 20c; butterfat 26c; eggs 16c; hens 10c.—Ernest Crown, June 10.

Gray County—Crops were injured somewhat by our recent drouth but rain has now remedied much of the damage. Wheat will not be quite as good as a year ago but will run from 10 to 20 bushels an acre. Corn is a good stand and all spring crops promise well except oats and barley which are very short. Stock is thriving on pasture. Eggs 15c; butter 30c; barley 45c; corn 57c.—A. E. Alexander, June 9.

Morris County—We had an all day rain June 5. Excessive moisture has made the farmers behind with their work. Some corn is quite grassy and some feed is to be sown yet. Alfalfa crop is up, was a good one. Pastures are excellent. Wheat and oats have come out wonderfully in the last 10 days. Almost all of the early kafir was replanted. Potatoes are a fine crop. Strawberry crop is big.—J. R. Henry, June 10.

Harvey County—Monday was a red letter day for rain. Began at 3 o'clock, and lasted until sundown, with a heavy east wind washing the plowed fields, roads and bridges badly. Precipitation was about 6 inches. Field work, especially haying, is uphill work. Green bug and fly are doing much damage. Livestock is doing well. Lambs 9 1/2c; ewes 4 1/2c; hogs \$8.75; butter 27c; eggs 17c; 8-weeks old chickens 25c.—H. W. Prouty, June 9.

Cowley County—An 8 inch rain on the 5th is the cause of nearly all of the kafir being planted over. Corn has made but little growth on account of the dry, cool weather and the green bugs. The wheat fields, after being ruined by the green bugs, are being put into kafir and some are planting Mexican June corn. Wheat is being estimated at from 7 to 15 bushels to the acre. Eggs 17c; butter 20c; butterfat 25c.—L. Thurber, June 10.

Dickinson County—An all day rain fell Monday and another big one last night with several showers in between makes it plenty wet. Farmers only able to put in half time in the fields. Corn is getting weedy. Lots of kafir had to be replanted. Wheat and oats are coming fine. Harvest will begin in about two weeks. There is some good wheat. Some is not so good. The second crop of alfalfa is coming rapidly.—F. M. Lorton, June 11.

Rice County—Wheat looks fairly well, is about all headed out. A good many are complaining of fly. Many farmers are placing the yield at 10 to 15 bushels. Corn is backward and a good many replanted. Prospects are not very good for a corn crop. Alfalfa is just about all cut and put up in good condition. Plenty of rain and pastures are looking fine and stock is doing well. Wheat \$1; corn 60c; spring chickens 12c; hens 13c; eggs 17c.—Lester N. Six, June 9.

Trego County—We are having quite cool weather with frequent showers. There is plenty of moisture for the time being. Wheat could not do any better. Oats and barley are good, but some is getting weedy. Feed is about all in. Farmers are busy cultivating corn. Meadows are fine. The first crop of alfalfa is being cut. Pastures are splendid. Stock is doing well. Calf crop is good. There is some little complaint of fly in the wheat. A good many hoppers are coming. Wheat 89c to 84c; oats 47c; corn

(Continued on Page 31.)

"The Flag of Our Union Forever"

"O, glorious flag! red white and blue,
Bright emblem of the pure and true;
O, glorious group of clustering stars!
Ye lines of light, ye crimson bars,
Unfading scarf of liberty,
The ensign of the brave and free!"
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TRY WHITE WYANDOTTES FOR EGGS the year around. Eggs at 15-1.25. 50-\$3.00. 100-\$5.00. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

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FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. 5 MAMMOTH Jacks and 6 Jennets. Good size and bone. Earle K. Rogers, Marion, Kan., R. F. D. No. 2.

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EL RENO, 125 ACRES ALFALFA FARM; two miles out. Fine improvements; woven wire fencing. No waste land. Bargain. Price \$100.00. Dow White, Rt. No. 4, El Reno, Okla.

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WE DESIRE TO SELL OUR FORD BUS-ness supplies and accessories in one of the best towns in North Central Kansas. This is a gold mine for the right party or parties. We are working four men and sell 5,000 gallons of gasoline a month. This tells you something of the business we are doing. Address Ford, care Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

SEVEN ROOM HOUSE, HALF BLOCK ground, Nickerson, Kan. County high school, modern conveniences. Prefer selling, will trade. Write for details. Turon Mill & Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

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WANTED. RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, clerk-carriers, and rural carriers. I con-ducted examinations. Trial lesson free. Write. Osmont, 38 R. St. Louis, Mo.

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN to men—women. \$75 month. Short hours. Steady work. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dep't L 51, 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., 374 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED SALESMAN—WE ARE ENLARG-ing our sales force in the West and can use you if you are wide awake. \$10.00 a day and 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, 1314 W. Congress, Chicago, Ill.

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Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 25 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

LUMBER AT WHOLESALE TO THE CONSUMER. Send itemized bills for estimate. We guarantee quality, count and can ship promptly. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.

BEES AND HONEY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 25 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE. A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 25 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

HEAVES CURED OR MONEY BACK. Bairds Heave Remedy is guaranteed. Write Baird Mfg. Co., Box 601, Purcell, Okla., for particulars.

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 departments 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.

WHAT IS IT? THE PEASE LUBRICANT Carbon remover. A scientifically prepared compound perfectly blended with a reliable lubricant which after removing carbon and dirt from gas engine cylinders, leaves the valves and spark plugs in clean and perfect condition. It saves gas and increases power. It reduces repair bills. Money back guaranteed. \$1.00 per can prepaid. Valley Exchange, Topeka, Kan.

Money to Loan on Cattle



We make a specialty of buying stockers and feeders on the market. Write for information. This paper or any market paper sent Free to Customers.

Lee Live Stock Commission Co.
KANSAS CITY AND ALL MARKETS

Eli HAY BALERS

makes clean, compact bales of anything balable. Built by pioneers. Highest award at four exhibitions.

40 Styles and Sizes

for every need. Biggest results and profits for users. Write for latest Catalog. **COLLINS FLOW CO.**
1210 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS

In Kansas and Missouri at current rates. **FARMERS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,**
10th and Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

We Will Send You FREE A Pair of Gloves

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

Water Proof

These gloves are just the thing for automobile driving or work gloves. They are well made, pliable and durable.

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

FREE OFFER

We will send one pair of these gloves to all who send us \$1.15 to pay for one year's subscription to Mail and Breeze or free for one three-year subscription at \$3.00. With this offer we will include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer. **Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. G, Topeka, Kan.**

Old Wheat Depresses Price

The Government Believes That 300 Million Fewer Bushels Will be Raised This Year—Stock Markets are Quiet

[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.]

A GOVERNMENT crop estimate nearly 300 million bushels under the final figures of the 1915 harvest strengthened confidence in wheat prices last week. Buying was considerably restricted by the big available supplies of old wheat in the United States and Canada.

The government report forecasted a wheat crop, winter and spring, of 715 million bushels, 297 million bushels less than in 1915 and 18 million bushels less than the 10-year average previous to last year.

Such a total would provide a surplus above home requirements of less than 100 million bushels, with a chance that the quantity may be still further reduced if the spring wheat crop should meet with any serious setback.

There is the other possibility, however, that the spring wheat harvest may be larger than current figures. The government estimate of 246 million bushels, 111 million less than last year, is based on a June 1 condition of 88.2, with allowance of an impairment of about 10 per cent between now and harvest. There is a chance that prospects may get better instead of worse, but traders generally expect a moderate crop of spring wheat as well as of winter wheat.

