

May 30, 1914

*The*

Price Five Cents

# FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



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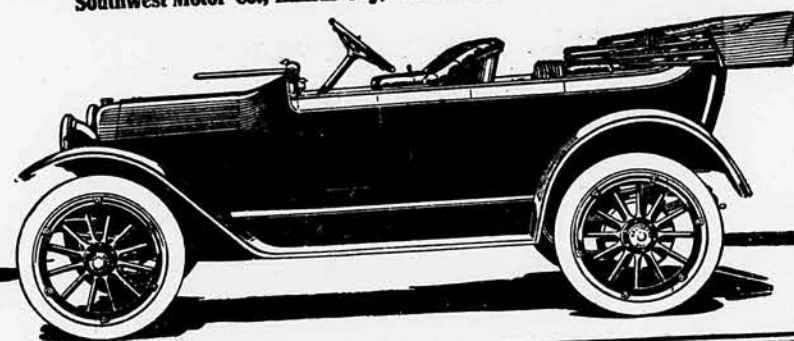
**You'll Be Proud of Your <sup>SELF STARTING</sup> *Petroler* Every Mile of The Road**

**By Our County Correspondents.**

F. G. Stettinich of Marshall county says some farmers are talking of putting corn in their fly-infested fields. He says the damage is being done in last years' wheat ground. Other than this the general wheat prospects are still rosy. The general condition of oats is promising and should there be one or two timely rains in June the crop will be considerably better than the average.

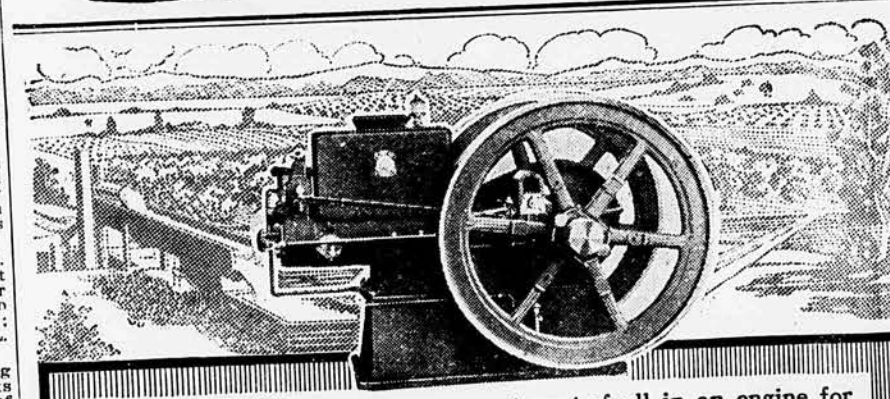
being sold at 50c. Corn 40c.  
Oats 50c.—W. H. Plumly, May 22.

**Grant County**—Wheat looks fine. Oats and alfalfa about 50 per cent of a crop. Corn and kafir stands poor and have to be planted over. Pastures good and stock is fat. Plenty of rain for present needs but no supply in the subsoil. Gardens fine.—A. C. Craighead, May 25.



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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 44  
Number 22

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 30, 1914

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## How Baby Beef is Made

**These Shorthorn Calves Were Profit Making Assets, Says W. J. Sayre, Master of Elmhurst Farm**

**By Turner Wright, Livestock Editor**

THAT IT IS profitable to grow and fatten cattle on the same land has been demonstrated by W. J. Sayre of Cedar Point, Kan. This farm, known as Elmhurst, consists of 100 acres of bottom or tillable land and 310 acres of hill or pasture land. Realizing that growing cattle make cheaper gains than mature cattle Mr. Sayre began six years ago to raise calves for "baby beef."

His plan of management has been to keep as many cows as his pasture would carry through the summer and feed all the calves, except those retained for breeding purposes for market. They are started on feed as soon as they are weaned in the fall and sold in the spring as yearlings. The original herd of breeding stock consisted of good grade Shorthorn cows. This has been improved by the addition of a few purebred cows and the use of good purebred bulls of the same breed. The first bull was purchased for \$250. This proved one of the best investments Mr. Sayre ever made for the value of this bull as a sire easily was shown by the results obtained in the feed lot.

The breeding cows at Elmhurst are wintered on cheap feeds. The aim is to utilize all the coarse roughage grown on the farm for the maintenance of the breeding stock. No grain is fed but the cows are given a little alfalfa hay which is increased at calving time. The cows and their calves run on pasture in summer but neither receive any grain during the pasture season.

The calves are weaned about the first of October and put on dry feed. They are handled quietly and carefully as this is essential for good gains. The ration, at this time, consists of cracked or coarsely ground corn and pea green alfalfa hay. Shelled corn is fed after they learn to eat grain. Oats sometimes is used in starting them on feed. They are fed sparingly at first and gradually brought to a full feed. The plan is to have every calf eating 10 pounds of grain a day by the first of January. A little cottonseed cake has been added to the ration later in the feeding period the last three years. The calves as a rule are ready for market about the first of May and weigh about 850 pounds.

Mr. Sayre keeps an accurate record of all his feeding operations. There is no guess work. The calves are weighed the day they are taken away from their mothers. They also are weighed at in-

tervals during the winter and a record is kept of all weights as well as of all the feed they eat. All feed is valued, in estimating the cost of fattening the calves, at the price for which it can be sold the year it is fed. Most of the feed used is raised on the farm. Mr. Sayre estimates that the gains made on hogs following the calves will pay for the labor of feeding.

The first calves were put in the feed lot October 5, 1909. There were 21 steers and 11 heifers in this bunch and the average weight was 460 pounds. They were sold at home April 25, 1910 for \$8 a hundred. The average weight 201 days from weaning time was 851 pounds and the average daily gain for every calf was 1.9 pounds. They were fed shelled corn and alfalfa hay. The amount of grain eaten did not exceed 32 bushels a calf for the entire period. The cost of feed with corn valued at 55 cents a bushel and alfalfa hay at \$6 a ton, was \$25 a calf. If this is deducted from the selling price it will leave a net return of \$43 a calf at weaning time.

The second bunch consisting of 24 steers and five heifers was started on feed October 14, 1910. The average weight of these calves when weaned was 430 pounds. Half of them were from 2-year-old heifers. The ration fed was the same as was used the previous year. They were sold in Kansas City in May, 213 days from the time they were taken away from the cows, for 10 cents a hundred more than any other yearlings brought the same day. These calves made an average gain of 420 pounds a head which was a little less than two pounds a day. The average amount of feed eaten by a calf in the 213 days was 33 bushels of corn and 1 1/4 tons of alfalfa hay, and the cost of feed, with corn valued at 50 cents a bushel and alfalfa hay at \$6 a ton, was \$24. The calves netted \$49 a head in Kansas City, which leaves a return of \$25 a head at weaning time when the cost of finishing for market is deducted.

The third lot of calves averaged 383 pounds when taken from their mothers October 4, 1911. They were fed shelled corn and alfalfa hay with a little cold pressed cottonseed cake the last of the feeding period. They were sold, on account of a shortage of feed April 8, 1912, before they were finished. It will be remembered that the winter of 1911 and 1912 was a bad one for cattle feeders. There were, according to Mr. Sayre's records, 37 snows during that winter. Notwithstanding the adverse weather conditions the calves made an average gain of 352 pounds a head in the 185 days. This was 1.9 pounds a day which compares favorably with the gain made the two preceding years. There were 44 calves in the lot and they sold for a higher price than had been paid for any cattle up to that time. This was a new top for the year. The total cost of feed, with corn valued at 60 cents a bushel and alfalfa hay at \$8 a ton and charging \$1.20 a head for cotton-



seed cake was \$28 for every calf. This deducted from \$52, the average price received in Kansas City, leaves a net return of \$24 for every calf when weaned.

The 1912 calves were put on feed October 7. The average weight of the 27 head was 395 pounds. They were sold in Kansas City, May 6, 1913, for \$8.70 a hundred and netted \$70.36 a calf. This price was the highest of the year up to that time and the highest that had ever been paid in May. These calves made an average gain of 495 pounds in 209 days which is an average of 2.36 pounds a day. The average cost of feed was \$26 a head which, deducted from the price received in Kansas City, leaves a net return of \$44.36 a head at weaning time.

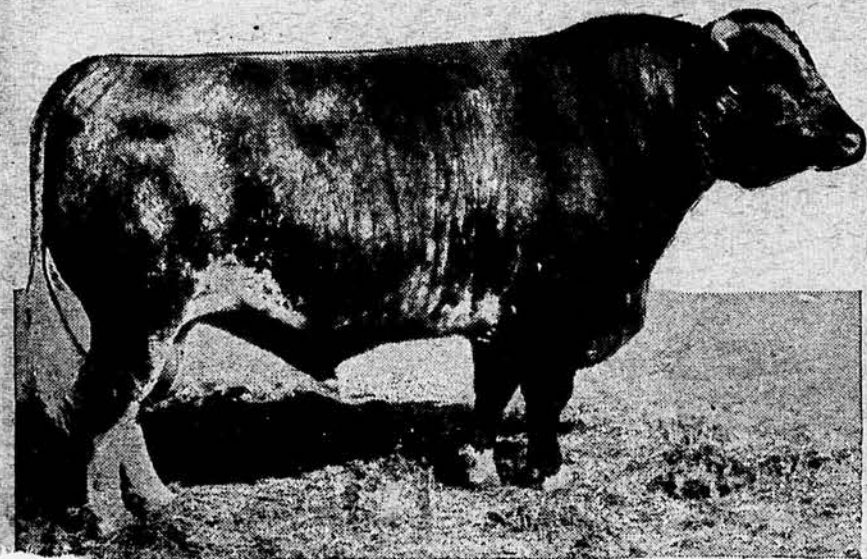
The fifth bunch of calves was started on feed September 25, 1913, and was fed 221 days. The ration consisted of cracked corn, cottonseed cake, and alfalfa hay. They were started on cracked corn and alfalfa hay and the cottonseed cake was added to the ration January 15. The average weight of the 25 calves was 351 pounds when they were put in the feed lot. They were shipped to Kansas City May 5 and sold. The average weight at home was 816 pounds. The average gain in the 221 days was 465 pounds a calf, which is 2.1 pounds a day. The calves were sold May 6. The first bid was \$9.10 a hundred, the top price bid for any cattle that day. The commission firm, however, held for a higher offer and was forced to take \$8.90 a hundred later in the day. This was a higher price than was paid for any other yearlings.

The average amount of feed eaten in the 221 days was 31 bushels of corn, 133 pounds of cottonseed cake and 1 1/4 tons of alfalfa hay to the calf. The cost of feed, valuing corn at 80 cents a bushel, cottonseed cake at \$30 a ton, and alfalfa hay at \$12 a ton was \$41.80 a calf. This lot of calves netted \$67.64 a head in Kansas City and the average price realized for the calves when put on feed in the fall was \$25.84. They were calved after April 15 and had an unusual shrinkage on account of being sold so late in the day.

Cracked corn was fed to these calves during the entire feeding period but grinding the corn did not seem to result in any additional gain. It is doubtful whether the practice will pay unless it be for a short time at the close of the feeding period.

Mr. Sayre, by feeding his calves for baby beef, has been able to realize an average price of \$31.70 a head at weaning time for the five years. This, when we consider the fact that some of the cattle sold on the market were heifers; that the best

(Continued on Page 19.)





#### DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Livestock Editor.....Turner Wright  
Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols  
Farm Dolars.....Harley Hatch  
Markets.....C. W. Metaker

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#### SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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## The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.  
A. L. NICHOLS and A. G. KITTELL, Associate Editors.  
E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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Manager Livestock Advertising.....Frank Howard

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WE GUARANTEE that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

# PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

## Is the System Practical?

This is the season of commencement exercises. I do not know how many thousand young men and young ladies got diplomas this week and last, nor how many more thousands will get diplomas next week, but I do know they are many. I do not know how many thousands more young men and young women are graduating this season from the various colleges and universities of the country, but their number is legion, too.

I do not want to be classed as a knocker on our educational system. I think that imperfect as it is, on the whole the benefits received balance the cost, but I do believe that we ought to have a system that would be vastly better and more practical.

It may be that comparatively few people, after all, have seriously asked the question, "Why does the general public, the state, tax all of its citizens in order to maintain an educational system?" If the object is simply to enable those who go through the grade schools, high schools, colleges and universities to make a living easier than they could otherwise earn it, then the system is unjust. It is manifestly unfair to tax those who get no direct benefit to give a private advantage to others.

The only justification for free schools, free high schools, free colleges and universities sustained by general taxation is the supposed benefits that accrue to the state from an educated citizenship. The question arises, Does the state—and when I use the word state, I mean also the general government—get full value for the money spent? Do the persons so educated appreciate the fact that they owe society a debt in return for the education furnished? I presume that some of them do, but that many of them do not is evident. They regard the education as something that may be of private benefit to them, but do not feel that they owe any special debt to society. And it may be a question, possibly, whether they have received such benefits that they are put under any special obligation.

A good deal of our education is not very practical. The instruction often is not given by practical people, and, of course, they cannot very well give what they do not have. In other words, there is, in my judgment, a great deal of economic waste in our educational system.

There ought not, for instance, to be any question about the difference in the general efficiency of the young men who have taken a high school and college course and those who have not, but there is. Many successful business men insist that they prefer to take the young man into their business who has never spent four years at college. That means that the years at college could have been spent more profitably somewhere else.

Now, if our educational system were as practical as it ought to be, there would be no room to dispute over that any more than there is room for dispute over the question as to whether a league ball team can be picked up just as well from young fellows who have never had any training in the game as from those who have gone through years of training, first in the bush leagues and then in the minor leagues, until they have been prepared by the hardest kind of practical education.

Our school system ought to be able to develop the best there is in every boy and girl, mentally and physically, and finally turn each one out trained and ready to do some particular, useful work.

## A System of Trying Out

If it is profitable for the state to expend tax money in educating a part of its youth, it would seem that it ought to be a profitable investment to afford the means by which all the youth may be educated, and furthermore, that system of education, in my judgment, should be equal and democratic in fact as well as in theory.

In other words, if we are to support a university at public expense, not only should that university be open in fact to the children of the poorest citizen, but all the students at that university should be put on an equal plane. Not only should every one have the opportunity to work his or her way through school, but every one of the students should be required to work his or her way through and the state should furnish that opportunity.

The state should establish practically every branch of necessary industry, and the various branches should be under the control of practical operators, not impractical theorists. When the student entered this real university he or she should be subjected for at least one year to a try-out system in order that

it might be determined by actual experiment what line of work each is best adapted to.

When this has been determined, then let the rest of the course be used in developing each student in that particular line. At the end of the course each would be in a way a trained specialist. All would not have equal ability. Some of the specialists in each line would surpass the others, and naturally they would become the leaders in their particular lines of work, but all would be developed practically to the extent of their several capacities and each would be able, at least, to do the best that was in him to do.

## The Need of Trained Men

Whether we like it or not the fact remains that the functions of government will continually be extended.

The Socialist party, as a party, may or may not grow until it gets control of the nation, but regardless of whether it does or not, there will be more and more of a socialization of industry in this country. There will be an ever widening power of the state and a lessening power of individuals.

The nation will most certainly take over the transportation business now carried on by privately owned corporations. It will undertake the development of the vast water powers of the country and sell the power so generated to the citizens. It will, no doubt, in time, build and sail its own merchant ships. It will establish a system of government banks which will be both banks of deposit and banks of loan. Many local industries and all public local utilities will be publicly owned and operated.