As an offset to the unfavorable crop situation there is the largest available supply of old wheat ever known at this time of the year in America and Australia with liberal supplies in Argentina, and the ever present chance of peace negotiations that will open Russia's two years' surplus to the importing countries of Western Europe.

With this country on the verge of a new winter wheat movement the United States and Canada have aggregated visible stocks 97 million bushels more than a year ago.

These large available supplies of wheat everywhere naturally make foreign buyers independent and new export business is small, tho the clearances on old sales continue large.

A big decline in ocean freight rates from the United States to Europe raised some hopes that increased purchases would be stimulated, but they have not materialized yet.

A rate of 27 cents a bushel was quoted last week for carrying grain from New York to Liverpool, a decline of about 12 cents within a month.

Prices for wheat abroad were not affected by the rise in America. Quotations in Liverpool were nearly 10 cents a bushel lower than the preceding week for No. 2 Western winter wheat.

Movement of wheat from farms continues liberal for this time of year and shuts off normal domestic outlet for the big stocks at primary centers. Receipts of wheat at the five important markets last week were 3,427 cars, 40 per cent more than a year ago.

Kansas City elevators contain more than 6 1/2 million bushels of wheat, an unprecedented condition at this time of year, with the new wheat movement soon to begin. There were only 405,000 bushels a year ago and 209,000 bushels two years ago.

Cutting of new winter wheat is proceeding in Oklahoma and threshing was reported at a few points in that state. Carlot shipments will begin in a moderate way this week. Elsewhere rains have retarded maturity and harvesting will be about a week later than usual.

Unfavorable weather for the new crop, small receipts and moderate sales for export imparted strength to the corn market.

Rains over a wide area retarded replanting of corn and made a greater amount of this work necessary. The crop over the entire area is backward and clear weather and forcing temperatures are needed to insure normal growth.

Movement of corn was disappointing, partly due to rains and partly to firmer attitude of holders.

As a result of liberal receipts prices of fat steers were irregularly lower last week in Kansas City. Choice to prime steers were off 10 to 15 cents and some medium kinds, especially those under \$9.25, sold in some cases as much as 50 cents lower. Increasing supplies of steers, with a strong show-

ing of weight gain on grass, seemed to have been the factor that caused the decline. This was more than double the supply in any previous week recently. Prices ruled from \$6.50 to \$10.10, the top being the highest ever paid for cattle from below the quarantine line, tho the common kinds were not unusually high. The best steers had been fed cottonseed cake on grass and weighed more than 1,400 pounds. On the native side Colorado and native steers sold up to \$10.85, the highest prices this year, but on Wednesday steers equally as good sold at \$10.70. Some warmed up native steers brought \$8.25 to \$8.85. About 33 carloads of steers came from California and brought \$8.65 to \$10.50, the highest prices ever paid for steers from west of the Rockies.

Yearling steers declined 25 to 35 cents, and cows and heifers 10 to 25 cents. Veal calves and bulls were steady. Heavy yearling steers sold better than the light weight grades.

Stockers and feeders continued to show seasonable weakness, and the demand and supply was moderate.

Hog prices were the lowest since early in March, and 75 cents under the high point of the year, about the middle of May. Packers contend that while prices a hundred pounds for hogs, live weight, are lower, cost of pork remains relatively high.

Spring lambs sold at about the same prices as the preceding week. Texas grass fat sheep were 10 to 15 cents higher and goats about steady. Most of the offerings last week were Ari-

auspices of the Georgia branch of the Southern Settlement & Development Organization in co-operation with livestock breeders' associations, agricultural organizations of Georgia and the Moultrie Chamber of Commerce. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Georgia department of agriculture and the agricultural extension department of the International Harvester Company are assisting in the movement.

The primary object of the conference is to bring to a definite and concrete basis a movement looking toward the improvement of the livestock industry thruout the South. While the proposed conference is to be devoted particularly to the livestock problems in that section, it will have a direct interest to the breeders of the entire country, as the upbuilding of the livestock industry in the South means new markets for the animals of the breeders in the Northern and Western states. Invitations are being sent to livestock breeders and prominent speakers in all parts of the United States who will take part in the conference. The Southern Settlement & Development Organization, Continental Building, Baltimore, Md., is arranging the meeting.

These Were Heavy Hogs

There is a very definite tendency toward the marketing of lighter hogs in many communities in the Middle West. This no doubt has been caused quite largely by the wish to make as much of



These Durocs Topped the St. Joseph Market Recently, Weighing 303 Pounds Each at 10 Months Old. Raised by G. R. Manville, Faucett, Mo.

zona spring lambs that brought \$11 to \$11.35. Goats sold at \$4.50 to \$5.40 and clipped Texas sheep at \$7 to \$7.50.

Receipts of livestock, with comparisons, are here shown:

	Last week.	Preceding week.	Year ago.
Cattle—			
Kansas City	33,850	31,500	22,800
Chicago	40,700	44,700	40,800
Five markets	122,650	133,800	98,150
Hogs—			
Kansas City	66,800	66,700	42,600
Chicago	122,000	124,000	126,000
Five markets	317,800	330,300	312,000
Sheep—			
Kansas City	21,000	38,100	20,550
Chicago	68,000	60,000	50,000
Five markets	122,600	138,700	101,725

Total receipts of hay last week were 498 cars, compared with 645 cars last week and 450 cars a year ago.

Quotations follow: Prairie, choice, \$9.50@10.00; No. 1, \$8.50@9.00; No. 2, \$6.50@8.00; No. 3, \$4.50@6.00. Lowland prairie, \$3.50@5.00. Timothy, No. 1, \$14.50@15.50; No. 2, \$11.50@14.00; No. 3, \$7.00@11.00. Light clover mixed, \$14.00@15.00; No. 1, \$12.00@13.50; No. 2, \$9.00@11.50. Clover, No. 1, \$8.00@9.00; No. 2, \$5.00@7.50. Alfalfa, old, choice, \$12.50@13.50; No. 1, \$10.50@12.00; standard, \$8.00@10.00; No. 2, \$6.50@7.50; No. 3, \$4.50@6.00. New alfalfa, choice, \$12.50@13.50; No. 1, \$11.00@12.00; standard, \$9.50@10.50; No. 2, \$7.50@9.00; No. 3, \$6.00@7.00. Straw, \$5.50@6.00. Packing hay, \$3.50@4.00.

Cattlemen in Georgia Active

A most important and significant livestock conference will be held at Moultrie, Ga., June 27 and 28, under the

the grain as possible on pasture, with the minimum use of grain. The high grain prices of the last two years have required a greater effort in holding down the production costs with hogs.

Some farmers still believe in getting heavy weights, however. A shipment of this kind arrived on the St. Joseph market recently, from the farm of G. R. Manville, Faucett, Mo. They were Durocs, with an average weight of 303 pounds. They were very uniform.

Intercropping an Orchard

A cultivated orchard is more productive and consequently more profitable than the average orchard which is neglected or in which grass or hay is grown.

"In the young orchard a judicious system of intercropping may be practiced without causing injury to the trees and at the same time profitable crops will be produced in the waste space between the rows," says F. S. Merrill of the Kansas State Agricultural College. "Sufficient space should be left on each side of the tree to permit thorough cultivation of the tree rows. As a general rule, the roots of the tree extend beyond the outer ends of the limbs. A strip may be left proportionate in width to the spread of the branches.