This will result in a great increase of governmental power. If this power shall be wrongly used it may do vast damage to the republic and the state. If well used it will result in great benefit. There is no reason why industries cannot be efficiently and economically managed by the general and local governments. Whether they will be or not depends on the intelligence, integrity and watchfulness of the people.

Popular education, therefore, becomes a more important matter than it has ever been before. It is of the first importance that the youths of the country be educated and trained to know and to do.

This country of ours is capable of supporting in comfort ten times as many people as live here now. There is no need for any person who is willing to work to go hungry or poorly clad. There should be abundant opportunity for every one to earn a good living, to dress well, to inhabit a comfortable dwelling.

## Outlook Is Hopeful

I can see nothing particularly discouraging in the outlook when I once get down and study it with care. It is true that in spite of all the talk about the wrong of war and the need of peace and brotherhood, the nations are spending more money than ever before in preparation for war. That discourages me at times. A few weeks ago I expressed the discouragement and within a few days after the paper was printed I received a number of letters from several different states, all of them cheering and encouraging. I think the writers are right. I am inclined to believe that notwithstanding the vast armies and navies that are at present burdening the productive energy of the world, we may be much nearer the era of general disarmament and universal peace than we suppose.

If the present trouble in Mexico had occurred even no longer than 10 years ago, my belief is that the whole country would have been filled with a clamor for war and the popular pressure, in all probability, would have been too great for the president to withstand. At present my opinion is that a very small minority of the people of the United States are in favor of war or armed intervention. They are wiser than they were 10 years ago. They have a better understanding of what a war, even with so weak a power as Mexico, would mean to us.

They understand now that it would mean the sacrifice of many thousand lives and that the lives lost would be those of bright-eyed, clean-limbed, clear-brained young men, the very flower of our young manhood. They know, too, that the men who would be killed on the other side would not be those who are responsible for this trouble in Mexico. They would be victims of unjust government, of centuries of misrule and exploitation, but while not responsible for the conditions from which they suffer, they would be the ones who would have to stand in front of our guns and they would be the ones who would

have to die. And knowing this, our people have grown tolerant even toward these poor, ignorant, misgoverned, half savage Mexicans and do not want to see them slaughtered.

All this is hopeful. There have been many things happening in Mexico to provoke a conflict, and, according to our former notions, to justify intervention. American citizens have been robbed and murdered. Women have been outraged and the ignorant natives have mistaken forbearance for cowardice and committed still greater outrages.

Conditions seem so nearly intolerable that the world would say we were justified in interfering and restoring order in Mexico. But we have not intervened and a large majority of our citizens are not in favor of intervention. They are showing great forbearance and self restraint. They do not see just where the president is going to come out with his policy of watchful waiting. They have considerable doubt on the question as to whether he has handled the matter as well as it might have been handled, but they are willing to give him the fullest opportunity to test his plan and they are hoping that he may succeed.

There is very little effort being made to take political advantage of the Mexican situation. Ten years ago, I think, there would have been a great deal of effort of that kind—which shows that we are growing wiser and more tolerant.

## A Question of Title

A lady reader at Woodward, Okla., asks the following question: "In November, 1905, my first husband filed on 160 acres of land in Lane county, Kansas. He and the children and I moved onto the land the same month. In April, 1906, my husband died. I held the land the required five years and the patent was issued to me as the widow of my first husband. In the meantime I had married again. The patent is in my present name as the widow of my first husband. Does this land belong to me alone or to me and my children? I would like to sell the land and buy land in Oklahoma where we live. Would a deed from me and my husband convey a good title?"

I think this would come under our statutes of descents and distributions which provide that when the husband dies intestate the homestead shall go to his widow and children, half to her and half to them.

If your children are still minors a deed signed by you and your husband would, I think, convey a good title, but the children would not lose their share of the proceeds of the sale. If another farm is purchased with the proceeds of the sale of the Kansas land the children of your first husband would have the same interest in the farm purchased they had in the one sold. If any of the children of your first husband are of age they should join in the execution of the deed.

This is a case, however, in which the purchaser will want the opinion of a lawyer on the validity of the deed.

## What Will the Government Do?

Writing from Wichita, Kan., W. P. F. says: "I was a Tennessean by birth, was raised north of Murfreesboro. Was 13 years old when the war came on. Lived there until the close. When the war closed our country was overrun by what we called bushwhackers. They stole, robbed and murdered.

"There was a call for volunteers to form a home guard to run down these bands by the United States. I was one of those who responded to the call. I was sworn into the service and was known as one of the Millsay town guards. I furnished my horse and all equipment; served until the country was cleared of the undesirable class. When not needed for duty we stayed at home. When the country settled down so that we were no longer needed we simply quit without being discharged or being paid one cent. What would be your opinion as to my standing with the government?"

If you were sworn into the government service you certainly are entitled to pay from the government for the time you were actually on duty. You should take the matter up with your member of congress and have him get the facts before the committee on claims.

## President Wilson's Idea

In last week's Saturday Evening Post appeared an interview with President Wilson in regard to the Mexican situation. It may be that he is not pursuing the best plan for settling the difficulty, but it



seems to me that he has a very clear and just conception of what the origin of the trouble in Mexico is.

He says that while he has been appealed to to interfere with arms, the appeal has always come to him from those who had property interests. They wanted intervention in order that their property might be saved to them. He does not believe that we would engage in a long, vexatious and costly war simply to protect property, and in this a vast majority of the people of the United States will agree with him.

It is evident that he has carefully studied the situation and the causes that have brought about the present condition. Diaz built up what seemed to be a strong government, but it was, after all, weak, because it ignored the fundamental principles of justice. Diaz rewarded his generals with vast grants of land, but he forgot the peons, from which class he sprang. He believed that he could build a government based on special privileges to the powerful few and permit them to exploit the many.

Men wiser and more enlightened than Diaz have not yet learned the lesson that no government can permanently endure and prosper that is founded on injustice to the masses. No matter how much wealth the rulers of a country may accumulate nor how gorgeous palaces they may build, if the masses are ground down in poverty and tyranny the government is weak and sooner or later it will fall.

The Mexican peon might have been turned into a quiet, industrious and loyal farmer if he had been given a fair deal. If he had been permitted to own his little farm and then had been given an opportunity to educate his children under a system of education that was both elevating and practical, there would be no war in Mexico. There would be no problem for us to solve so far as our neighboring republic is concerned. It would have been today a wealthy, peaceful land, increasing at a rapid pace in population and material prosperity.

And until that ancient wrong is righted; until the Mexican peon is given the opportunity to own the land of his fathers, there will be no permanent peace. President Wilson understands this clearly and it is but fair to say that what he most earnestly desires is to see peace restored and justice established in Mexico, so that the poor may have a chance.

Maybe his policy will fail. I do not know and neither does he, but let us at least give him credit for good motives and an earnest purpose to bring about peace and justice with as little loss of American blood as possible.

### A Reader's Opinion of the Road Law

Editor The Mail and Breeze—Under the heading, "A Farmer's Opinion on Roads," in your issue of May 16, you print a letter from H. F. Rickenberg of Sylvan Grove, Kan., in which the writer condemns the present county road law as a "special privilege to the few at the expense of the many."

"From your comments on this letter it seems that you wish to defend this law, but the argument you use, that 'land along those pikes would sell for 50 per cent more an acre than otherwise equally good land that was located miles away from the pike,' simply proves the truth of Mr. Rickenberg's assertion. To be sure, good roads will benefit adjoining property, and that is exactly where the injustice of the present county road law comes in, for it taxes all the people of a county and proposes to use this tax on a few cross-country roads 'connecting towns and market centers.' This provision of the law also shows the insincerity of the claim, that the present howl for good roads, to use Mr. Rickenberg's expression, is for the benefit of the farmer in hauling his products to town, for how many of us haul our stuff between cities and market centers?"

What the farmer needs is the best possible roads, within reasonable limits, between his farm and his town, and the properly graded and dragged dirt road on all public highways is what we should strive for. When we attain this goal, we will also have roads between cities and market centers good enough for the general public, although probably not satisfactory to the joy rider who wants an automobile road every day in the year, rain or shine, or to the county engineer and contractor, who are looking for fat jobs building stone or macadam roads.

Let us improve all our roads to the full extent of their paying dividends on the investment, but not spend county money on some favored stretch and let the townships take care of the rest.

I also wish to enter a protest here against the frequent assertion, that only a competent engineer can make a good road and that Tom, Dick and Harry are unable to do so. We have a number of miles of as well made and kept dirt roads in this immediate vicinity as can be found anywhere, made by people who answer to even more commonplace names than the above. There is no reason why any observing farmer cannot gather experience in the proper use of the grader and road drag as well as a high salaried county engineer, as good judgment and common horse sense count for at least as much in dirt road making as theoretical engineering ability. To be sure, many grievous mistakes have been and are still being made in road making, but they are by no means confined to Tom, Dick and Harry, as a number of collapsed and condemned, highly expensive bridges, built by experienced contractors under the supervision of the county surveyor, will testify.

The humble opinion of the writer in regard to the road law enacted by the last legislature is, that that part of it providing for county roads, as well as the automobile tax law, should be repealed at the first opportunity, or at least the automobile tax either pro-rated back to the township where it originated, for use on home roads, or, if to be used by the county, to be turned into the county bridge fund.

Let each community, with the township as the unit, spend its own road money at home, where its taxpayers are most interested.

I would like to hear from other farmers on this vital question, and for that reason would like to see this letter printed, in the hope that it may cause some of my brother farmers to shake off

their lethargy and give us their views. Even more obnoxious legislation than the county road law of the last legislature will be forced upon us if we willingly submit.

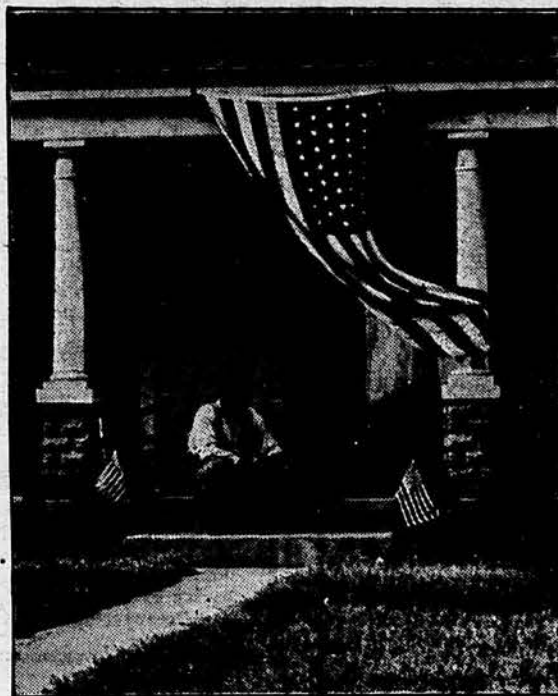
R. I. Whitewater, Kan.

It was not my purpose either to defend or criticize the present road law. To tell the truth I have not made a careful enough examination of that law to determine for myself whether it is a good or a bad law. I have some pretty well defined notions about the making of roads, but whether they can be carried out under the present law or not I cannot just now say.

As a primary proposition I may say that I am most emphatically, in favor of good roads, the very best roads the people are able to afford. If they were abundantly able I would be in favor of paving all the roads that are traveled to any considerable extent. As that is out of the question, I am in favor of making the best roads, everything considered, that the people can afford.

In the second place—and here, perhaps, I differ from Mr. Claassen—I would begin by making the roads that are most traveled as perfect as could be afforded and after these were put in shape I would take up the roads that were next in importance and complete them.

The roads connecting the towns would be the first to be put in order if I had my way about it, and after them would come the roads leading from the



"They Banish Our Anger Forever—"

### The Blue and the Gray

BY FRANCIS M. FINCH.

By the flow of the inland river,  
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,  
Where the blades of the grave grass quiver,  
Asleep are the ranks of the dead;  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment day,  
Under the one, the Blue,  
Under the other, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours,  
The desolate mourners go,  
Lovingly laden with flowers,  
Alike for the friend and the foe;  
Under the sod and the dew;  
Waiting the judgment day;  
Under the roses, the Blue,  
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So with an equal splendor  
The morning sun-rays fall,  
With a touch, impartially tender,  
On the blossoms blooming for all;  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment day;  
Bordered with gold, the Blue,  
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So, when the summer calleth,  
On forest, and field of grain  
With an equal murmur falleth  
The cooling drop of rain;  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment day;  
Wet with the rain, the Blue,  
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

No more shall the war cry sever,  
Or the winding rivers be red;  
They banish our anger forever,  
When they laurel the graves of our dead;  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgment day;  
Love and tears, for the Blue,  
Tears and love, for the Gray.

country into the towns. I would do this on the general principle that what benefits the greatest number should receive the first consideration. My opinion at present is that in a considerable part of Kansas a well made and well kept dirt road is not only much cheaper but better than the average macadamized road, therefore I am for the dirt road.

Now, it is true enough that some good roads have been constructed by men who had no scientific knowledge of road building. They built by guess and without any grade stakes to guide them and they did a very fair job at that. It remains true, however, that building a good road requires a definite plan as well as any other construction. One only needs to go over the country roads to realize how much work has been worse than thrown away on them.

While good dirt roads may be found that were constructed by guess, roads should be laid out and constructed under the direction of a competent engineer, and when I say "competent engineer" I mean just that. Not every man who claims to be a civil engineer is competent to lay out or direct the construction of a road.

### The Conviction of Becker

The second trial of Lieutenant Charles Becker, charged with instigating the murder of Rosenthal, the New York gambler, has ended with the conviction of Becker on the first ballot of murder in the first degree.

A few weeks ago four gunmen were electrocuted for the commission of the crime, but it was claimed and apparently proved by the state, that Becker really furnished the brains to plan the murder. He will, in all probability, not get another trial and will, therefore, die in the electric chair. From the reports published in the New York papers it looks as if Becker was guilty, and if it was proper that the four tools should be electrocuted, certainly the principal, the man who planned it, should also die.

But the longer I live and the more I study the matter, the more averse I become to capital punishment. The killing of the criminal is based on the old law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. The purpose of it was originally intended to avenge the death of the murderer's victim. However, modern civilization has advanced beyond that idea. The modern theory is that criminals are punished for the protection of society and for the purpose, if possible, of reforming the criminal and making him a useful member of society. The state, which conducts the prosecution of the criminal, is not supposed to have any feeling of vengeance toward the accused. It acts solely as an impartial protector of itself and society against unlawful acts.

My judgment is that capital punishment does not deter men from committing crime to any greater extent than imprisonment does. On the contrary, I believe that to retain capital punishment on the statute books of a state decreases the probability of punishment. As men grow more civilized and merciful, they hesitate more and more to pass a sentence which means the taking of a human life. Therefore, they will hesitate to convict even where the testimony warrants a conviction when they know that death will follow such conviction. If, however, the punishment fixed by law is imprisonment, these same men would have no hesitancy in bringing in a verdict of guilty if the evidence warrants it.

There was a time in England when there were nearly a hundred offenses which might be punished with death. Even in the early colonial days in most of the American colonies there were numerous crimes for which the statutes fixed the death penalty. Gradually the number of crimes for which the death penalty could be meted out was reduced until only a few states punish more than one crime with death.

In recent years a few states have added the crime of rape to that of murder as a crime for which the criminal shall suffer death, but in most of the states the sentiment against capital punishment is steadily growing.