"One of the most familiar types of intercropping can be found in planting fillers between the permanent trees, and often between the rows. The peach or some type of early maturing apple can be used for this purpose, but in most cases the grower will not remove the fillers until they have attained such size as to have interfered with the permanent trees."

Don't let the manure pile leach off with the melting snow to the creek or down the road. Get the manure on the land where it is needed for next season's crop. Don't buy commercial fertilizer and let the manure lie in the yard.



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 discontinuance or change of address 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.

FOR SALE. 640 a. unimp. Kan. wheat land. N. E. corner Logan Co. near railroad. \$20 per a. J. E. Tanshili, Garden City, Mo.

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

IMPROVED half section Lane Co., Kan. \$5000. Kan. and Colo dry and irrigated lands. Investigate. Morris Land Co. (Owner), Lawrence, Kan.

1200 A., 7 mi. town, 160 a. cultivation, good grass, good imp., plenty running water, timber and fruit trees, close to school. \$12.50 a. Third cash. Bal. good terms. Write us if interested. Testerman Land Co., Wilmore, Comanche Co., 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 & Edminster, 415 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

NESS COUNTY. 6 quarters to sell on "Wheat plan"—80% tillable; good, rich, level wheat land. 240 a. in cult., 8 mi. Ness City, 5 mi. Ransom. Might sell a section without the half. \$21 a. Terms, \$500 per quarter down, bal. all payable from crop, including 6% int. C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kan.

80 ACRES 1/4 mile Ottawa, all smooth land, dark soil, good 6 room house, barn, silo, family orchard, every convenience for nice little country home, price right for quick sale. Write for full description of these properties and descriptive list of farm bargains in Eastern Kansas. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

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

GOOD KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are farmers 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 180 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.

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

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

160 A. 6 mi. from Minneola, 100 a. wheat. 1/2 goes with place. 60 a. pasture; rich loam soil. Price \$32.50 per acre. Terms. Nate Neal, Minneola, Kansas.

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

VERY FINE 800 acre wheat and stock ranch, 6 mi. out; highly improved. If sold by June 1st, 1/2 of wheat goes with sale. Snappy price for 30 days. Send for list of 60 fine farms. Buxton & Rutherford, Ulica, Ness Co., Kan.

FOR SALE. At a great bargain in the next 30 days, one \$10 acre, one 160 acre, and one 80 acre farm in Eastern Kansas. A part creek bottom land and all well improved. Also in the gas and oil belt and not leased. Come and see or write for description to Wood Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

A RUSH COUNTY, KANSAS, SNAP. 160 acres, 150 acres in wheat, share with place, good location, no improvements, only \$5,000. Terms. Write Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

\$550 Buys 100 Acres. 160 acres, 15 miles south of Meade, Kansas, half mile to postoffice; 80 acres level, 80 pasture land. This is a real snap, for quick sale. W. S. Martin, Meade, Kansas.

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.

A REAL BARGAIN. 273 a. good smooth land, 100 a. bottom, 2 sets improvements; good 3 room house, big barn, 10 a. bearing orchard; 4 1/2 miles to good R. R. town. Part cash; bal time; easy terms. Worth \$60, 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.

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.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE. Exchange book free. Berse Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

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

160 A. IMP., well watered; 130 a. cult. Merchandise. Weaver & Son, Deepwater, Mo.

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

BOOKLET of "photographed" farm bargains for sale or exc. James Harrison, Butler, Mo.

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

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

ARK-OKLA. INV. CO., Shuman Spgs., Ark., sell and exch. real estate, mdse., 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 mdse., trade all or separate. Box 84, Springdale, Ark.

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

A PIG and a dairy farm for trade. 50 a. in cult., bal. meadow and pasture, abundance living water, good imp. Price \$35 a. inc. \$2800 at 6% long time A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

TO TRADE for land west. Well located 13 room house in Hutchinson. Haines & Connor, Hutchinson, Kan.

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.

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. Mils, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Stevens Co., Kansas Special 100 acres 4 miles S. of Moscow; nice smooth land. Sandy loam. The farm across the road made 40 bushels of wheat per acre in 1915. A snap; \$3000.00. Moscow Land Co., Moscow, Kansas.

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. M. Crabtree, Scott City, Kan.

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

Graham Co., Kansas

For past ten years best Achison and other eastern counties agriculturally. Improved farms in any size tracts, at from \$25 to \$35 an acre. Send for our list. Revell Realty Co., Hill City, Kansas.

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.

RANSOM

Is located on the famous Dutch Flatts in the center of a fine agricultural district in Ness County, Kansas. The country is developing rapidly, but I can still sell land at from \$10 to \$35 per acre. V. E. West, Real Estate Dealer, Ransom, Ka.

FARM BARGAIN

280 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, \$8x40, and out bldgs., near school and church, 3 good wells, living spring, the best bargain in East. Kan. Price \$47.50 per a. Earl E. Sewell, Garnett, Kan.

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 \$3.00 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.

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!

Minor Brothers, Ness City, Kan. 320 acres, rich German neighborhood, eight miles from Brownsville and eight miles from Hazine, on R. R. and telephone line. All best quality land with 280 acres in cultivation. 150 acres blue wheat, rest goes to purchaser if gold soon, bal. corn and spring crops. Two good wells, water 6 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. Encumbrances \$2000.

OKLAHOMA

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

FARMING pasture, oil and gas land, \$5 to \$15 a. J. E. Cunningham, McAlester, Okla.

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

200 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.

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

100 ACRES, 1/4 mile out, 90 cultivated, 100 tillable, house, barn, bearing orchard, good water, some timber. Price, \$25 per acre, for quick sale. L. Pennington, Okawood, Okla.

100 ACRE DAIRY FARM, 3 room house, inexhaustible supply milk, cool water. Windmill, 2 silos, good land, good market butter and milk. Stock, machinery, etc., if desired, 1/4 cash, balance 6%. Charles Whitaker, Enfield, Okla.

SMALL RANCH, 480 a. 70 plowed, bal. good pasture, some nice timber, good living water, house, all fenced. Price \$2500, time on \$2500. You'll have to hurry. Perry DeFord, Okawood, Okla.

1800 A., 3 m. McAlester, city 15,000. 280 a. fine bottom land. 150 a. in cult. 80 a. meadow, bal. pasture. Splendid fence, water. Good imp. \$21 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

Oklahoma Land For Sale

Good land in Northwestern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$55.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, 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. Barton, Dewey, Okla.

NEBRASKA

808,812 BUSHELS OF WHEAT 1915: Free booklet of Cheyenne County, Neb. Greatest wheat section. Land 10 acre, up. D. B. 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. M. C. Casselman, Sidney, Neb.

FINE LITTLE RANCH—420 a., 200 fine cult., bal. fine pasture, well fenced; ample bldgs., good condition. Station 5 mi. McCook, Neb. (Pop. 4,000). 11 mi. good roads. School 1 1/2 mi.; phone and R.F.D. Best small ranch in county. \$25 per a., 1/4 cash, bal. any time desired. 5% No trades. Write R. A. Simpson, Owner, Haze Hill, Neb.