Has the state the right to take away that which it cannot give? I think not.

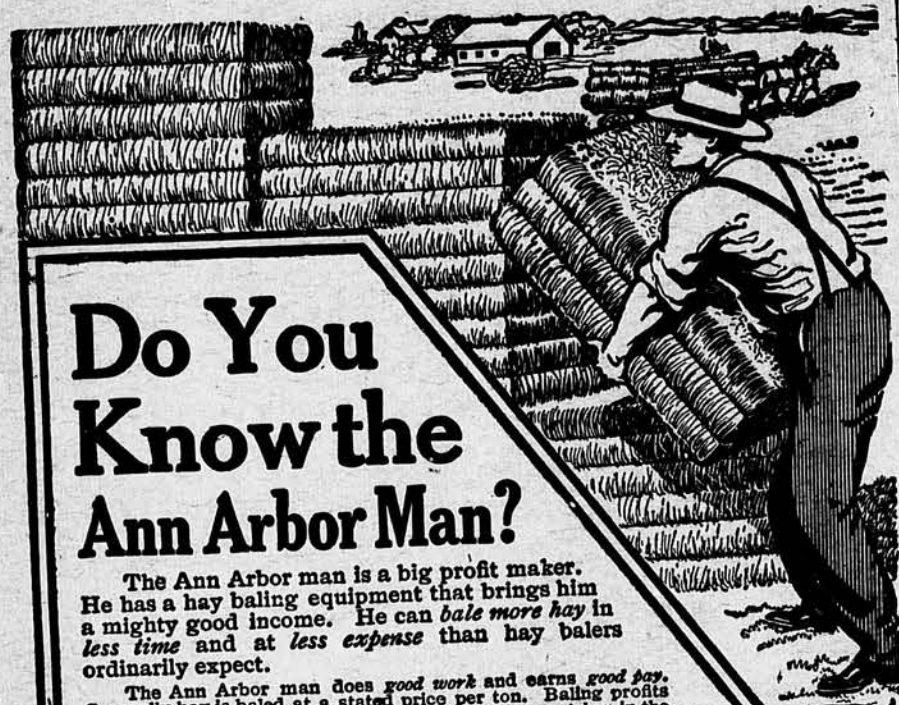
### The People Understand

There is a large class of reading and thinking citizens on the rural routes and farms and in the cities that is constantly growing larger. No nation or country has ever had so large a body of intelligent, well-informed people. They know what is going on and can no longer be misled by political claptrap. They are demanding an efficient public service from top to bottom in Kansas and elsewhere in this country, and are bound to have it. It is a war on privilege, waste and graft and political shysterism, just as much so as the one which followed the Declaration of Independence and it will be won.

I am opposed to any system by which political adherence is placed higher as a qualification for appointment to public positions than efficiency and competency. That is not the way a business man would conduct his own affairs. It is not the right way to handle the public business.

Arthur Capper.





## Do You Know the Ann Arbor Man?

The Ann Arbor man is a big profit maker. He has a hay baling equipment that brings him a mighty good income. He can bale more hay in less time and at less expense than hay balers ordinarily expect.

The Ann Arbor man does good work and earns good pay. Generally hay is baled at a stated price per ton. Baling profits are the result of having a press that can bale the most hay in the least time and at least expense. That's the advantage of Ann Arbor construction. And that's why the Ann Arbor man makes good profits.

Why not be the Ann Arbor man for your locality? Bale your own hay and your neighbors', too. You will find lots of orders for your work. Ann Arbor work wins preference everywhere because of the smooth, square-cornered bales, with no tails on them. Shippers get full weight in every carload. Ann Arbor work means freedom from expensive, time-eating breakdowns. It means speed and economy of power and crew. This makes Ann Arbor baling profitable for the man who hires your baling outfit as well as yourself.

Get an Ann Arbor press and give yourself a good extra income in your spare time. Write us for the booklet "Making Money from Hay," and learn how easily you can do it.



### The Big Profit Maker for Western Balers Especially Designed for Baling Alfalfa

Every Ann Arbor Owner Is Protected by an Individual Guarantee

It's the press that was designed to bale alfalfa without crushing the stems and leaves. Government reports say stems and leaves are the most valuable part of this plant, and that they lose their value when crushed. The Ann Arbor is the ideal baler where such conditions prevail. Just what you need for baling vetch, cowpeas, etc., as well as alfalfa. It has an extra large feed opening, feeding and pressing system that has been carefully designed to give best possible service baling southwestern hay. Fair tests have proved the Ann Arbor feeding device to be the fastest in the world. J. M. Odle of Chapman, Kansas, writes: "Our Ann Arbor hay press has baled 21 tons alfalfa hay in six hours."

Ann Arbor presses also hold the best known record for low upkeep cost. The construction is simple—built extra strong

where extra strength is needed. Feeder arm has spring cushion—Chas. E. Hannah writes: "In the two years I ran an Ann Arbor, we never paid a cent for repairs."

Use any engine. If you have none, or cannot get one, ask for our offer on an Ann Arbor horse-power baler. This baler is creating a great sensation in baling circles. Next to Ann Arbor power presses, the Ann Arbor horse press is the best profit maker you can get. Write for literature on Ann Arbor presses. Get our booklet "Making Money from Hay." It carries a mighty valuable and profitable story for you to read. Be the Ann Arbor man for your locality. Address

Ann Arbor Machine Co.,  
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### Big Tonnage! Big Profits!

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

**SANDWICH MONEY MAKER MOTOR PRESS** has a hopper cooled gas engine mounted on same truck, 4, 6, 8 or 10 h. p., of more power than rated. Geared magneto. Full engine power delivered to Press by heavy steel roller chain. No power lost, no bolts to slip or to delay. Simple self-feeder and the big feed opening just swallows the hay. Friction clutch right on press.



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THE MAIL PRINTING HOUSE  
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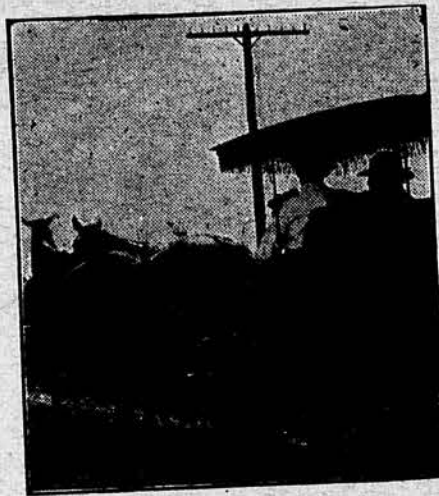


C. L. GADE, 52 Main St., Iowa Falls, Iowa

## Going to Church June 14?

Good farming depends upon the Church; it is therefore a good thing to have a "Go to Church Sunday" in the spring. Farmers need to be reminded of the exceptional place the church occupies in the country.

The best farmers in America are religiously organized. The Mormons are a dreaded religious people, under the government of priests and elders and apostles. The Mormons can buy out any other population of farmers and take their land away from them. They are strengthened for this competition by religion. The Pennsylvania Germans are another class of religiously organized farmers. They live in colonies, and every colony has its own church, which every farmer attends, and the Pennsylvania Germans hold their own in competition with all other farmers.



Ready for Church?

Good farming means permanence. Mere cash farming is not successful. The turning of land into money spells failure. The farmer who lets go, no matter how much money he takes with him when he quits, is not a good farmer. To stay in the country means that the farmer is serious and devoted to the permanent interests of the country community. The church is the best expression of the community's interests.

The farmer who stays on the land in the end will make the most money and have the greatest influence, because land is always in the long run worth more than money. The church in the country is an expression of the devotion of the farmer to the land, because the religious, serious-minded farmers are the ones who go to church. They also are the ones who stay by the country. Theirs in the end will be the greatest profit, both spiritually and financially. This is why the Jews have become so great a people, because they were once given a promised land which, when they came to possess it through obedience to the laws of God, became a holy land.

Farmers everywhere are builders of churches. The Church is the only free institution universal among farmers. Nothing else equals the church as a farmers' organization. It has not the support of the government as the school has, but everywhere that men till the land they build churches. Even the divisions among the churches and their lack of organization are representative of the farmer's state of mind. The churches are the best thermometers of the way farmers are getting on.

So that farmers ought to go to church. The church is the real home of agriculture. If you want to know how prosperous the farmers of a community are, look not at their silos or their fat cattle, but at their churches. The country church is the abiding and permanent index of the real prosperity of country people.

WARREN H. WILSON.  
Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, Philadelphia.

### Against the County Unit

We, the patrons and board of school district No. 91, Jefferson county, Kansas, met May 9, with seven other districts. Believing, as we do, that the time for concerted action by rural school districts has arrived, we adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, concerted action is now being pushed by certain parties in nearly all parts of our state to the end that the present school district unit shall be abolished, and the county unit adopted in its stead; and whereas, under the present plan wherein district boards have served from patriotic motives instead of for pay, we have received more for our money and built up the most intelligent and educated generation to be found in any state; therefore be it

Resolved that we condemn the plan of abolishment of our district unit as detrimental to the best interests of the people and their children, and we further demand of our legislators that no law tending to destroy the unit be enacted. Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Farmers Mail and Breeze.  
T. E. Shepherd.  
Frank Dick.  
A. J. Edmonds.

Women are serving on the advisory board council for medical research appointed by the British government.

### An Abandoned Rural Church



Tear away the fence; open the old church; get together again—Sunday, June 14  
—"Go to Church Sunday" in the country.



# Kansas Has Some Good Wheat

Many Fields Were Not Well Prepared, However,  
and This Will Hold Down the Average

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor.

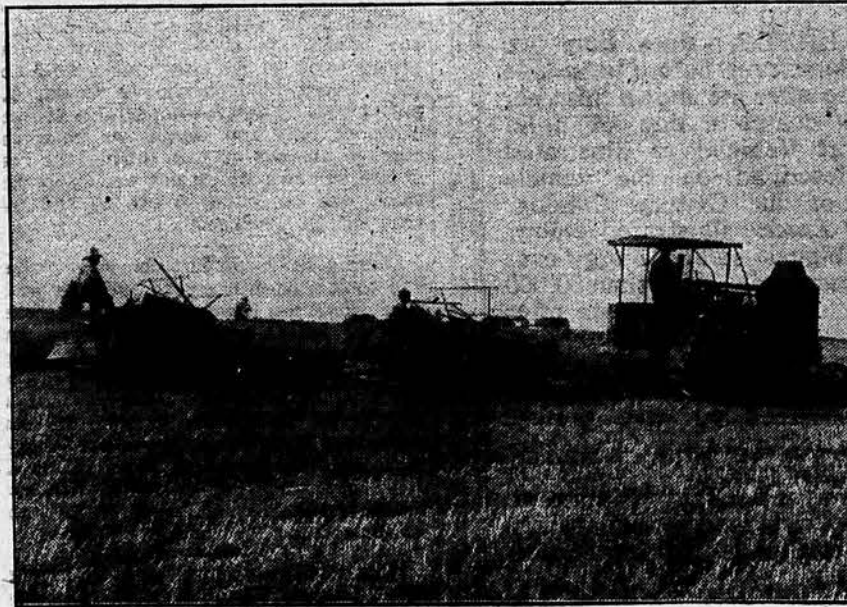
KANSAS will produce a good wheat crop this year, but the indications are that it will not be so amazingly high as some reports would indicate. The crop looks good on most of the fields where it was sown on well-prepared soil, but there are many fields on which good methods were not used that will materially lower the average. I believe the total Kansas yield will be somewhat higher than the average, however, if the weather conditions are favorable.

All of these opinions were formed after a trip through the wheat belt, which ended Monday of this week. On this trip I was in and personally examined several hundred wheat fields in representative parts of the wheat belt; my observations were not taken through the windows of a Pullman parlor-car. When one gets out into the wheat fields this year he finds that there is a distressfully high proportion of the fields on which the stand is poor and the heads are short. One will often find that a wheat field that looks well from the road does not show up nearly so well after he gets into it.

Therefore I can't see any reason for any great amount of excitement over the wheat crop. It will be large, certainly, but the large number of fields that are in rather poor condition will do much to lower the state's average. In addition there has been some damage from blowing in the western part of the state; J. W. Wolfe of Logan county for example is of the opinion that three-fourths of the wheat in some of the communities in that section has blown out. I believe this estimate is high, but the losses from blowing have been large in that section; especially is this true at Grainfield, in Gove county.

When I started on this wheat trip I went west from Topeka, and traveled along the line of the Union Pacific railroad at first. Much of the wheat up the Kansas river from Topeka is in good condition, but there are many fields that were plowed late, and the yields are certain to be rather low on these. Some of the wheat did not have a very healthy color, and the stand was rather thin. One must expect this condition as a rule on the late plowed and poorly prepared fields, for there is little chance for the formation of soluble nitrates for plant growth. I mention the condition of this eastern Kansas wheat because the soft wheat belt has some influence on the state's yield, even if some of the large wheat farmers in the central part of the state are inclined to regard the eastern Kansas wheat farmers more or less lightly.

Most of the wheat near Chapman, on the farm of O. L. Thisher and the other places in that community, is in good condition. There is a most amazing contrast in the difference in seedbed preparation about 3 miles west of the Thisher farm. An early plowed field gives indications of an especially high yield, and just across the fence is a field that will do well if it makes 10 bushels an acre. I found all the way up this valley that there are some fields that have chinch bugs, but the



An Engine Stands the Heat Well.

damage has not been great on most of them yet.

In the river bottoms near New Cambria and on for several miles west of Salina there will be considerable loss from the wheat lodging; and this is about as far west as I found much damage from this source. Much of the soil near Salina is very rich, and the large amount of soluble plant food in the soil this spring forced a too rapid growth of the stems, and they were not strong enough to stand up.

Just west of Salina, at Bavaria, the wheat is in fine condition, and there will be some high yields. Almost all the country between Bavaria and Brookfield, the next town west, is in wheat, and it will give yields that will return a good profit, if the weather will allow a proper maturity. There is little wheat planted after one goes west from Brookville and crosses into Ellsworth county, for the country is so broken around Terracotta, the next town, that it is used mostly for pasture. But then you couldn't expect that there would be much wheat around a town named Terracotta.

Near Ellsworth the wheat is in fair shape, but there is not a large acreage. At Hays and on west from there the crop is in good condition until one gets to where the blowing has done considerable damage. The wheat on the Experiment station farm at Hays is in fine condition, and there will be some data worked out there this year that will be of considerable value in wheat growing in western Kansas, unless the crop is damaged by hail. I found that there has been some hail damage in the wheat belt; a section a mile wide and 6 miles long near Seward for example was almost destroyed May 21. It is quite probable of course that there will be more hail damage before harvest. There is a very high proportion of the wheat producers now that carry hail insurance, for they believe it pays. After I had returned to Ellsworth

and had started south from there on the Frisco I had a fine chance to examine the wheat fields in one community; the alleged engine on the train broke down, and we "camped" for four hours until a freight engine was backed 50 miles from Medora to haul us on. This backing made the engineer somewhat weary, and he regarded us with no great amount of enthusiasm as he hitched on the train. I regarded the wheat in that section in somewhat the same way; it is not especially good.

I found that the wheat in all sections, however, is more even than in some other years I have traveled over this same territory. When I was on wheat inspection work for the milling department of the Kansas Agricultural college in 1911 for example, one would find many green spots in the fields, on which the wheat had not come up until that spring. This was caused by the fall of 1910 being very dry.

Almost all the wheat is fine near Lyons and Sterling. The soil in that section is rich, and much of the wheat was sown on soil that was in very good condition. The yields will be large if the weather is cool enough so the crop has a fair chance to fill; if dry, hot weather comes the yield will be reduced. However, there is considerable moisture in the soil throughout much of the wheat belt, for there were good rains over much of that section last week.

West from Sterling, however, around Alden and Raymond the wheat was not so good as I had expected, although much of it is in fair condition. Some of the wheat there that does not show up well was put in on poorly prepared corn ground, and it has not done so well as that rich soil would justify. Speaking of corn ground, however, it is true that much of the wheat on the corn land did well this year; especially is this true near Spearville and quite a distance west from there. Another thing that is wrong with a distressfully large number of the fields east from Great Bend is the high proportion of

rye. It seems that much progress has been made in many communities in getting seed wheat that is free from rye and objectionable foreign types of wheat, but this progress has not made much headway there, as the fields prove.

There is much enthusiasm over the wheat at Dodge City, and some amazingly high estimates are being made on the yield. Many men believe that the average for Ford county will be 20 bushels, and I found one man who placed the average at 24 bushels. I believe these are too high, and so does Lee Gould, the agricultural demonstration-agent for that section. In speaking of this Monday he said:

"I shall be well satisfied if the average for this section is 15 bushels an acre. Of course there are many fields that will make much more than this—a few will make almost twice as much if the weather is favorable—but there is much volunteer wheat that has been allowed to stand that will bring down the average. Then there are some fields that were not sown on well-prepared soil, and there has been some damage from blowing. I have not found much damage from insects; grasshoppers are abundant in some fields, but they have done but little damage."

I traveled for 140 miles on the country roads from Dodge City through Wilroads, Ford, Bucklin and down along Five Mile and Mulberry creeks. From there I went west on country roads into Gray county to Ensign and Montezuma, which are south of Cimarron. On this trip I was in hundreds of wheat fields, and my observations lead me to have about the same opinion as Mr. Gould. There are many fields that will cut the average yields materially.

On west up the Arkansas valley there is some good wheat; the yields probably will decrease slightly from there to the line. North from the river, at the Experiment station at Tribune, good results have been obtained in controlling the wheat from blowing. Care was taken by C. E. Cassel, the superintendent, not to work this soil when it was so dry that it would pulverize to a powder, and it was kept rough. Listers and shovel cultivators were used on the summer fallow. A very fine advantage of leaving the soil rough was shown. (Continued on Page 15.)

## Toastie Flavour A Winner

Every day many are finding out that

## Post Toasties

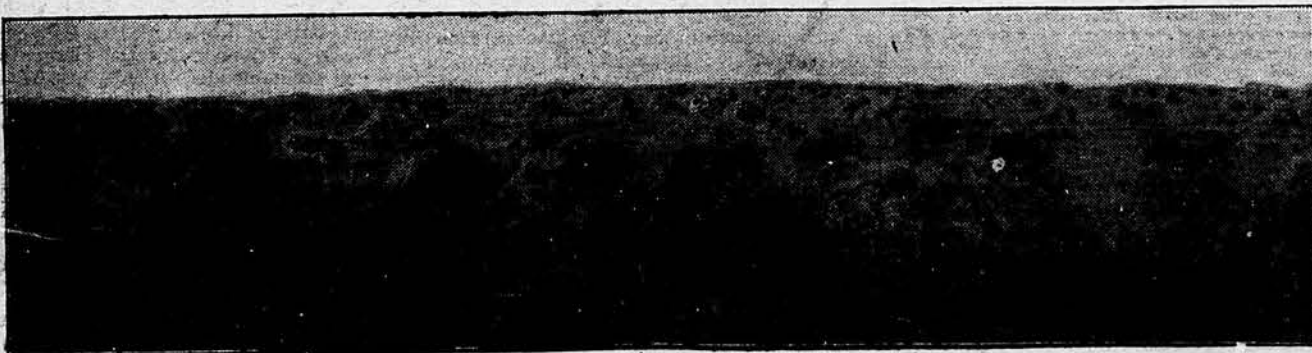
are different from other "ready to eat" foods. It's in the making.

Toasties are carefully cooked bits of choicest Indian corn toasted to an appetizing, golden-brown crispness.

Care and time in toasting and the delicate flavoring make this crisp corn-food delightful.

Post Toasties—ready to eat direct from the sealed package, with cream and sugar to taste.

—sold by Grocers.



This Soil Was Well Prepared, and the Crop Had Plenty of Available Plant Food.



## Much Less Corn This Year

A 60-Mile Drive Showed Wheat and Alfalfa Everywhere

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

WE TOOK a day off yesterday and made a trip up the Neosho valley for a number of miles. Everywhere we found wheat and alfalfa. The ground in corn is not 50 per cent of the acreage planted five years ago. Nearly half the alfalfa had just been cut and most of this had been raked up and was curing in the bunch. It seems to us this was pretty early to cut alfalfa as we did not see a single plant in flower on our 60-mile jaunt. The growing alfalfa showed a heavy crop and should we have the average amount of rain during the rest of the summer we do not see where the stock will be found to eat all the hay that will be produced.

Coming home we left the river valley and took a 35-mile sweep over the prairies. Here we found only an occasional field of wheat and rye. The rye was fully headed and even on the high uplands stood over waist high. Wheat on the uplands was good but only half as tall as in the Neosho valley. In that valley we saw many fields waist high that had only begun to head. It is all very thick and binding twine will have to be bought by wholesale if the crop stands up until it is cut.

Most of the wheat will need little more rain. It should have a little, of course, but too much now would harm it more than too little. We shouldn't forget, when praying for rain for the wheat, that our big wheat crops have been produced in dry seasons, seasons so dry that corn did not do well. More rain would be fine for the grass, the growing alfalfa—not that which is in the shock—and the oats. Oats give promise of a good crop and show no signs of chinch bugs but bugs are present, to some extent, in all the oat fields we have examined. Timely rains will prevent them from doing any damage. The wheat is so thick and rank that they cannot harm it.

It now seems certain we are to have no more than an average crop of prairie hay. In our 60-mile jaunt we saw hundreds of acres of grass and in no case was there promise of more than an average crop and there will have to be a normal rainfall to get that. The dry weather of last year seriously damaged the prairie grass on the thinner land and what seems a good growth of grass on such spots is found to be on close examination more than half weeds. There are many meadows which show plainly that they have been pastures in years past and such meadows will cut a very weedy crop of hay.

The one thing that most impressed us after we got up to the long, rolling sweeps of southern Lyon county was the absence of cattle in what used to be big pastures. In only one pasture did we see the old-time herd of 100 head which formerly was the usual number carried on the farms in that section. The cattle scarcity is a fact. There is no show whatever for cheap cattle, if the people of the United States eat beef at all. We saw more hogs than we expected to see on the upland farms, following a year like that of 1913. The supply is not an average one, but there are more than you would suppose.

The effect of the drouth is now shown more plainly in the orchards than anywhere else. We saw orchard after orchard in which more than half the trees are dead, and many orchards in which all the trees were dead or just as good as dead. These dead trees were all apple; the peach and cherry seem able to stand drouth better. We saw one fine 10-acre orchard in which all the apple trees were dead except a dozen or so, but on the north were 25 or more cherry trees well loaded with fruit. If someone does not set out some apple trees soon in this part of Kansas we shall have to import our apples as well as our oranges.

In nearly every case when one finds live apple trees in the orchards where most of the others are dead, the live ones are found to be of a summer or fall-ripening variety. The winter varieties seem less able to stand drouth. It was that way on this farm; nearly all the winter apple trees died, while of the fall vari-

eties only one died. For this reason we would advise farmers to set out at least a few of the summer and fall varieties. It will not do for farmers in this part of Kansas to buy their apples; they were easily raised here formerly and they can be again.

The corn has all been planted in this part of the country and most of the first planting is up and a good stand. On our trip yesterday we saw a number of teams in the field cultivating that which was top-planted, and one team was working listed corn. It is our judgment that not more than 25 per cent of all the corn we saw on our trip was top-planted and most of that was on the river and creek bottoms. The rest was all listed except an occasional field which had been double-disked and then been planted with furrow openers or else furrowed out with cultivators and planted that way. There has been no weather, to date, to hinder the coming of a good stand of corn and we have not heard a single complaint on that score. For the good of the young corn it would be better if the weather should stay rather dry for the next two weeks than to have so much rain it would keep the teams out of the fields.

We had not yet planted our kafir, May 15, but the ground was all ready to plant as soon as a rain should come. The ground we plowed for this crop had a lot of pepper-grass on it and this sapped the moisture. As it was early for kafir we decided to wait for rain so we could hit the ground with a harrow just as it began to dry.

We waited for rain to fit one of our fields planted to corn and did well by waiting. This field also had a heavy growth of pepper-grass and it turned up dry when plowed. Instead of trying to fit it for corn then we waited until it rained and then went on it with two harrows and in a short time had the soil like that of a garden.

One noticeable feature of the township assessors' reports this spring for Coffey county, is that most townships show a falling off in personal property and a gain in bank deposits. This is caused, without a doubt, by the selling of livestock last summer and fall and putting the proceeds in the banks. That farmers were able to bank enough of the proceeds of the sale of their stock to even hold bank deposits level in the face of the corn failure is matter for congratulation. Also it means there is going to be a big demand for cattle with which to stock up in case a good corn crop is produced this year.

### DID THE WORK Grew Strong on Right Food.

You can't grow strong by merely exercising. You must have food—the kind you can digest and assimilate.

Unless the food you eat is digested it adds to the burden the digestive organs have naturally to carry. This often means a nervous breakdown.

"About a year ago," writes a Mass. lady, "I had quite a serious nervous breakdown caused, as I believed, by overwork and worry. I also suffered untold misery from dyspepsia.

"First I gave up my position, then I tried to find a remedy for my troubles, something that would make me well and strong, something to rest my tired stomach and build up my worn-out nerves and brain.

"I tried one kind of medicine after another, but nothing seemed to help me.

"Finally a friend suggested change of food and recommended Grape-Nuts. With little or no faith in it, I tried a package. That was eight months ago and I have never been without it since.

"Grape-Nuts did the work. It helped me grow strong and well. Grape-Nuts put new life into me, built up my whole system and made another woman of me!"

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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If you haven't our big General Catalog, simply say "Vehicles—65M 69 on a postal card and mail to

Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago

GREATER values than we have ever before been able to offer are shown this year in our complete line of Solid Comfort Vehicles as illustrated and described on the vehicle pages of our General Catalog. Our Leader, illustrated below, is the biggest selling buggy ever manufactured. More than 50,000 are in daily use. But we offer equal values in other buggies, surreys, runabouts and spring wagons. Every vehicle we sell is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction always. Our enormous vehicle business enables us to furnish the fullest measure of quality, style and workmanship, at prices a great deal lower than others ask.



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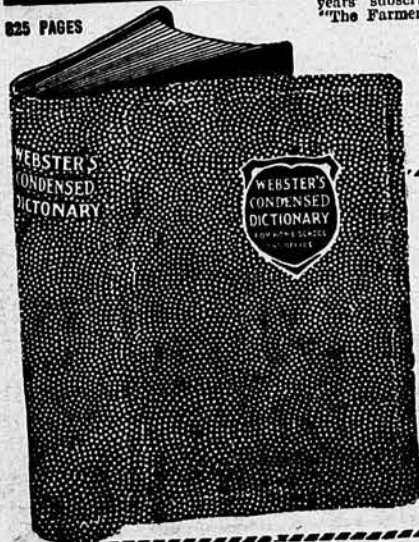
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(Advertisement.)

## A Challenge for Gov. Hodges

Every Farmer and His Wife, Regardless of Party, Should Study This Offer in the Interest of Truth

IN an open letter to Gov. George H. Hodges, dated May 21, the Republican state central committee offers to apologize to the governor and also to contribute \$500 to the Democratic campaign fund—on certain conditions. These conditions include an examination of the state's official records by three men, the state accountant, a Democrat, one man named by the Republican committee, and a third to be named by the governor. These three are to audit the state's accounts, and if they can find that the Republican committee has been mis-stating certain appropriations and state expenditures, then the money, and the apology, will go to the governor, the letter states. There is some curiosity in state political circles whether the offer will be accepted or not. The letter follows:

Hon. George H. Hodges, Governor, Topeka, Kan.  
Dear Governor:—In your speech at Lincoln, Kansas, on April 30, you are quoted in the Lincoln Sentinel, Democratic, as making the following statement:

"We will, on July 1st, pay off a bond held against the state for \$211,000; \$168,000 of this sum has been saved in the sixteen months of Democratic rule, while in the ten years of Republican rule, they were able to save only \$78,000."

### WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

The state debt is being paid in installments, by virtue of a law passed under Governor Bailey's administration, in 1903. These sums to be paid each year, were fixed in that law, and the governor has nothing whatever to do with the matter. The law requires the auditor and treasurer to make the transfer from the general revenue fund to the sinking fund. In accordance with that law the auditor and treasurer will transfer \$30,000 on July 1, next, providing, of course the extravagant Democratic administration leaves enough in the general revenue fund to permit it.

There has been paid during the Republican administrations since the passage of that act, on the state debt, \$330,000; and during your administration, only \$30,000, as follows: July 1, 1913, \$30,000; and January 1, 1914, \$150,000.

We are getting a little tired of having you and the Democratic Press Bureau make these false statements, and if you will have your state accountant check up the bond account, and he finds we have made a misstatement of the facts, we will pay in to the general revenue fund of the state \$50 to cover the expense of checking up the account.

### ABSURD STATEMENT.

You are quoted in the same paper as making the following ten-year-old school-boy comparison:

"We completely rehabilitated the twine plant at a cost of about \$80,000. While we were doing this, Wisconsin rebuilt the twine plant of that state at a cost of about \$173,000. Thus we saved the tax-payers of the state of Kansas about \$110,000. Another evidence of the benefit derived by business methods in the state's affairs."

What a pity, Governor, that the Wisconsin plant had not cost \$360,000, and then you could have claimed that "WE" saved the state \$300,000.

Along the same line of reasoning, the state house, under Republican rule, cost about \$3,000,000, and the New York state house cost about \$15,000,000. We, the Republicans of the great state of Kansas, saved the tax payers \$12,000,000 and should be returned to power.

Your Press Bureau, in its weekly letter, speaks of the cost of Memorial Hall, and what it claims your administration has paid on the state debt and winds up with the following brilliant remarks:

"These things being true, will some one kindly point out to us how it would be possible for the Hodges administration to have spent as much money as the Stubbs administration without running the state in debt—and this, Governor Hodges has not done, and no one will say that he has. When any one tells you that the Hodges administration has spent more money than the Stubbs administration, just cite these facts and ask them to figure it out for you."

The records in the state auditor's office show that there has been an in-

crease of over \$10,000 per month in salaries alone, under your administration over the administration of Governor Stubbs.

The records in the state auditor's and state treasurer's offices show that you have spent from the general revenue fund from July 1, 1923, to March 31, 1934, over \$19,000 per month more than for the corresponding period under Governor Stubbs, making an increase of nearly \$240,000 per annum.

Your administration has increased the direct appropriations \$543,000.

The tax levy for 1933 is \$75,499.10 larger than the levy for 1932.

Your administration reappropriated the savings of Republican officers, \$90,660.03.