ARKANSAS

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

1000 A. RIVER FARM, 60 bu. corn per a. \$20,000. Terms. Holmes Real Est. Co., Little Rock, Ark.

FOR PARTICULARS and bargains in mineral lands, leases, or farmlands in Baxter or Marion counties, Ark., see or write G. C. Brewster, Mountain Home, Ark.

WISCONSIN

1000 ACRES our own cut-over lands; good soil, plenty rain, prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., Sutherland, Wis.

MISSOURI

RESIDENCE and 40 a. unimproved, \$2,700. **High 1475. S. W. Land Co., Fairplay, Mo.**

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

HAVE some fine dairy and poultry farms on easy terms with small payments down. Write for booklet on this country and exchange. **J. A. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo.**

FOUR 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.

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

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

FOR SALE: 276 acres near Kirksville, Mo. Well improved. Price \$100 per acre. If you want to buy cheaper land write **L. C. Arnold & Co., St. Joseph, 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.**

TEXAS

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

A SNAP. 480 a., imp. 200 in wheat. Land and location choice. \$15 a. \$1300 cash, bal. easy. **J. N. Johnson Land Co., Dalhart, Tex.**

COLORADO

500 ACRES, gently rolling, all plow land, splendid soil, one and one-half miles Cheyenne Wells, County Seat, exceptional bargain \$10 per acre; half cash, balance to suit. Cheyenne County Land Company, Cheyenne Wells, Colorado.

MR. FARMER AND BENTER: Why delay buying a good ranch when we can sell you improved land in the rain belt in Elbert County, Colorado, which will produce as much as Central Kan. \$450 down, balance 5 years six per cent. Write for literature; better still COME AT ONCE. **H. P. Vories, Pueblo, Colo.**

ILLINOIS

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

FARM LOANS

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



Does Not Cost One Cent—All Freight Charges Prepaid

If you would like a beautiful 31 piece dinner set, here is your opportunity to get one absolutely free of charge. These dishes are given only to members of the Household Dish Club, but you are eligible to membership in this club if you wish a set of the dishes. The set consists of six plates, six cups, six saucers, six fruit dishes, six individual butter dishes and one large meat platter. Each piece is decorated with a cluster of beautiful wood violets, surrounded by green foliage and around the edges is a lovely tracing of pure gold. The ware itself is first grade pure white and absolutely flawless. Space does not permit us to give you a detailed outline of the plan of the Household Dish Club. We will say, however, that if you want a set of these dishes you can secure them on our special offer without one cent of cost to you.

How to Join the Dish Club

If you wish to become a member of the Household Dish Club, send us your name and address and we will then send you illustration of the dishes in colors and full information about how to secure these beautiful dishes free. **Household Dish Club, Dept. 56, Topeka, Kan.**

Fool The Batter, Boys!

Baseball Curver Free

Boys, you can simply make monkeys of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can bat a complete set of directions for throwing curves with each curver.

OUR OFFER: We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great home and family magazine, The Household Magazine. Send us 10c for a three months' subscription and upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postpaid. Address **HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. C6, Topeka, Kan.**

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. 829 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa. 1987 South 18th 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. 8-11—**F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.**
Dec. 11-16—**F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.**

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 10—**S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.**
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. 6—**A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.**

Nov. 11—**S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.**

Feb. 7—**Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.**

Feb. 8—**Wm. McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb.**

Feb. 24—**C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.**

Feb. 28—**John Naiman, Alexandria, Neb.;**
sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 18—**Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.**

Oct. 17—**F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.**

Nov. 2—**Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.**

Feb. 1—**Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.**

Feb. 2—**J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Nach-**
tingall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Feb. 8—**W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.**

Feb. 10—**W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.**

Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 27—**Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb.**

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

A. R. Enos, the big type Poland China breeder of Ramona, Kan., is changing his regular card ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Enos breeds an especially pleasing type of Poland Chinas. Anyone interested in breeding stock of this line will likely find what he wants in Mr. Enos's offering. Note the ad in this issue and write him for prices and particulars.—Advertisement.

Chester White Pigs.

E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kan., raises Chester White hogs. He purchased his foundation stock a few years ago from the best herds of the country and if you want excellent breeding with quality at a very reasonable price write him for description and prices on spring pigs, both sexes. These pigs are by such sires as White Lily Chief by Chief Keokuck, Lenora's Combination, a grandson of Combination 2d and by the noted boar Battle, who was second in class at the Missouri State Fair, 1915. They are out of sows by Combination Chief, Chief Select and the grand champion, Frank. When you call or write, please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Robison Selling Holsteins.

In a letter dated June 2 J. C. Robison, the well known stockman and farmer of Towanda, Kan., says the Holsteins which he recently bought in New York are coming fine and that he has just sold 60 heifers and a pair of registered mares to Charles Sindelar of Montana, also that he has made a number of small shipments to Kansas and Oklahoma parties. Mr. Robison has two loose sets of fine big cows for sale and also some nice bred heifers. The majority of the readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze know "Jim" Robison. For years he has imported and bred high class Percheron horses. The last few years he has taken up Holstein cattle. He handles both registered and high class animals. Mr. Robison is thoroughly reliable and our readers can depend on any statement he makes concerning the stock he offers for sale. If interested in either Holsteins or Percherons write J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

S. B. Young, Osborne, Kan., has bred Poland China hogs for a good many years. This spring he has a nice lot of pigs sired by Smooth Wonder 78945, the top boar in the W. A. Prewett sale at Asherville last fall. He was sired by Big Ex Wonder. Mr. Prewett's herd boar. Mr. Young is still in the livestock auctioneering game and because of his knowledge of the business and his general acquaintance and other qualifications he can make you money on your next sale.—Advertisement.

Olson Brothers, Assaria, Kan., are prominent breeders of registered Hampshire hogs. They have 100 March and April pigs besides a choice lot of gilts that will be yearlings in August. They will be bred for September and October farrow and offered for sale a little later. Everything has been treated with the double treatment except the spring pigs and they will be treated at once. Watch for their advertising which will appear later in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Arthur Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan., is a breeder of Duroc-Jerseys who has kept abreast of the times and improved his herd some each year. This spring he has 80 spring pigs which is the largest number he

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 160 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed. **G. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.**

HAMPSHIRE: A few choice fall boars sex, not related. **F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kansas**

Shaw's Hampshires

150 registered Hampshires, nicely bred, all immuned, double treatment. Special prices on spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. **WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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



54 extraheavy, 3, 4 and 5-yr.-old registered Percheron stallions ready for heavy stand; 38 growthy 2-year-olds ready for somerservice and develop on. 18 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 trains daily. **Fred Chandler Percheron Ranch, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

WILL MYERS, BELOIT, KAN. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Reference, breeders of North Central Kan. Address as above

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

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

4,000—Horses—4,000
At Auction

Miles City, Montana
June 19, 20, 21 and 22



We wish to call your attention to our regular monthly Auction Sale beginning June 19, and continuing four days. We will have 4,000 Horses at this sale, including all grades, types and kinds. 2,000 War Horses—English, French and Italian specifications; Large Draft Mares in foal; others with colts by side. Big Growthy Yearlings, two and three-year-olds that will mature into market horses later on. Large, medium and small sized range horses and mares of all descriptions with lots of fat and quality. Come to the Range Horse Source of Supply where we always have the horses and never postpone a sale. **THE LARGEST HORSE MARKET IN THE NORTHWEST.** Don't forget the Dates, June 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1916.