Besides increasing the taxes, you have spent the following: Taken from the twine plant, money saved by the Republicans, \$50,000, of which you have spent the portion allowed for the present fiscal year, \$25,000; inheritance tax collected during your administration, from January 24, 1913 to May 12, 1914, \$191,038.64; ALL SPENT. Corporation taxes collected during your administration, \$160,261. ALL SPENT. Besides several hundred thousand dollars received from other departments of the state, and they are all spent.

You made a solemn promise to the tax-payers during the campaign of 1912 that if they would elect you governor, you would reduce the taxes 25 per cent, reduce the payroll thousands of dollars, and give the people of the state a 98 per cent business administration and only 2 per cent politics.

### HOW ABOUT THAT PROMISE?

Have you kept that promise? You are putting in most of your time going over the state and telling the people that you have redeemed your pledges; that you have cut down the expenses of the state; that you have paid off \$168,000 of the state debt and that the Republicans in ten years have paid only \$78,000 of the state debt, and that you have not received a dollar of the inheritance tax to help you out.

The Republicans charge you with receiving \$191,038.64 from the inheritance tax during your administration; that you have paid only \$30,000 on the state debt while the Republicans have paid \$380,000 on same; that you have appropriated \$50,000 saved at the twine plant by the Republicans, that was bringing in \$1,500 per annum in interest to the state; that the payroll is over \$10,000 per month more than under the same period of Governor Stubbs, as shown by vouchers on file in the auditor's office; and that for the past nine months, the actual expenditures from the general revenue fund are about \$19,000 per month more than during the same period under Governor Stubbs, the man whom you claimed gave the state 98 per cent politics and only 2 per cent business administration.

Governor Hodges, either you are trying to deceive the voters of Kansas, or the Republican Central Committee is. Which is it? The voters of Kansas have a right to know the facts, and it is your duty as Governor of the best state in the Union to give the exact facts.

### WILL HE ACCEPT?

We will make you the following proposition: Appoint a committee of three to examine the records and report. The committee to be composed of three reliable men, one to be your Democratic state accountant, one to be selected by the Republican State Committee, and the other to be named by you, giving you two of the committee.

If they report that our figures are false, we will apologize and pay \$500 for the expense of the committee, the balance to go to your campaign fund.

If they report that your statements are false, then you pay \$500 for the expense of the committee, the balance to go to our campaign fund. WHAT DO YOU SAY?

You condemned Governor Stubbs for leaving his office to make campaign speeches, yet you are putting in most of your time going over the state telling about your great saving to the tax-payers, when the facts are the records show that less than a year and a half in office, your administration has been the most expensive in the history of the state. Why not, Governor, donate your unearned salary to the state and help cut down taxes.

REPUBLICAN STATE  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

(Advertisement.)

## Tanning with the Hair On

J. H. BROWN,  
Atchison, Kan.

First scrape off all the fat with a blunt knife to avoid cutting the hide. This should be done on a log having legs on one end, like a trestle, the other end resting on the ground. After the fat has been cleaned off take the brains of the animal, or of any other recently killed, and work them into the hide; this renders it pliable.

Take one tablespoonful of powdered

alum, two of saltpetre; mix and sprinkle on the flesh side. If the hair side is greasy a little weak lye will take it out. Yellow ochre mixed with the brains gives a fine color to the under side. The whites of several eggs or the soaking of the skin one-half a day in oil or lard will produce the same effect as brains. This process is good for deerskins, sheepskins and all small furs.

We like the Farmers Mail and Breeze very much.  
Ludell, Kan. H. W. Niemeier.

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**BUY** an irrigated farm where you have Insurance against drought and where you have just the moisture you need when you need it. You know the value of controlling the watering of your crops. In sunny Southern Alberta you are master of the moisture. The Canadian Pacific's great Irrigation Works insure your yield whenever rainfall is insufficient. Irrigation is not always a necessity—but it is yours at command. It means dependable crops, and wonderful crops every year. The Eastern section of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Block East of Calgary is now open. Virgin soil of famous fertility—alfalfa, timothy and other fodders—raises all the grain and root crops, fine climate—great cattle country—good markets—unexcelled transportation.

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**We Lend You \$2,000 for Farm Improvements** This offer of a loan up to \$2,000 is for farm development only, with no other security than the land itself, and shows our confidence in the fertility of the soil and in your ability to make it produce prosperity for you and traffic for our lines. This loan will help you in providing buildings, fencing, sinking well and breaking, and you are given twenty years in which to fully repay this loan. While enjoying the use of this money, you pay interest at only 6%.

**Advance Live Stock on Loan Basis** The Company, in case of the approved land purchaser who is in a position and has the ability to take care of his stock, will advance cattle, sheep and hogs up to the value of \$1,000 on the basis of the settler's note with interest at eight per cent, to enable him to develop more rapidly, on the right basis of mixed farming.

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## Two Profits From Turkeys

Their Services Rendered as Bug Eaters Exceed Value as Meat Birds—Readers' Ways of Raising Them

LAST year I raised turkeys to the amount of \$45 from two turkey hens. I now have 38 young turkeys and 10 eggs yet to be hatched. I fed cooked feed such as curd until the turkeys were 3 weeks old. When I do not have enough curd to feed them all I boil kafir until it bursts open and then sprinkle it with pepper. After the turkeys are 3 weeks old I feed them kafir mostly with plenty of grit. I find it necessary to grease the old hens carefully with black oil when they come off the nest, and make them roost outside if possible. I have had splendid success this way.

Eaton, Okla. Mrs. Mabel Howell.

### Much Depends on Feeding.

I have only been in the turkey business two years and find that they can be raised as easily as any other poultry. I begin feeding the poult dry chick feed and hard boiled eggs. After they are a few days old I add dried cracked corn. I dampen this mixture a little before feeding and mix a little panacea with it. I mix only enough for one feed at a time. It is very important not to feed the turkeys very much until they are large as they will eat too much. Turkeys should not range with other poultry until they are at least 5 months old, but they should be out in the field. If they run with other poultry where they can get grain that is old and damp or rotten, they are sure to get diarrhea. I also keep them from all kinds of fruit.

Everest, Kan.

### To Prevent Nest Hiding.

One of the greatest troubles in handling a flock of 25 to 50 turkeys is keeping track of all the nests. I have found the easiest way to find all the nests is to number the hens. This can be done with a small brush using common blueing for the white or red breeds and white stock paint for the black or bronze. As you find the nests notice the numbers of the hens that lay there and in this way you will know the numbers of the hens that are hiding their nests. Keep those that are hiding their nests penned up in the morning until they begin trying to get out, then turn them out and follow them.

Last season I handled 28 Bourbon Red hens this way and had very little difficulty with stolen nests. It would have been impossible to keep track of the nests if I had not numbered the hens as they are colored as near alike as so many peas.

Mrs. C. H. Mitchell.

R. 3, Neodesha, Kan.

### Good Grasshopper Medicine.

My advice to farmers in grasshopper districts is to raise turkeys and guineas, as they will live almost entirely on grasshoppers. Chickens are also very fond of the grasshoppers but they run themselves poor catching them. They catch the grasshoppers by the rush method and the turkeys and guineas catch them by the sneak or creep method. However, portable hen houses placed in alfalfa fields and corn fields or stubble fields so the chicks can get after grasshoppers early and late may help a great deal. Use an old wagon for portable guinea and turkey roosts if you do



Two-year-old Chums—"Buster" and "Tom"

not care to drive them home at night. The roosts must be high enough to be out of reach of coyotes. A flock of 100 turkeys, 100 guineas and 300 chickens will keep the grasshoppers down on 160 acres. Then, if they are penned two to three weeks and fed corn chop, wheat, oats and flax seed or oil meal, they will be

in fine market condition. N. W. Clark. Mound Valley, Kan.

### Success With White Hollands.

I had a flock of 61 pure White Holland turkeys last fall that won the admiration of everyone who saw them. I have raised turkeys for 41 years. I was not very successful at first because I fed too generously and did not give the turkeys range enough.

The first essential in raising turkeys is to start with purebred stock. You cannot succeed with run-down inbred poultry of any kind. I also think it is best to buy turkeys instead of eggs. They are cheaper in the long run. Even if the turkeys come high it is profitable to buy one tom and two hens. Then when the hens lay their first clutch you can put the eggs under one hen and let the other hen lay again or, better still, put all your turkey eggs under chicken hens and let both turkey hens keep on laying. Then when they want to sit put the new eggs under one turkey hen and those you have under the chicken hens under the other, and in that way all the little poults will have turkey mothers.

I confine the young turkeys in a lot for several days until they are strong enough to follow the older turkeys. I give them water in a small shallow vessel so they can step out if they should step into it, as they drown very easily. During this time I feed them hard-boiled eggs, bread crumbs sprinkled with pepper or ginger, and all the milk they want. Milk curd is also good. I take them out on some good range as soon as possible and feed them two or three times a day for a while. Later on, I just give one feed a day an hour or two before sundown.

I keep them free from lice and with an abundance of free range and but little feed, my turkeys are healthy without the aid of poultry compounds.

Julia R. Richmond.

R. 1, Meriden, Kan.

### Remarkable Success With Incubator Chicks

Dear Sir: I run several incubators and have good success with my hatches, but have lost thousands of the little downy fellows from bowel trouble. A lady recommended Walker's Walko Remedy, so I sent 50c (M. O.) for a box (postpaid) to the Walker Remedy Co., L-9, Lamoni, Iowa. I tried it on 350 chicks and they grew very strong, being nearly full feathered at four weeks. I never lost one from bowel trouble. It is certainly fine for incubator chicks; gives them strength and vigor, as well as preventing bowel trouble.—Mrs. A. D. Wells, Boliver, Mo.—Advertisement.

Tell me not in mournful numbers life is but an empty dream—fresh tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, rhubarb pie, strawberries, cream.



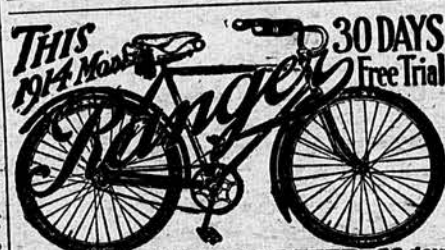
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## Better Cream, Better Butter

Improved Skimming Methods Made It Possible to Produce  
Cleaner and Better-Flavored Cream

PREVIOUS to the advent of the cream separator, farmers and dairymen set their milk away in crocks or pans for 12 or more hours in a cool place in order to let the cream rise. By this method much cream was lost for butter making, probably less than three-fourths was secured for this purpose.

A little later deep setting cans were used and even those that could be entirely submerged in cool water, but here again fully one-third of the cream was left in the skim milk to be fed to the pigs.

Thirty years ago the first cream separator was made in this country, basing the principle upon the specific gravity of liquids. As is well known the bowl of this machine revolves at about 6,000 revolutions a minute. The heavier part of the milk, skim milk, is thrown outside by centrifugal force and discharged, while the lighter part, the cream, is thrown to the center and discharged through a separate channel.

A good many people are of the opinion that cream thus separated would be cleaner and better flavored than that produced by the old system and so it would be, provided the separator is kept immaculately clean. As a matter of fact cream as at present produced on many farms is not equal in flavor or sanitary qualities to that produced before the coming of the cream separator. No person will be able to produce a first quality of cream or butter unless the separator is thoroughly washed and aired after each time it is used. This is one item in dairying that can never be

paid 15 cents a gallon for buttermilk and sold a small quantity of fresh milk at 7½ cents a quart. Some skim milk was sold for 12½ cents a gallon. If there was a surplus of milk it was made into cottage cheese which brought ten cents a pound. This was added to the milk account.

As the idea of making all the milk into buttermilk may be new to some I will tell how we do it: We do not use a separator and save our cream in the usual way treating the skim milk the same as the cream; letting it clabber. After the cream is churned and the butter taken out we churn the clabbered milk, which can be done in a few minutes, and add it to the buttermilk. This adds greatly to the quality of the buttermilk. If it is too thick and sour after being well mixed put in a little sweet milk. The thinner you can get it and still retain the buttermilk grain and flavor the better.

Of course everyone cannot go into the buttermilk business but I would suggest to anyone desirous of trying it that quality counts the same as in anything else.

J. W. Bowen.  
Rogers, Ark.

### Profitable Jerseys, These

I am milking 10 cows. The milk of each cow is weighed one day in each week and a record and average is made for the total time in milk. The milk of each cow for two days is weighed and then churned and the butter weighed. Two or three tests are made so as to secure an average for each cow.

I have a heifer 3 years old of mixed blood, mostly Jersey. She was in milk 322 days and 19.4 pounds of her milk made one pound of butter. She made 360 pounds of butter during the year which sold at 27½ cents a pound making \$99.10 and 828.41 gallons of buttermilk at 12½ cents makes \$103.65, or a total of \$202.75. Betty, my 7 year old Jersey cow, not registered, gave milk 50 weeks. She made 429 pounds of butter which at 27½ cents a pound makes \$117.84, and 1008 gallons of buttermilk at 12½ cents makes \$126.00, or a total of \$244.44. Thus both cows brought \$442.19 for the year. The record was made from January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914. The first cow named had a calf in June which sold for veal for \$7.55 and the second cow had a calf in September.

In order to have the buttermilk thick so that it will not whey in a few hours, I let the milk sour and thicken in 24 to 48 hours and then churn the whole milk. I use a small steam engine for churning and churn from 30 to 40 gallons at a time.

J. L. Erwin.  
Fulton, Mo.

### Good Income For Grade Cows

I would like to give you the milk and butterfat record for our four cows during April. The first three cows are grade Jerseys and the fourth is a grade Hereford:

Name	Age	Freshening date	Per cent test	Lbs. milk	Lbs. butter fat
Bess...	8	Dec. 28, '13	5.8	920	53.36
Dolly...	6	Oct. 21, '13	5.3	472	25.02
Scott...	2	Sept. 5, '13	5	419	20.95
Daisy...	5	Feb. 10, '14	5	946	47.30

Totals . . . . . 2,757 146.63

We sell butter, sweet cream, and buttermilk. We receive an average of 21½ cents a pound for our butter, \$1 a gallon for sweet cream, and 10 cents a gallon for buttermilk. During the month we sold 81 pounds of butter, 7 gallons and 3 quarts of cream, and 85 gallons of buttermilk, making our total receipts \$33.90 for the month. We did not keep a record of what we used at home. We also fed four calves on skim milk during the month. The cows had access to grass and plenty of well water, besides receiving 2 pounds of bran and 2 pounds of cottonseed a head daily. They also had all the alfalfa hay they cared to eat.

Hobart, Okla. W. B. Steedman.

A soil kept loose all the time by thorough cultivation will enable corn to stand a drouth much better than it otherwise would. Cultivation often takes the place of rain for a time.

Manufacturing builds up great cities; also it builds up a few great fortunes and gives most of the workers a bare living in rented houses. Farming makes few rich and few poor, as poverty is known in the cities. The country which depends mainly on agriculture is happiest, strongest, best. Then why not do our utmost to develop the farming industry of the United States instead of putting obstacles in its way and making the rewards so small and uncertain that good farmers are tempted to engage in something else.

slighted and in fact no part of the dairy business will tolerate slovenly care of any utensil for if it is allowed, the penalty will appear in an inferior finished product.

### To Builders of Dairy Barns

There has just come to this office a book entitled "The James Way." It is in fact the catalog of the James Manufacturing company of Ft. Atkinson, Wis., giving full information concerning the James sanitary dairy barn equipment. The book is much more than a catalog however as it is crammed with ideas and suggestions for the man who expects to build a dairy barn, this including a number of blue prints showing construction of modern dairy barns. Prospective builders of dairy barns may have this book for the asking if they will inform the company when they intend to build or remodel their barns. Mention the Mail and Breeze when writing.

### Good Money From Buttermilk

I have two cows, one of them is a purebred black Jersey, the other about half Jersey. There is not much difference as to the value of these cows in the production of milk and butter. The grade cow gives a little more milk but it is not quite so rich in butterfat. Our butter was sold for 30 cents a pound, bringing \$177.10. The milk, mostly buttermilk, was sold for \$182.10, making a total of \$359.20 cash income from the two cows in twelve months. I was

## Seeing the Difference BETWEEN THE

# DE LAVAL

AND OTHER

## Cream Separators

IT DOESN'T TAKE AN EXPERT KNOWLEDGE OF mechanics or a long working test to tell the difference between the De Laval and other cream separators.

ON THE CONTRARY, WITH A 1914 DE LAVAL machine placed beside any other separator the difference is apparent at first sight to the man who never saw a separator before.

IF HE WILL THEN TAKE five minutes to compare the separating bowl construction; the size, material and finish of the working parts, particularly those subject to wear and requiring to be occasionally taken apart and put together; the manner of oiling, and everything which enters into the design and construction of a separator as a simple durable machine, he will still further see the difference.



IF HE WILL GO A step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for half an hour, particularly running milk or water through the bowl, he will see still more difference.

AND IF HE WILL take the two machines home, as every De Laval agent will be glad

to have him do, and run them side by side in practical use, the De Laval one day and the other machine the next, for a couple of weeks, he will see still greater difference in everything that enters into cream separator practicability and usefulness.

THE MAN WHO TAKES EVEN THE FIRST STEP indicated in seeing for himself the difference between the De Laval and other cream separators doesn't put his money into any other machine one time in a thousand.

THE COMPARATIVELY FEW BUYERS OF OTHER separators are those who merely read printed matter claims or listen to the argument of some dealer working for a commission, and who do not think it worth while to see the difference for themselves.

THE WISE BUYER OF A CREAM SEPARATOR TODAY does see this difference when buying his first separator, while the unwise or careless one usually finds it worth while to do so when he comes to buy a second separator a year or two later.

EVERY DE LAVAL AGENT CONSIDERS IT A PRIVILEGE to show the difference between the De Laval and other separators, and to afford every prospective buyer the opportunity to try out and prove the difference to his own satisfaction, if on first examination he feels the slightest doubt about it.

THAT'S THE REASON WHY FOUR BUYERS OUT of five are buying De Laval Cream Separators in 1914 and why the use of De Laval machines will, before long, be nearly as universal on the farm as already is the creamery and milk plant use of power or factory separators.

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## Stannard's Processed Crude Oil Kills Lice and Cures Mange.

One application of my Processed Crude Oil will do more to rid your stock of lice and cure them of mange than three applications of any other preparation on the market, for the reason that it kills the nits as well as the lice, and remains on your stock for so long that it thoroughly cures them of mange. Put up only in 52 gallon barrels, and sold for \$5.00 per barrel. Why pay \$1.00 per gallon for a dip when you can get the best for less than 10c per gallon? My PURE CRUDE OIL is an excellent lubricant for all kinds of farm machinery and for painting farm tools to keep rust off. \$4.00 per barrel of fifty-two gallons. See my advertisement of refined oils at wholesale prices in next week's issue. Send cash with order. Address C. A. Stannard, Box M, Emporia, Kan



# A Hired Girl That Will Stay

## Fireless Cookery Not an Experiment

BY LUCILE BERRY



SHE wouldn't like to be called an expert. The word expert sounds too severe and too assuming to apply to the little woman who slipped down town to show a group of girls how to cook with a fireless cooker. To be technical and stupid one must call her lesson a demonstration and refer to her as an expert; but who likes to be technical?

"I would no more think of doing without a fireless cooker in my kitchen than I would without a bed in my bedroom," she said. "It is just as useful, just as essential. When I think of the days when I didn't use a fireless cooker, and then think of feeding the family as I do now, giving them just as good things to eat as I ever did, with so much less labor and worry, I would no more think of going back to those days than a chicken would go back into its shell."

While she was talking and smiling at the girls she pared a pan of potatoes and put them on the stove to heat. In less than three-quarters of an hour she had made a fireless cooker, cooked the potatoes in it, taken them out and showed them to the class. While the potatoes were cooking she baked a pan of biscuits in another cooker, and served them hot and brown.

"I recall one occasion," she began with quiet enthusiasm, "when I was to serve a six o'clock dinner to guests. I was to be away from home all afternoon and could not arrange to be back until six, the time when I expected my guests to arrive. That was a rather trying situation to confront a hostess, wasn't it? So I just began to plan. I prepared a salmon loaf in the morning and put it in one part of the cooker. Then I pared some potatoes, made a cream sauce on top of the stove—making it rather thin—grated some cheese in it, and while it was very hot poured it over the cold potatoes and put it in the cooker. When I got home I opened a can of peas, heated them, poured them around the salmon loaf, which was beautifully cooked, and the main part of my meal was ready and hot. There was no worry or anxiety during the day, for I knew my guests would be provided for. While on this occasion I put my dinner in the cooker in the morning it might as well have been done at one or two o'clock in the afternoon."

It seems rather uncanny to think of cooking in a box, without a hot kitchen or a hot stove near. But the principle of the fireless cooker is easy to understand. A hot pan of hot food is surrounded by a layer of some substance that will not allow the heat to be carried away by the air; result, the heat stays in the food. When one is cooking meats, vegetables or fruits on the stove the water on them never gets any hotter than boiling point, no matter how violently it may bubble. When using the fireless cooker the water is brought to the boiling point on top of a stove, then the kettle containing it is set quickly into this box, covered tight, and left there. The heat cannot get out and the food is held in boiling hot water, just as it would be on the stove.

To show this, the demonstrator took a cracker box and padded it tightly with crumpled newspapers on bottom and sides, leaving a nest for the kettle to fit in. Then she took the kettle of potatoes from the stove where they had started to boil, set it into the little nest, covered the top with papers and a thick pillow, pressed it all down tightly and threw a coat over the whole. In about half an hour the box was opened and

the potatoes were found to be cooked as thoroughly as if they had been on the stove for that length of time.

### It Costs Nothing to Try.

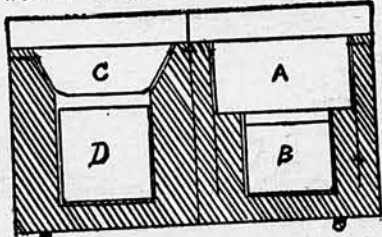
Any woman can experiment with fireless cookers without spending a cent. Try making one as she did, if you are dubious as to results. Remember that a fireless cooker cannot generate heat, but it can hold any amount of heat. All sorts of material may be used for packing. Hay is very good; shredded newspapers, cloth, blank good; shredded newspapers, cloth, blank good; anything that will pack around a kettle. "When I was doing my first experimenting," the little expert said, "I had

good success cooking in a pantry drawer. I had a drawer where I kept folded aprons, tea towels, and such things. Sometimes I would buy a flank steak—we used to be able to get them cheap, you know—put a bread dressing over half of it, fold it together, heat it thoroughly in a shallow pan with a lid and, keeping it covered, put it among the folded cloths. I would pack it in tightly and close the drawer; and when dinner time came the meat would be ready."

She told of a farm woman who persuaded her husband to cut a deep hole in a bale of hay, a hole just large enough for a large kettle to slip into. This woman had very good success in her experiments with the baled hay cooker. A pillow or some other padding was put over the top of the kettle, of course.

There are some things to remember if you wish to give the idea a fair trial. Put boiling food into the cooker box as quickly as possible, and do not open it again until the food has had time to cook. If for any reason you must open the box before the food has had time to cook the kettle and its contents must be reheated. The essentials are hot kettles, hot food, tight lids, and tight packing.

After you have tried cooking without fire, using crude cookers, you probably will want a more permanent one. Of course a fireless cooker may be bought for from \$7 up. These are equipped with metal disks, two for each compartment, which may be heated very hot and placed beneath and above the food to be cooked. With these disks food may be baked as well as boiled. Baking would be im-



A Convenient Home Made Cooker.

possible in the box just described, because the hot disks would burn the packing. Boughten cookers are lined with asbestos, or some other material which will not catch fire.

Cookers that are quite as satisfactory for boiling and stewing may be made at little cost. The cooker illustrated is complete enough for the use of the average family. The view shows a cross section of the box. The spaces A, B, C, and D are made to hold dishes of various shapes.

### A Cooker That Will Last.

To make one like it get a box that will measure 28 by 15 inches on the inside, and 17 inches deep, and through the

center put a thin board partition. Nail a thin strip of wood all around the box on the inside, about 2½ inches from the top. This is to support the pillow which goes on over the top. Have a close fitting cover made for the box, with cleats across it to prevent warping, and fasten to the box with leather hinges. Put a castor at each lower corner and a catch at each end to fasten the cover down. Then it is ready for packing.

But before doing the packing make a lining for the spaces where the kettles are to sit. We will call them cylinders, since that is what they are. For the walls of the cylinders use some sort of pasteboard. The little woman who was telling the girls her experience smiled as she explained that she used the pasteboards that came from the laundry under her husband's shirts.

For the large cylinder to use in compartment A, cut a round piece of the board 12 inches in diameter, and around it sew a strip of the same pasteboard 12 inches wide, leaving enough to overlap, then sew the edges together. This will make a space large enough to hold a large kettle.

The second cylinder (B) is made in the same way, making the circular piece 9 inches in diameter, and the sides 6½ inches high.

The cylinder D is made as the other cylinders were, only higher. The flaring top (C) is made to accommodate dishes with flaring sides, 11 inches in diameter at the top, 9½ inches in diameter at the bottom. Line all these cylinders on the inside with some light padding material, and inside this put a lining of cotton cloth.

### Packing is Important.

Then at last you are ready to begin packing. In the bottom of the box put 2½ inches of packing material—wool, cotton, excelsior, shredded paper, ground cork or asbestos wool—pressing it down firmly and evenly, then put the cylinders in place and, holding them firmly, pack around them until you reach the top. Press and pack as tightly as you can, for it is on this that the success or failure of the cooker depends.

Then make cushions to fill the space above the tops of the kettles, and pack them with the same material used for the rest of the packing. Small cushions should be made to fit between D and C and between A and B. An extra pillow that may be crushed is needed to fill in the extra space when only one kettle is in the cooker.

The measurements given are only suggestive. Any woman can make them of a size and shape to fit her own kettles and pans. More elaborate cookers may be made with metal linings, and when they are equipped with disks of iron or soapstone and packed with asbestos they may be used for baking just as successfully as the cookers that are on the market.

While experience is a valuable teacher in fireless cookery, as in other things, some excellent books on the subject can be bought. One of these is "The Fireless Cooker," prepared by Mrs. Frances Whittemore, Caroline Lovewell and Hannah Lyon. It is published by the Home Publishing Co., Topeka, Kan., and sells for \$1. The illustration is published by courtesy of the authors of this book. In addition to directions for building a cooker the book discusses cooking utensils best adapted for this purpose, and gives many excellent recipes for fireless cookery.

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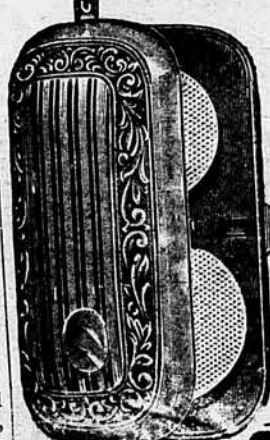
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This new style thin model coin purse is heavily silver plated and opens with push spring just like a watch case. It has a beautiful engraved design on both sides as shown in illustration. The illustration also shows the arrangement of the inside of the case. On one side are two coin compartments for holding dimes and nickels. The coins are held in place by a concealed spring so that there is no danger of losing them if the case comes open. On the other side is space which can be used for postage stamps or currency. This case is 1½ inches wide by 2½ inches long and is fastened to a nice 4½ inch silver plated chain. We guarantee that you will be more than delighted with this beautiful little purse.

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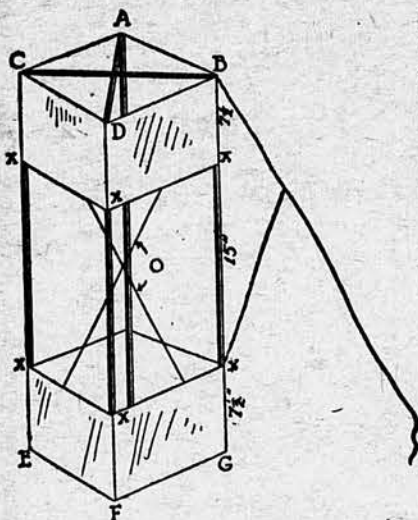
## Box Kites Will Fly—Try One

Use Light Wood For the Frame and Measure Accurately

BY MABEL E. GRAVES

EVERY boy likes to fly a kite, that is, if he has a kite that will fly. Here is one that is a favorite with boys. It is made, you see, something the shape of a box; in fact it is called the box kite. Very light wood is used to make the frame; a split lath is good. The rest is paper and string.

The ends are 10 inches square. The sides are 30 inches long. If you're going to make one begin by fastening to-



gether a crosspiece of wood. This is shown in the picture by the lines A D and C B. Make another crosspiece for the other end and wind cord firmly around each to make the sides of the square. Perhaps it will be well to make a notch in the end of each piece so the cord will not slip. Fasten these crosspieces together by four strips of wood 30 inches long, one at each corner. Seven and a half inches from each end at the places X X X, X X X, put other crosspieces, just like those at the ends. These are to keep the frame of the kite from bending when it is flying in a strong wind. Then brace it on the inside by running stout cord from the corners at one end to the opposite corners at the other end. That is, run a cord from C to G, another cord from B to E, another from A to F, and another from D to the corner which is out of sight. Draw the cord tight so the frame will be firm and strong, and the frame is done.

### Proportions Must Be Exact.

Around the kite at each end paste paper 7½ inches wide, leaving an open space 15 inches wide in the center. Any kind of strong paper will do. Fasten

Too many graduates of the public schools are afflicted with crude, scrawling, illegible handwriting. The letters and papers of higher grade pupils exhibit deficiency in diction, spelling, legible, neat penmanship. These are fundamentals which count for much in seeking employment or pursuing subsequent educational opportunities.

one string at B and the other at X, making the upper piece considerably shorter than the lower one. This is to make the kite slant and catch the wind. This part of the string is shown small in the picture, but it really should be 4 or 5 feet long. You will need a strong string. Some boys who want a big kite tie two or three of these boxes together, tying them at the points X X. The kite may be made larger or smaller but it must always be in the same proportion, the length three times the width. Instead of nailing the sticks together it is better to tie them with string.

Every boy knows how to fly a kite, of course. Let out a little string and run with the kite against the wind. As it rises into the air let out the string until it is as high as you like. Some big college boys who used to fly kites of this kind used to send them 4,000 feet into the air. The boys who have studied arithmetic might find out how far that is. This kite is strong enough that it

will carry a flag or any other small thing you want to attach to it. If two two-box or three-box kites are started into the air together they can even be made to carry a banner between them high into the air.