Miles City Horse Sale Company

Col. C. N. Moore, Auctioneer

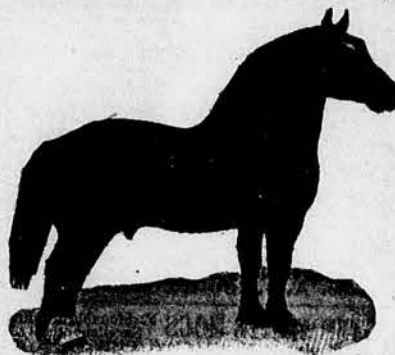
Guy Grandall, Manager

Register Your
Good Mares

The Wagon Horse Association is now registering, for foundation stock, choice 1100 and 1400 lb. mares under 16 hands (no ancestry requirements). Offspring of animal thus registered when mated with Registered Percherons under 1800 lbs. will be the new horse. Fill out the coupon and return to

WAGON HORSE ASSOCIATION

W. B. Carpenter, Pres.
818 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.



Dear Sirs—
I wish to register my mare, name..... in your association,
weight..... lbs., age....., height....., color and markings.....
As to quality of animal I refer you to.....
Upon receipt of notice that animal has been accepted for registry I agree to remit \$2.00 for same.
Name.....
Address.....

The Lamp

1000

1000

1000

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1000

1000

The Delta Hand Lamp Free

This lamp should be in every home. A push of the switch floods the darkness with a brilliant, steady white light. The switch need not be held as in the ordinary flash light. The Delta is built for lifetime use in an enamel steel case. It is rapidly displacing the unreliable lantern, for every purpose. There is no danger from fire and no matches are needed.

Used by Farmers, Garage Owners, Housekeepers, Fishermen, Janitors, Nurses, Boys, Girls, Everyone.

It is perfectly safe around gasoline, hay, or any inflammable materials. Do not risk fire in your barns, but be on the safe side and use a DELTA. Just the thing for doing the chores. You do not need a special battery; the ordinary No. 6 dry cell which is used for automobiles, gas engines, door bells, telephones, etc., is all that is necessary. This gives you the cheapest light you can possibly get, for one 25-cent battery will last for many months.

Mail and Breeze Free Offer

We will furnish you with one of these lamps carefully packed free and postpaid if you will send us only one 3-year subscription and \$2.75 to pay for same, with this offer, we will include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly. If you are at present taking the paper extend your subscription for another three years.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Dept. HL, Topeka, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

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

Spotted POLAND CHINAS

Four choice gilts, well spotted. They are beauties. Bred to Spotted Jumbo for September farrow. Also 10 weeks old pigs. Papers with every pig. **Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan.**

Original Big Spotted Polands !!

Private Sale—91 pigs for sale at 10 weeks old. Papers with every pig. Farmers prices. Shipped in light crates. Out of mature sows and half ton sires. **Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kansas**

I Ship On Approval

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

Bred Gilts—Immune

Twenty choice summer gilts bred and ready to ship. They are all bred to Kansas Giant, a great young boar that is the prospect of being at least a 1000 pound hog. These gilts will make you money. **A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KAN.**

Oct. Boars and Bred Gilts

All Immune

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

Big Spotted Polands

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

Big Type Polands!

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

Faulkner's Spotted Polands

Famous Big Bones, Big Hams, Big Spots
The original kind, oldest and largest herd on earth. Ask for midsummer (Aug. 9) sale catalog. Recorded in recognized records. **H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

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

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

IMMUNE O. I. C'S. Pigs in pairs, not akin; also bred gilts. **H. W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS**

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

O. I. C. and Chester Whites Both sex pigs and sows, farmers prices. Sired by Champions. Bargains. Overstocked. **HENRY WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.**

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

Silver Leaf Herd O. I. Cs. A fine two-year-old sow, sired by International Boy, bred for last of August farrow. Price \$40. January, February and March pigs, both sex, not related. Bred right and prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed. **C. A. CAREY, VALLEY, KANSAS**

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

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

Smooth Heavy Boned O. I. C's

100 choice spring pigs, priced right. Descendants from blue ribbon winners, champions and grand champions. All ages for sale at all times. Write for circular, photographs and prices. **F. J. Greiner, Billings, Mo.**

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

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

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Jones Sells on Approval

80 March pigs at weaning time. Don't fail to write me for breeding and prices. Sows to farrow in August for sale. **W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kansas**

has ever raised. Most of the spring pigs are by Crimson Col., by King Gano, out of a dam by Crimson Wonder 3d. A fine litter out of Crimson Col. and Beauty Lady 2d by River Bend Col. promises great things. Mr. Patterson makes no public sales but sells the tops at private sale at fair prices. His advertisement will start again in the Farmers Mail and Breeze later at which time he will offer the tops of the 80 pigs at private sale.—Advertisement.

A. G. Cook, Luray, Kan., breeds Chester White hogs and sells them as fast as they are old enough to wean. Of his spring crop he has about all of the gilts sold and most of the boars. He is doing this through his advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is a careful and painstaking breeder and is making a big success. He will ship you a good one or nothing. Look up his advertisement in the Chester White section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Register of Merit Jerseys.

R. J. Linscott of Holton, Kan., has the oldest Register of Merit herd in the state. His herd bull, Gamboa Knight, is more than a half brother to T. S. Cooper's great herd bull whose get were the sensation in the Cooper sale May 30. Ten of the Cooper bull's get sold in that sale for \$16,000. Mr. Linscott is offering the same kind of blood backed up by more and better tests. A person wanting to buy Jerseys will be convinced by an inspection of the Linscott cattle that he can get more for his money in this herd than almost any other place. Last week Emory Huff of Oronoque, Kan., looked over this herd and very speedily closed a deal with Mr. Linscott by which he secured a cow, a heifer and a bull. Since receiving this shipment Mr. Linscott has had a letter from Mr. Huff to the effect that the cow had dropped a fine heifer calf. This is only one of many of Mr. Linscott's pleased customers. If interested in good Jerseys write or better visit Mr. Linscott.—Advertisement.

Osborne County Shorthorns.

Wales & Young, Osborne, Kan., is a firm of Shorthorn cattle breeders visited by the writer last Friday. William Wales is a pioneer breeder of Shorthorns so far as Kansas is concerned. He founded the present herd in the '80's and while it was never a big herd in point of numbers it was always considered one of the strongest herds in the West. During the last half of the time Mr. Wales has been engaged in the Shorthorn business he has drawn largely from the Thompson herd at Dover, Kan., having bought three herd bulls from them during that time and a number of cows. Brave Knight by Gallant Knight and Scottish Gloster and more recently Village Knight, got by Gallant Knight's Heir. The latter, Village Knight is a beautiful roan bull 3 years old that will weigh in another year around 2,400 pounds. It would be hard to find a better bred bull. On his dam's side every dam mentioned in his pedigree is a Marigold and the third dam was the imported Marigold. This firm is not contemplating a big herd but they do expect to produce as good and as fashionably bred cattle as any in Kansas. The young heifers of Village Knight are a beautiful lot of things that suits Mr. Wales perfectly. They are to be retained in the herd. Because of this they have decided to sell Village Knight and he is now for sale to be delivered on or about October 1. He is very likely the best herd bull proposition ever offered at that age in Kansas. He is a splendid individual, richly bred and a sire that will convince anyone of his great worth. If you want a really great bull write this firm at once for further information. They also have some young bulls by him that will be for sale about the same time. They will start their advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze about that time. In the meantime you can write them for further information.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

In a recent issue we stated that Ferndale Jersey Farm was west of St. Joe, Mo. This is a mistake. The farm is located about 3 miles east of town on the Asylum road. Earl Thomas, one of the proprietors, writes that the one of two of the bulls that they are advertising now on official test has made over 400 pounds of butter in five months. She is a granddaughter of Golden Fern's Lad. The young bulls offered are by one of the best imported bulls in the country. Write now and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Garrett's Special Pig Prices.

R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Duroc-Jersey breeders of Steele City, Neb., renew their advertising for another year and ask us to announce that they will make a price of \$12.50 a head on their richly bred Duroc pigs until July 1. They have 100 to select from, both sexes, and sired by four different boars. About half of them are by their great breeding boar G's Crimson Echo 2d, a son of Crimson Echo and out of Miss Wonder, first prize junior yearling at Nebraska State Fair, 1913. Other pigs are by Van's Crimson Wonder and Dora's Climax, a son of Royal Climax, a prize winner of note.—Advertisement.

Good Nebraska Durocs.

Theodore Foss, Duroc-Jersey breeder of Sterling, authorizes us to claim February 1 as the date for his winter bred sow sale. Mr. Foss has about 75 good spring pigs about half of which were sired by his splendid herd boar King Col. Again, a son of the noted Iowa boar, King The Col. His dam was Golden Pet, by Golden Model 11th. Mr. Foss has some good litters that he is raising from sows bought at good breeders' sales last winter. One sow by Cherry Chief has a litter sired by Crim-son Defender. One litter is by Great Model, one by Col. Knight out of a sow by Illustra-tor 2d, one by Gold Brick Model and one is by a son of King's Col.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

If you will look up the ad of C. A. Carey of Mound Valley, Kan., you will notice he is advertising a good 2-year-old sow by International Boy. The writer recently visited the great International herd over in Missouri and was shown one of the greatest lots of O. I. C. sows ever assembled in one herd. This herd won 90 per cent of the

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 sex, sired 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 Model. **JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas**

Big Type Herd Boars

30 big, husky yearling and fall boars, by G. M.'s Crimson Wonder and Good Enuff Chief Col. A choice yearling by Illustra-tor 11 and a Golden Model dam at \$50. Herd headed by prospect. Order quick for first choice. **G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.**

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Bred gilts and spring pigs by A. G. Biscuit of sows by Grand Champion Tat-A-Walla. **SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS**

DUROCS \$20

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 STROMWOLD, Secretary

HEREFORDS—POLANDS Grover Mischief, a grandson of Beau Mischief heads herd. 55 spring pigs. A annual cattle and hog sale in February. **C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.**

POLAND CHINAS 12 top Sept. boars by Panama Giant. 5 out of a big Orange dam. 100 Spring pigs. Annual boar and gilt sale Oct. 31 at Norton. **J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Kansas.**

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

Poland Chinas 10 Sept. gilts by Lot's Orange. Will sell them open or breed them to your order. Boar and gilt sale Oct. 30. **PETER LUTZ, ALMENA, KANSAS.**

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

Percherons—Shorthorns—Polands October gilts, bred or open, for sale. Burdett Bros, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd. **G. E. Poland, Almema, Kan.**

Percherons—Shorthorns—Polands 18 Sept. and Oct. gilts, by Jumbo Prospect, by Left's Orange for sale open or bred to your order. **G. E. Whitney, Almema, Kansas.**

Shorthorns—Poland Chinas For sale, a 28 month old bull, Matchless Prince, got by His Highness. I am keeping his get. Write **J. W. LESSETT & SONS, Almema, Kan.**

COL. W. M. PATTON, Livestock Auctioneer ALMENA, KANSAS. Devoting my time to the business. Address as above.

COL. C. E. PAYTON Purebred stock sales and big farm sales solicited. Write or phone. **NORTON, KANSAS** Address as above.

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

Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Pleasant Valley Herefords. Two splendid July bull calves and some good heifer calves coming 1 yr. old. **GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas**

Hereford Cattle All sold out of service-able bulls at present. Will have some for spring shipment. **B. E. & A. W. GIBSON, Blue Rapids, Kan.**

Willow Brook Herefords

Five yearling registered bulls for sale. **B. M. WINTER, IRVING, KANSAS**

WALLACE HEREFORDS Nothing for sale at present. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for next fall and winter trade. **Thos. Wallace, Barnes, Kan.**

Wm. Acker's Herefords!

FOR SALE: 10 bulls, from 5 to 9 months old. Address **WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Kansas**

Clear Creek Herd of Herefords—

Nothing for sale at present. A fine lot of bulls coming on for fall trade. **J. A. SHAUGHNESSY, Axtell, Kansas.**

HEREFORDS

Big and rugged. Farm 2 miles out. **W. B. Hunt & Son, Blue Rapids, Kan.**

Home of Maple Lad 34th and Beau

Perfection 29th. Young bulls for sale next fall and winter. Address **J. F. SEDLACK, Blue Rapids, Kansas**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE SCOTCH BULL that is pure white, for sale. A few heifers trading to Choice Goods. **DR. P. C. McCALL, Irving, Kan.**

SHORTHORNS—POLANDS

Bargain in Herd bull. 10 picked fall boars. **A. B. GARRISON, SUMMERFIELD, KAN.**

AUCTIONEERS.

S. B. CLARK, SUMMERFIELD, KANS. AUCTIONEER. Write of phone for dates, address as above.

Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan. of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

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. MOSER, 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. WELLS, FAUCETT, MO.**

Wooddell'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 well bred boars as head any herd of Durocs. **G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.**

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

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

DUROC-JERSEYS

Buy the kid a registered pig Express prepaid to any Kansas point. Boars and sows not related, \$15.00. **Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

Everything properly immuned. 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, \$50. Any hog not satisfactory can be returned by paying express one way. **R. W. BALDWIN, CONWAY, KAN.**

Percherons—Shorthorns—Polands October gilts, bred or open, for sale. Burdett Bros, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd. **G. E. Poland, Almema, Kan.**

Percherons—Shorthorns—Polands 18 Sept. and Oct. gilts, by Jumbo Prospect, by Left's Orange for sale open or bred to your order. **G. E. Whitney, Almema, Kansas.**

Shorthorns—Poland Chinas For sale, a 28 month old bull, Matchless Prince, got by His Highness. I am keeping his get. Write **J. W. LESSETT & SONS, Almema, Kan.**

COL. W. M. PATTON, Livestock Auctioneer ALMENA, KANSAS. Devoting my time to the business. Address as above.

COL. C. E. PAYTON Purebred stock sales and big farm sales solicited. Write or phone. **NORTON, KANSAS** Address as above.

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

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Albright's Polands For Sale, Jan. 12 last fall gilts. 34 March and April boars and gilts. **A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.**

45 FALL PIGS both sexes, farrow. By Sunflower King, by King of Kansas. **N. E. COPELAND, Waterville, Kansas.**

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Red Polls, Duroc Jerseys, O. I. C. Hogs Young stock for sale. Write for prices. **J. M. LAYTON, IRVING, KAN.**

ILLUSTRATOR We offer choice gilts bred to a splendid son of Illustra-tor. Also spring boars. Address **A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kansas**

Spring Boars by five different sires. A royal lot of big stretchy fellows and only the tops offered. **HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KAN.**

FANCY POULTRY.