### Some Lively Men to Draw

These men are very much livelier than Tim, the man you became acquainted with before. They can stand still hardly long enough to have their pictures made. You'll like them, but you must take your pencils and a big sheet of paper to get acquainted. Ed has just found that he has a pair of hands, and you can see how proud he is of them. He's holding them up in the air as if no other man on earth had hands. Tim has them, too, but he thinks it much more fun to use his heels. Jim is happy. See how he is jumping and dancing. Poor Will is going to get a bump. Will he break when he lands? The others are just as interesting. These pictures are taken from "Moving Picture Lessons for Children," by William Newell Hull, A. M. This 16-page book may be bought for 25 cents at the Hull's Sales Agency, 706 Jackson street, Topeka, Kan.

### Harvest Hands Are Needed

Kansas will need more than 42,000 harvest hands from outside to harvest her wheat crop this year, according to a statement issued recently from the office of W. L. O'Brien, director of the state free employment bureau. The bureau has it figured down to 42,425 extra hands, if present conditions continue.

The following list shows the counties from which reports have been received showing the greatest need for men, with the number needed in each county on the basis of present conditions:

Barber, 500; Barton, 4,000; Clark, 800; Clay, 500; Cloud, 400; Comanche, 2,500; Cowley, 100; Decatur, 800; Dickinson, 200; Edwards, 1,000; Ellis, 1,500; Ellsworth, 400; Ford, 2,000; Graham, 500; Gray, 1,100; Harper, 1,625; Harvey, 125; Hodgeman, 1,200; Kingman, 800; Kiowa, 3,000; Lane, 300; Lincoln, 1,000; Marshall, 65; McPherson, 1,000; Meade, 1,000; Mitchell, 300; Ness, 1,000; Osborne, 1,000; Ottawa, 150; Pawnee, 1,000; Phillips, 500; Pratt, 3,000; Rawlins, 200; Reno, 200; Rice, 2,500; Riley, 60; Rooks, 1,000; Rush, 4,000; Russell, 600; Saline, 400; Seward, 500; Sheridan, 200; Smith, 400; Stafford, 1,300; Sumner, 400; Trego, 400.

Redwood sawdust is being used by vineyardists in California for packing fresh table grapes. It takes the place of the ground cork used for imported Spanish grapes.

I put hands on him.

His name is ED.

I make him run.

RUN, TIM, RUN.

The man can dance.

HIS NAME IS JIM.

He fell down.

HIS NAME IS WILL.

Will sits down to rest.

TIM & JIM, ED & WILL.

He is an old man.

He has a cane.

Please sit down, old man.

CHAIR. Poor old man.

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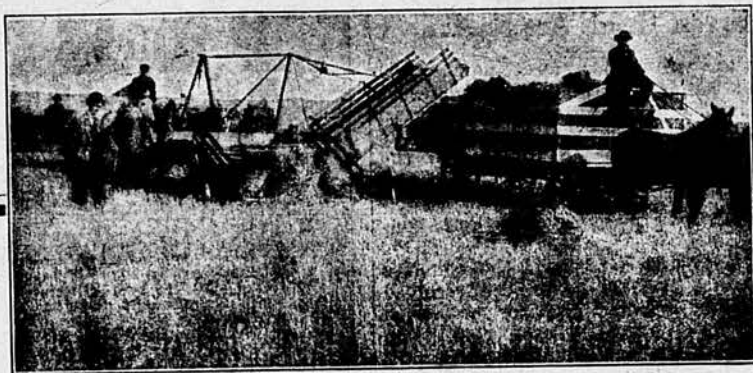
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This is a real telescope and not a worthless toy. It was made by one of the largest manufacturers in Europe. When closed, as shown in the picture, the telescope is only 12 inches long, which makes it very handy to carry. Its circumference is 5¼ inches. When all the sections are pulled out to their full length the telescope measures over 3½ feet. It is substantially built of the very best material, brass bound and has brass safety cap to exclude dust. The lenses used in this telescope are very powerful, and are scientifically ground and adjusted. A set of multi-focal lenses also comes with this instrument, one to be used for ordinary range and hazy atmosphere, the other for extra long range in clear atmosphere, increasing the power and utility of the telescope about 50 per cent. A solar eye-piece is also included, which may be quickly attached for use in viewing sun spots and in inspecting solar eclipses. These two extra attachments are ordinarily found only in the most expensive instruments.



Interchangeable Extra Long Range Objective Lens; Increases the power 50 per cent.

### Many Uses For This Powerful Telescope

Almost everyone will find use for a handy telescope of this kind. Each day discovers some new delight. To the person who travels it is almost indispensable, for you can take in all the scenery at a glance, see ships miles out at sea, mountains encircled by vapors, bathes in the surf, tourists climbing up winding paths, and in fact, get a good clear view of any object miles away that you would not ordinarily be able to see at all with the naked eye. The solar eye piece can also be used as a microscope in discovering microbes and germs in plants, seeds, etc. To the farmer and out of door worker the telescope also has many uses. This handy instrument brings the most distant objects on your farm or ranch into plain view. Who knows but that some time it may prove a source of aid that will repay its cost many times? Below are testimonials of some marvelous things that have been seen and long distances that have been overcome with this telescope:



**COULD COUNT CATTLE NEARLY 20 MILES AWAY.** F. S. Patton, Arkansas City, Kansas, writes: "Can count cattle nearly 20 miles away. Can see large ranch 17 miles east, tell colors and count windows in the house."



**SAW ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.** L. S. Henry, The Saxon, New York, writes: "Your solar eye piece is a great thing. I witnessed the eclipse of the Austrian Tyrol when the sun was almost 80 per cent concealed."

**COULD SEE SUN SPOTS.** D. C. Safford, Rutland, Vermont, writes: "Telescope arrived O. K., I have seen the spots on the sun for the first time in my life."

**OUR OFFER:** We are going to make an exceptionally liberal offer whereby you can secure this telescope with the solar eye piece and two extra interchangeable lenses absolutely free. If you will send us a one year's subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.00, either new or renewal, and 25 cents extra to pay the cost of packing and mailing, we will send you this complete 3½ foot telescope free, all charges prepaid. This telescope is absolutely guaranteed to please you in every way or we will refund your money. Fill in the coupon below at once and mail it to Farmers Mail and Breeze, 8th & Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

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## Barriers Control the Bugs

You Can Keep These Insects Out of Corn Fields

BY J. W. McCOLLOCH  
Kansas Agricultural College

THE most careful and extensive studies of the chinch bug's life economy have revealed only two times in the year when the chinch bug can be struck really effective blows. The first comes when the immature bugs attempt to pass from wheat and other small grains into adjacent fields of corn and sorghums, and the second comes just after the bugs have become firmly settled in their winter quarters. The former comes when the farmers are busy with the harvest, but also when the dust cannot fail to see the damage. The latter comes when work is slack and the farmers have plenty of time, but also at a time when damage is only a remote prospect.

There can be no question but that general winter destruction is by far the cheaper and the more satisfactory method, and if properly carried out should render summer destruction unnecessary. The problem of summer destruction involves the necessity of getting the bugs to pass from the small grain while yet immature, the necessity for the construction and maintenance of efficient dry-weather or wet-weather or both types of barriers, during the period for which the bugs are passing, and the necessity for the destruction of all bugs that get over the barrier and congregate on the first few hills or rows of corn.

The problem of getting the bugs to pass while still immature does not usually arise, for ordinarily the small grain field ceases to yield chinch bug food before the bugs mature, and they are compelled to migrate on foot or starve. In some instances, however, the wheat is so delayed in ripening that the bugs are mostly mature, before starvation compels them to leave. In such cases they leave on the wing, and nothing can be done to prevent their movement or to destroy them. In some cases the wheat is so thin on the ground that a growth of grass and weeds comes on in sufficient quantity to furnish the chinch bugs with food, after the small grain dries up, until maturity is reached and winged distribution can take place.

### Two Efficient Barriers.

In such instances harvest should be hastened, the wheat removed, and the stubble mowed and burned off as soon as dry, for such procedure would leave the bugs nothing to live on and would compel them to migrate in search of food, as well as destroy large numbers in case the weeds and stubble were heavy enough to generate great heat. When for any reason the mowing and burning of weedy stubble is impracticable, the weeds and grass should be destroyed and chinch bug food eliminated by thorough disking. Two types of barriers are efficient—the dusty furrow for dry weather, and the coal tar or oil line for wet weather.

Essentially the dusty furrow is a shallow ditch between the infested and non-infested fields, made with a plow, lister or trough drag, the sides and bottom of which have been reduced to a deep, fine dust. In some cases a strip five or six feet wide between the infested and non-infested fields is pulverized and a furrow made by dragging a heavily laden trough back and forth from end to end, or the furrow is made by plowing a dead furrow from end to end. The sides and bottom of either type of furrow are then reduced to a deep, fine dust by dragging the trough or log back and forth.

Experience during the last several years at the Kansas station indicates that the use of a double-trough drag is more satisfactory than either the single trough or the dead furrow, because the bugs that get over the first furrow are caught by the second, and because, owing to the greater steadiness of the double trough, the furrows can be made free from abrupt turns, and consequently more uniformly dusty. Two troughs, three or four feet long are made of heavy lumber, and held parallel and 12 inches apart by a couple of strong 2 by 4-inch pieces nailed firmly across the top. In other cases the furrow is prepared by plowing a deep lister furrow between the infested and non-infested

fields and reducing the sides and bottom to a deep, fine dust by dragging a log back and forth.

Thus far provision has been made for temporarily stopping the progress of the advancing horde. To the dusty barrier, as already described, must be added a plan for killing the bugs which collect in it. Several methods have been suggested for doing this, but in our experience only one has proved efficient at all times, and that is flaming the sides and bottom of the dust barrier at regular intervals with a strong gasoline torch. Another way is to dig post holes at intervals of ten feet in the bottom of the furrow and destroy the bugs that collect in these holes by pouring kerosene over them. The post hole method is a laborious process, in our experience, for the activities of rabbits, land turtles and snakes, and the blowing of the wind necessitates extensive repair of the dusty bed at least once a day.

### Killing Bugs in the Furrow.

The gasoline blast torch method has proved itself admirably adapted to our needs, for not only are we able to destroy the bugs by simply passing the flame along in the furrow where they have collected, but without inconvenience the furrow can be repaired as often as is necessary by dragging a log or trough through it. The most efficient torch that we have used is known as the "Locust Torch," and is manufactured by the Turner Brass Works, of Sycamore, Ill. It is the most efficient because it furnishes a strong, blue flame six or eight inches long and two and one-half to three inches through, which fills the dusty furrow where the bugs are struggling with a strong blast of blue flame, and is not blown out by the wind. The purchaser should insist on getting a torch having these specifications, as the modified tinner's torch is likely to prove unsatisfactory, because the flame is too small and is easily blown out by the wind.

Essentially the tar or oil line barrier is a slender line of tar or oil poured along a smooth surface between the infested and the non-infested fields. In some instances the smooth surface is the upper edge of 6 by 1-inch boards laid on edge continuously lengthwise between the infested and non-infested fields. In other instances the smooth surface is merely a narrow path on the surface of the ground, smoothed by dragging a broad, thick, heavily weighted plank back and forth, or by use of hoe and shovel. In still other instances a smooth surface elevated above the general level is made by plowing a backfurrow, compacting the sides, and forming a shallow trench along its crest by use of shovel or by dragging over it an inverted convex bottomed trough or boat.

A farmer must know his danger and have his barrier materials ready before the small grain begins to ripen. He should keep the strip between the infested and the non-infested fields, where he plans to place his barriers, free from weeds, in order that it may, when the time comes break up mellowly and be easily pulverized. The moisture in it should, of course, be conserved by the dust mulch, or the compacting necessary to the tar line type will be difficult. The farmer must plan to use both types and must have all the apparatus necessary to the making of each. As the wheat begins to ripen, he should watch the bugs closely, and on the first indication of movement of the young ones the dusty furrow should be constructed, if dry enough, and the backfurrow should be thrown up and compacted. The backfurrow should be between the dusty furrow and the field to be protected.

The wheat should then be cut and the bugs compelled to pass without delay. While the bugs are passing there must be one or more persons, depending on how much barrier is to be looked after, in the field constantly burning those that have collected in the dusty furrow, if the weather be dry enough for its use, or burning or otherwise destroying those that have collected along the tar line, when it is in use. The persons operating the barriers must keep a sharp watch for any accidental breaks and repair them promptly.



## Lameness in Pigs

T. W.

Here are two inquiries that are typical of a number that have been received:

1. What is the matter with my pigs? They have the run of a good alfalfa pasture and I feed them a little corn and skim milk. They get lame and drag the hindquarters but have good appetites.

Miami county, Kansas. V. J.

2. I have been losing some pigs. They get weak in the back and in an hour or two will be dragging their hindquarters. They die in about 10 hours. They weigh about 18 or 20 pounds. I feed them all the skim milk they will drink and they have the run of a good pasture. They do not cough.

Sumner county, Kansas. C. B. S.

The breaking down of hogs in this manner usually is attributed to the ration or poor nutrition. The pigs in

cess of elimination often causes diseased conditions and bad results.

The trouble probably could have been prevented by feeding a little more grain and less skim milk. About the best thing to do for the affected animals is to change the ration as suggested but it is seldom that a cure can be effected. It is possible that part of the trouble may be due to rheumatism caused by poor sleeping quarters in cold, wet weather.

Corn is scarce this year and many farmers are trying to raise pigs on skim milk and pasture. Cheaper and more rapid gains can be obtained by feeding some grain in connection with the milk. The Connecticut Experiment station found that pigs fed on skim milk alone required more than 2700 pounds of milk

## Flag Day and Children's Day

—JUNE 14—

Genuine patriotism, and religion of the common sense, practical sort, have much in common. The two can be mixed considerably and to the advancement of both. Sunday, June 14, will be the 137th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the flag of our country. "Flag Day" has become a national anniversary and is being more generally observed throughout the nation every year. But its observance heretofore has not reached far beyond the confines of our cities. Why not give it the same recognition in the country?

Why not have patriotic exercises on "Go-to-Church Sunday?" This is an anxious time in our nation. It calls for an expression of sincere devotion to the flag of our country and what it stands for. Let "Old Glory" have a place on the rostrum. In many churches it stands beside the pulpit from one year's end to another. And in closing the service, make the church ring with "My Country 'Tis of Thee," or the "Star Spangled Banner."

Then too, Sunday, June 14, is "Children's Day," by common consent of the Protestant churches. That offers a fine opportunity for appropriate exercises. Nothing so interests young and old folks alike as a program given by the children. And they will put plenty of patriotism, as well as religion, into it, naturally—no pretense about it—if we will have it so. Let us devote the day to our children and our flag, while worshipping an all-wise Creator who gave us both.

both instances have been getting an excessive amount of protein in proportion to the other materials. A cord is no stronger than its weakest part. It is the same way with the ration or feed for any class of stock. The materials needed for energy and growth must be present in the amounts needed by the animal. If there is an excess of one material as compared with another there is a waste and such waste material must be eliminated from the body. This pro-

duce a hundred pounds of gain. Skim milk is rich in protein and mineral and is one of the best feeds for pigs we have but it should always be fed with some starchy or carbohydrate feed such as corn, kafir, milo, or barley. The amount of milk fed should not be greater than 3 pounds for every pound of grain.

## To Ventilate Hay in the Stack

[Prize Suggestion.]