Plymouth Rocks Barred (Thompson strain) and white. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Address **JOHN BYRNE, Axtell, Kansas**

S. C. White Leghorn Eggs \$1 for 15 or \$4 per 100, from a strain that was bred to lay and does it. **W. J. HARRISON, Axtell, Kansas**

DAIRY CATTLE.

MILLS' JERSEYS One six months and 2 ten months old bulls, from Agnes's Lost Time 194813. Prices reasonable. **C. H. MILLS, WATERVILLE, KAN.**

TWO YEARLING JERSEY BULLS from heaviest milkers in herd. Fine big fellows. \$75 each. Golden Fern's Lad breeding. **Joseph Kramy, Waterville, Kan.**

Jerseys and Duroc Jerseys Nothing for sale at this time. **B. N. Welch, Waterville, Kansas**

HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers for sale. Registered and grade. Address **LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS**

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

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Berkshire Pigs \$12.50 and \$15 each. Pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with each pig. R. J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kan.

HAZLEWOOD'S BERKSHIRES Bred girls all sold. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices reasonable. W. G. 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

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 Friesian stud cows. Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

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

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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

POLLED DURHAM BULLS Four purebred, coming yearlings, three roans, one red. Priced reasonable. V. LAWS, Melvern, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Two High Grade Guernsey Cows for sale; also some heifer calves. One bull serviceable age and two bull calves. Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Baldwin, Kan.

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"

GUERNSEY Pure Bred Bulls

Breed 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.

JERSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL CALF

From purebred six gallon cow, that never goes dry, and registered bull. Here is something exceptionally good. James Brockway, Baldwin, Kans.

JERSEY BULLS

One by Glenwood's Blue Fox 115235 and out of a Tormentor dam. Others by Golden Princess Sultan 133333 and out of Granddaughters of Emmiment. Ready for heavy service. J. A. Comp, White City, Ka.

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.

Jersey Herd Bulls

Young bulls for sale out of official record dams making 500 lbs. of butter and better yearly and sired by Imp. You'll Do Oxford whose daughters are making 500 lbs. official test with first calf. Also females all ages. FERDALE FARM, ST. JOSEPH, MO., R.F.D.1

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

ribbons of the classes in which they entered at Topeka and Sedalia last fall and the owner has refused \$250 a head for every mature sow in the herd. This is the kind of herds from which Mr. Carey has made his selections. The best has been none too good for him to buy and now he is offering Mail and Breeze readers produce of his purchases.—Advertisement.

Wheat is Damaged by the Fly

(Continued from Page 25.)

60c; eggs 17c; butter 25c; butterfat 26c; hens 11c; hogs \$3.50.—W. F. Cross, June 9.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma County—Wheat is almost ready to cut. Cotton is nearly all chopped. Pastures are good. Feed crops are nearly all planted. Corn looks good but is late. Cream 28c; hens 14c; eggs 15c.—Lake Rain-bow, June 10.

Atfalpa County—A 6½-inch rain June 4 was a great damage to the spring crop while it has helped some crops. Wheat harvest has begun. Wheat looks good. Oats are no good, are eaten up by green bugs.—J. W. Lyon, June 11.

McClain County—We had a big rain and hail storm June 9, which destroyed the small grain and cotton and injured the corn. Some wheat and oats are harvested. Some cattle are being dipped for ticks. Butter 25c; eggs 20c.—L. G. Butler, June 10.

Payne County—Lots of rain, too wet to work in the fields. Wheat is fine, but oats are short. Corn is promising fine. Kafir is excellent. Cotton is good. Fat cattle are scarce and high. Wheat 90c; corn 56c; oats 35c; kafir 45c.—F. F. Leith, June 12.

Canadian County—A good rain fell June 5. Rain and hail June 9. Hail damaged the corn, wheat and oats. The river is getting out of its banks and still is rising. Corn soon will be laid by. Harvest has begun. Butter 25c; eggs 16c; hogs \$9.15; cattle \$4 to \$10 a hundred.—H. J. Earl, June 10.

Kingfisher County—A good rain fell June 5. A little wheat was cut. All the rest was helped materially, especially late wheat. Oats almost a failure. Late crops are getting a start. Corn looks good. Some hail,

America is the only great nation actually ruled by a majority—by the people. The foremost European nations are dominated by a minority, a small but highly favored ruling class that does about all the thinking and planning, and superintends the progress and nearly all the activities of the people, by a highly efficient direct system of government. Ours is the world's greatest experiment in democracy and its greatest test now is coming. With our population rapidly increasing and free homesteads virtually a thing of the past, we are approaching the condition of Europe with nowhere near Europe's efficiency in government, nor experience. We are in desperate need of radical changes for the better in our public service, from top to bottom, from township to nation. No people of any land or empire have ever been called upon for so tremendous a proof of their intelligence and common sense as now is demanded of the American citizen. He must rule and rule well or be ruled.

but very little damage was done. It is still showery. Will be nearly as much wheat as last year.—H. A. Reynolds, June 10.

Custer County—Abundant rain June 4. No rain of any account during May. Wheat promises the best crop for some years. Some oats will do well. Row crops were badly washed by rains. Cutting rye, wheat harvest in about 10 days. Cattle are high. Local help can handle the harvest. Cream 25c; eggs 15c; kafir 41c.—H. L. Tripp, June 9.

Kiowa County—Weather is cool and wet. Ground is too wet to cultivate. Wheat cutting is almost at a standstill. Crop is fairly good, but not up to last year's. Cotton is a good stand and is doing fairly well, but warmer weather would be of great benefit. Pastures are good and stock is doing well. Feed crops are a good stand and growing well. Cotton acreage increased considerably. Butter 25c; hens 15c; eggs 15c; cream 27c; old potatoes \$1.50 a bushel.—T. Holmes Mills, June 10.

Cleveland County—Gentle rains every few days are rushing growing crops. Corn is about to be laid by. Second cutting of alfalfa is in progress. Wheat cutting begins next week. Spring barley already is in shock. Good crop of small fruits. Blackberries are especially plentiful, selling at \$1 a crate. Roads are in fair condition, not much hauling being done. Farmers are too busy. Stock is doing well. Pastures are good.—H. J. Dietrick, June 11.

Logan County—Last year our cherry orchard yielded 17½ bushels. This year we canned 3 quarts and had 2 pies. The grapes are fine. Oats are no good. Wheat will make a good half crop. Corn and other stuff is good. Rains are light this season and wheat cutting will be in full blast in 2 or 3 days. Butter 20c; butterfat 28c; corn 60c; eggs 15c; hogs \$9.25; mutton on foot 10c; goats \$3 each.—Geo. H. Sears, June 12.

If the bedding is used up, do not let the cows go without, but draw a few loads of sawdust. With clean platforms, this material will keep them from being soiled.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

Selected HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY heifer and bull calves, \$18.00 each, two for \$35.00. All express paid to your station. Meadow Glen, Whitewater, Wis.

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

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

Raising Registered Holsteins no trading, herd tested every year and recorded by the State of Kansas. Tredico Farm, R. 2, Kingman, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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


A SON OF KING WALKER heads our Herd. on his dam's side as well as some that run as high as 32.30 on his sire's side. We are offering for sale, some high bred registered cows and heifers, bred to this bull; also several good bull calves, at attractive prices. HIGGINBOTHAM BROTHERS, Rossville, 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

To reduce our herd on account of shortage of pasture we will make some very attractive prices on both registered and high grade Cows, Heifers and Bulls. We have either kind from one day old up to matured stock. We have cows that are giving as high as 65 lbs. of milk. We have heifers giving 50 lbs. of milk. We have over 200 to pick from and our herd is considered the largest and best herd of Registered and High Grade HOLSTEINS IN KANSAS. Remember, high grade calves from our best dairy cows, either sex, 1 to 4 weeks old, delivered to any express office in Kansas \$22.50. Send draft for what you want. Don't wait to write. Bring your dairy expert along, it always pleases us, it makes it easier to sell. Let us hear from you by phone, wire or letter.

LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KAN.



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


Lookabaugh's Shorthorns

Herd Headed by Fair Acres Sultan

assisted by Avondale's Choice, Watonga Searchlight and other great breeding sires mated to the best producing cows from the best families the herd books show.

SPECIAL NOW

Herd bulls including sons of Fair Acres Sultan, \$200 to \$500; some higher. Cows with calf at foot and rebred to Scotch bulls, \$400. 20 heifers, Scotch topped milking strain bred to Scotch bull, 2 for \$300. Two Scotch heifers from best producing families, 2 for \$600. Farmer's bulls, Scotch top milking strain, from \$125 to \$200. Write for prices on car lots.



THE FARMERS' COW.

The Farmer Cow is the Shorthorn cow; for generations she has furnished milk for her calf with plenty to spare to make butter for the family, with milk for the table and some for the pigs. Her calf is a rustler and eats the rough feeds of the farm and the sum total, in milk, butter and beef, the Shorthorn makes more money for the farmer than any other cow.

The Scotch Cow not only produces this milk and butter, but a calf of superior merit and especially so if the best producing families are used. Our success rests on the success of our customers. Special attention is given the beginner. You are always welcome at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm. Write or come.

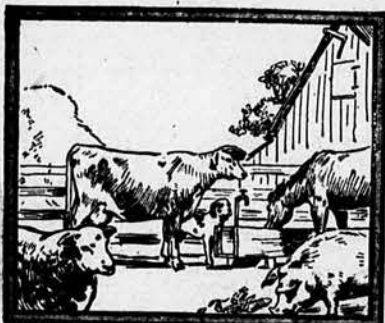
H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Now Is the Time For You to Start After a Part of \$5000 Cash by Playing Capper's Home Picturegame

PICTURE No. 1



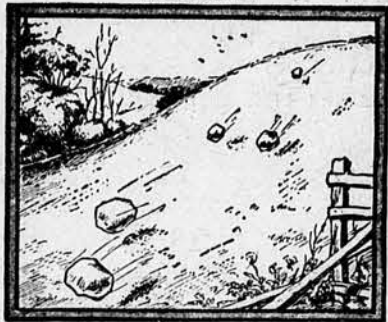
PICTURE No. 3



PICTURE No. 7



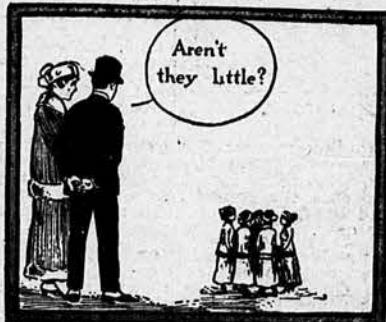
PICTURE No. 14



PICTURE No. 15



PICTURE No. 17



You Have Plenty of Time to Play This Game if You Start Now

Your life's opportunity to get \$1,500 cash or some other part of \$5,000.00 cash is before you now. Surely you can go through a list of titles and pick out the best ones to a few easy pictures. You and every member of your family can enter and play this wonderful, entertaining Picturegame. It is open to everyone, anywhere.

Picturegame consists of a list of Book Titles, called "Catalog of Titles," and of 32 simple pictures, each of which was drawn to represent one of the titles in this list. Contestants select from the Catalog of Titles those that fit the pictures best—that best describe what the pictures show. Those excelling at this will be given the 503 prizes, which total \$5,000.00 in cash.

7 Out of the 32 Actual Pictures

(reduced size) in the Picturegame are shown you on this page. If you had a list of titles before you, it wouldn't take you very long to find the best titles for them. And you could easily do the same for the balance of the 32 pictures, couldn't you? Now, get into this game quick. Get the Complete Picturegame Outfit by sending us \$1.00 today for a subscription. Win your share of the \$5,000 cash. Send in your order today.

One of the Cash Prizes Listed Below Should Be Yours— Won't You Try For It?

- \$1,500 Cash.....First Prize
- \$750 Cash.....Second Prize
- \$500 Cash.....Third Prize
- \$250 Cash.....Fourth Prize
- \$125 Cash.....Fifth Prize
- \$100 Cash.....Sixth Prize
- \$75 Cash.....Seventh Prize
- \$50 Cash.....Eighth Prize
- \$250 Cash.....9th to 18th Prizes, \$25 Each
- \$250 Cash.....19th to 43rd Prizes, \$10 Each
- \$1,150 Cash.....44th to 503d Prizes, \$2.50 Each

Full prizes will be paid all final tying contestants.

Upon Request We Will Gladly Send the Rules

showing how everyone can compete without expense. (see paragraphs 2, 3 and 11) date to send in answers, full information about the game, object lesson pictures, etc. But you know how easy and interesting this pastime is and exactly how to play the Picturegame, so you should accept our very liberal offer and start at once after your share of the \$5,000 cash. Do it now.

PICTURE No. 26



See How Easy It Is to Find the Best Title to a Picture

Below we show you in reduced form one of the pages from the Catalog and Reply Book, also a sample picture.

- 1—You look at the picture.
- 2—You go through the Catalog and pick out the best title to it.
- 3—You write your answer in the Reply Book.

The Picturegame will provide you and every member of your family with an interesting spare time entertainment, and think of the \$5,000.00 cash in prizes.



What You Want to Play the Picturegame

The Picture Pamphlet containing the 32 pictures.
The Catalog of Book Titles, alphabetically arranged.
The Reply Book in which you write down your answers, and which permits you to make five answers to each picture.

This is all you need, and we will give you this Complete Picturegame Outfit FREE if you will send us \$1.00 to pay for a subscription (new, renewal or extend your present subscription) for one year to the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

You should easily win the \$1,500 in cash or some other part of the \$5,000 in cash, as your judgment is just as good as anyone, and you certainly should be able to go through a list of titles and pick out the best ones to only 32 pictures. So accept our offer today—send us \$1.00 now—get the complete Picturegame Outfit, and go after your share of the cash. Don't delay any longer. Start now—today.

PICTUREGAME EDITOR

Capper Publications

Topeka, Kansas

Our Special \$1.00 Offer to You—Without Fail Accept It Today

PICTUREGAME EDITOR, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas.

I enclose herewith \$1.00 for which enter my subscription to your magazine for one year to the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and as a gift you are to send me free the Complete Picturegame outfit consisting of 32 pictures, Catalog of Titles and Reply Book in which to submit my answers. I hereby enter your \$5,000 Cash Home Picturegame.

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