I have used a ventilator in my hay stacks for years and it has proved very effective for me. Before beginning the stack I lay a ventilator pipe to carry the air from the outside to the center of the stack. At the inner opening I stand a sack filled with hay or straw and as I build up I draw up this sack. I keep this up until almost ready to top out when the hole is covered with hay. In building long ricks use as many ventilators as are needed.

Hutchinson, Kan. M. H. Cogswell.

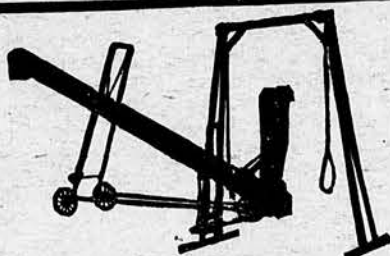
## Kansas Has Some Good Wheat

(Continued from Page 7.)

ing the soil rough in that section, in addition to preventing the blowing, is that the water will be conserved; it is much more likely to go into the soil than when the land is level.

Down on the Rock Island railroad towards Liberal, the wheat gives indications of making a good yield; the conditions there are somewhat the same as in the Dodge City section. V. R. Trexler of Bucklin has some good wheat. J. D. Huck of Pratt county is very enthusiastic over the wheat there, and he thinks there is little chance of insect damage. There is much enthusiasm at Cimarron over the 500-acre field of Kendall Brothers, northwest of town, and there is considerable reason for this, for the wheat is good. The Cimarron Commercial club has offered a gold watch to the first man in America who can submit proof of a greater acre yield from a field that large.

Western Kansas is very beautiful just now, for nothing can be more attractive than a field of good wheat after it has headed. The yield will be good, but it will not be so amazingly high as some reports would indicate. The inefficient producers who have not used good methods are going to materially lower the average. But even at that Kansas is going to raise a good many bushels this year.



## The Swanson Will Elevate Ear Corn, Shell Corn, Small Grain, Dirt or Crushed Rock

In the Swanson "all steel" portable Grain Dump and Elevator, you not only get an implement for handling ear corn, shelled corn, and small grains, but a tool that will handle dirt, sand, crushed rock and even flax seed as well. A tool that, when not in use during harvesting, will earn money for you from your neighbors in any one of several different ways.

The Swanson "all steel" Portable Grain Dump and Elevator can be operated with either horse or engine power, and will elevate to a height of 18½ feet. It is without doubt the very last work in Dump and Elevator construction, possessing many new patented features found only in the Swanson.

Send your name and address today for Free Illustrated Booklet telling all about this wonderful machine. Learn just how much it will save you in the next harvest—both in dollars and labor. Manufactured and sold only by the

Swanson-St. Joseph Plow Co.  
St. Joseph, Missouri



## Keep Your Hogs Gaining

With grain high and hog prices rising, it pays to keep your hogs healthy, and gaining every pound possible. A hog out of condition will soon lose the weight it has taken weeks to put on. You can tone up your herd, free them of worms and other troubles, and insure them against disease, by using

## Sipe's Conditioner

It is a tonic and a renovator. Positively destroys worms, cures the sick hogs and keeps the others well, by cleaning out and toning up the system and giving vigor to the digestion. It is good for sows with pigs, pregnant sows, pigs at weaning, shoats ready for feeding or on full feed. Feed it for worms, scours, constipation, thumps, unusual coughing fever. Then feed the conditioner twice a week to keep them healthy. When one gets off its feed give special attention with the Conditioner at once. This care and watchfulness will save you a lot of good money. The total cost of keeping your hogs well and thriving is very small—3 to 5 cents a month per head. It is certainly cheap insurance.

Mr. Bingham's letter gives you the benefit of his experience with Sipe's Conditioner. We can send you scores of others from leading hog growers.

## Find Out At Our Risk

Go to your dealer and get 30 days' supply of Sipe's Conditioner for your herd, or, if he cannot supply you, send the coupon below to us, telling how many hogs you have, and we will ship you enough to last 30 days. Feed according to directions. Then if at the end of the 30 days you are satisfied and see that your hogs have been helped, pay at the regular price. If not, there is no charge. We positively guarantee Sipe's Conditioner to satisfy. You are the only judge. Don't be misled by claims of "just-as-goods." The better an article is the more it is imitated. Sipe's Conditioner has conquered even the worst kind of epidemics. Mail the coupon for 30 days' free trial.

B. E. SIPE, Pres.

Sipe's Conditioner Mfg. Co.  
Hiawatha, Kansas.

Bradford, Kan.  
Your hog conditioner comes nearer filling all claims you make for it than any I have ever used and I have used the most of the stock medicines put out in the last 25 years. I saved the big part of my breeding herd last March when they had the cholera and my sows are now farrowing large, healthy litters of pigs. I think the hog raisers owe much to you for putting this conditioner on the market.  
GEO. BINGHAM & SONS.

Prices 12 lbs. - \$2.00 50 lbs. - \$5.50  
30 lbs. - 3.50 100 lbs. - 10.00

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You may ship me enough Sipe's Conditioner to feed my hogs 30 days. I will pay freight, give it a fair trial, and if it does what you claim I will pay for it at the end of 30 days, at the regular price. If not you are to cancel the charge.

No. of old hogs ..... shoats ..... pigs .....

Name. ....

Address. ....

Pat. 4-12-11

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Galvanized—Corrugated—Extra Quality Coating—  
SAVE ALL THE HAY—PAY BIG PROFITS!

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**WHITE ORPINGTONS DIRECT FROM** Kellerstrass' \$30 matings; 24 \$1.50. Parcel post, 100 \$4.50. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.

**REDUCED PRICES ON COOK'S STRAIN** S. C. Buff Orpington eggs; \$4.00 per 100. Mated pens now at half price. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS. PRIZE WINNERS.** Splendid layers. My catalogue now ready. I can please you. All charges paid on eggs. August Petersen, Churdan, Iowa, Box 33.

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**152 ACRES;** good buildings, 1 1/2 miles to town, near Fargo, N. D. Fine water, all cultivated, \$50 per acre, \$2,600 cash, balance \$500 yearly. Hodgson Realty Co., Fargo, N. D.

**WRITE** for illustrated Blue Book describing my rich Red River Valley farms. Soil black loam. We grow corn, clover and wheat. Address William McRoberts, Casselton, N. D.

**NORTH DAKOTA LANDS DIRECT.**

We have listed with us to sell several hundred thousand acres of choice North Dakota lands. To obtain settlers along our 1,200 miles of track in North Dakota we will sell these lands at cost. Prices are about one-fifth those asked in Iowa or Illinois and agricultural possibilities are just as great. Roads, schools, churches, railroads all established. For literature and particulars write J. S. Murphy, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railway Co., (Soo Line) Minneapolis, Minn.

**\$1.00 PER ACRE DOWN.** On or crop payment plan, one-half crop each year. 35,000 acres in North Dakota for sale. Improved farms and wild land. Heavy soil. Clay subsoil. Near R. schools and churches. Prices \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre. \$1.00 per acre down. Balance 10 annual payments or will sell on crop payment plan. One-half crop each year till land is paid for. CHEAPER than renting. Excursion every Tuesday. Write or see THE A. H. MAAS CO., 215 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

## NEW YORK

### McBurney's New York Farms

Are the best for the least money. Come and see. McBurney & Co., Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York. Or, for list, write to McBurney & Co., Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## FLORIDA

### Farms in the Land of FLOWERS AND SUNSHINE

Delightful climate—productive soil—no swamps—no malaria—no drought—no blizzards—56 inches rainfall—fine drainage—365 days' growing season—three and four crops each year—fine stock and dairy country—big crops of corn, oats, hay, vegetables, oranges and thirty other kinds of fruit. Low prices and easy terms. Write for book of facts. NEW HOME REALTY CO., 1307 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## WANT WESTERN LAND

for 320 acres about 40 miles from Wichita, all good black tillable land, good water, near town and school, small improvements, desirable location. Give full description and price in first letter.

I own a nice 160 acre farm, well located, in high state of cultivation, 100 acres wheat, good improvements. Will sell at a bargain, good terms.

H. C. Whalen, 413 Bittling Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

**Buy or Trade** with us—Exchange book free

Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ks.

## A BUMPER CROP

Is the prospect for Western Kansas this year. We have W. Kans. land to trade for E. Kans. farms, town property, or mdse. Write us what you have.

Iola Land Company, Iola, Kansas.

## 1914 BARGAINS

Choice farms just listed in northwest Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, for sale or exchange. Advise me your wants and what you have with full description. M. E. Noble & Son, 507 Corby-Forsee Bldg., St. Joseph, Missouri.

## To Trade

440 acres well improved Montgomery Co., Kan.; want mdse. 320 acres pasture Wilson Co., Kansas, for mdse or rental. 320 acres unimproved timber land southeast Missouri for mdse, or livestock. 80 acres southeast Missouri for auto. C. A. Long, Fredonia, Kan.

## To Trade for Land.

Business property in Topeka; elevator, steam heat, electric lights; close to post-office and court house. Price \$40,000. Address GEO. M. NOBLE & CO., Topeka, Kansas.



## THE OZARKS, WHAT OF THEM?



Purebred poultry and high-grade Holstein, Jersey and Ayrshire cows have transformed the Ozarks. Not many years ago southern Missouri and northern Arkansas were celebrated mostly for its moonshine whiskey, squirrel rifles and "yaller" hounds. Today the citizens of that section are progressive, industrious and rightfully proud of the fact that in no other undeveloped section is land advancing so rapidly in value.



Ozarks are ideal for the poultry business. High records made by the hens in the national laying contest at Mountain Grove can be largely attributed to the open winters. Poultry can range almost the year through and the egg basket is filled in winter as well as in summer. Much of the grain fed at the poultry experiment station is grown on the station farm and the grain fed at the other Ozark section. Early hatched chicks pay best. Incubators are running in the Ozarks in January and springs go to the St. Louis market when top-notch prices prevail.

Ozark dairymen report a net profit of more than \$100 per cow for 1913 in spite of the drouth and high price of feed. Testing has enabled them to find the producer and discard the drone, and many co-operative dairy associations are making the dairy business more profitable. The man with milk on his shoes holds high standing with Ozark bankers for he has a bank of his own.

**OZARK FARM BARGAINS.** Write or see the Southwestern Land & Immigration Co., Springfield, Mo. Exchanges made.

**OZARK DAIRY,** stock and poultry farms pay well. For free list and booklet write to Ward B. Hitchcock, Mansfield, Mo.

**HOWELL CO. bargains.** Farm, dairy, fruit and ranch lands for sale or exchange. West Plains Real Estate Co., West Plains, Mo.

**240 A. 1 1/2 mi. R. R.** Two sets improvements. Stock and dairy farm. Price \$22.50 per a. Missouri Land Co., Humansville, Missouri.

**LAND BARGAIN** list sent free with particulars giving description of county, location and prices. Winona Land Co., Winona, Mo.

**FOR SALE ONLY.** My 150 a. dairy farm. Well imp. 80 a. bottom. Extra well watered. R. F. Baker, Owner, Mountain Grove, Mo.

**THE South Missouri Land Co.** will sell or ex. mdse., land, income prop. Descriptive pamphlet and list. Mountain View, Mo.

**SALES AND EXCHANGES** in lands and merchandise anywhere on earth. Co-operative Realty Company, Humansville, Mo.

**25,000 A. timber land, imp. farms, Douglas and Ozark Cos.** Best bargains on earth. Homekeepers Real Estate Co., Ava, Mo.

**WHITE RIVER CLUB** sites on lake. Farms, ranches, city property; mineral, fruit, poultry land. White River Realty, Branson, Mo.

## MISSISSIPPI

### Alfalfa and Dairy Farm

240 Acres \$60 per Acre

Splendid opportunity for 150-cow dairy; two big city markets convenient, village and R. R. station close; delightful equable climate, 250-day growing season; green pasture nearly all year; rich black prairie and chocolate loam soil, rotten limestone subsoil, all level and in cultivation; corn, alfalfa, all clovers in growth abundantly; residence, four tenant houses; farm will support enough cows to give income of \$10,000 to \$15,000 yearly; easy terms to responsible person; full details page 37, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 37," Memphis Edition, beautifully illustrated and giving complete description of this and many other farms and telling all about the Richest Farm Lands in the World. Write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 3126, 12 So. Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

## NEBRASKA

**Found—320 Acre** homestead in settled neighborhood; fine farm land; not sand hills. Cost you \$200 filing fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Kimball, Neb.

## WISCONSIN

**80 A. Bayfield fruit district** \$2,000. Terms. Other bargains. Deniston, Bayfield, Wis.

**30,000 ACRES** cut-over lands; good soil; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

**CUT OVER LANDS** northern Wisconsin, excellent soil, close to Duluth and Superior. Right price to parties with cash desiring one to ten sections or more. Write for particulars. E. A. Moe, 309 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

**14 IMPROVED** corn, clover and dairy farms, near twin cities. Low prices. Easy terms. J. M. Hagan, New Richmond, Wis.

**WE OWN THESE FARM LANDS.** Northern Wisconsin, Ashland and Bayfield counties. On good roads. R.F.D., tel., good markets, excellent fruit, cattle and general farm lands. Write us for prices and terms. James W. Good & Co., Ashland, Wis.

**CENTRAL WISCONSIN STOCK FARM.** 360 a.; 100 under cult.; 80 in pasture; 40 hardwood timber; bal. cut-over; log house; basement barn, silo, other buildings, orchard. Price \$35 an a. 600 a. wild grazing land adjacent at \$17.50 an acre. School 1/2 mi. Terms to suit. Coles Land Agency, Marshfield, Wis.

## FARMS

in Wisconsin  
Genuine bargains.  
Improved farms  
for sale in every  
county in Wisconsin.  
\$1,000.00 up. Taylor County Farms a  
Specialty. Thousands of acres of productive cut-  
over land. Good soil, on roads close to R. R. and  
town. \$10 up. Taylor, Marinette, Clark, Rusk,  
Polk, Bayfield counties and others. Liberal terms  
on every piece offered. We have some places for  
trade. Our reference this  
paper. Write today for  
lists and "Stump Facts"  
**FREE**  
Loeb-Hammel Realty Co., (Incl. Inc.) Medford, Wis.  
OWNERS & AGENTS, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

## CANADA

**PARTY** owning fine half section in eastern Alberta, Canada, will sell at close figure to party who can pay cash or half cash, balance terms. E. F. Glenn, 311 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

**WE OWN** and control large tracts of the best land for wheat and mixed farming in Western Canada. Also large number of improved farms, near railway and school for actual settlers. Prices \$8 per a. and up. Write the owners. Lands and Homes of Canada Limited, Winnipeg, Canada.

**OWNER** of 30,000 a. of good land near schools, churches and railway markets offers limited amount for sale to good farmers at a right price on terms of 1-10 cash, bal. 9 yearly payments at 6%. Write Canada Lands Ltd., 400 Northern Crown Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Can.

**WANTED.** Four farmers to buy 1,280 acres or 640 acres between them. Good locations. Easy terms. D. H. McDonald & Co., Land Owners, Winnipeg, Canada.

**FARM LAND SALESMEN WANTED.** A live representative in every town to sell choice, cheap Canadian lands. Prices \$10 per acre. Write for proposition. Scott Hill & Co., 22 Canada Life Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

**MANITOBA** Settlers wanted for our A-1 farms. Prices are low. Terms easy. Good markets, roads, water. Agents wanted. Write OAKES-GRAY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## MONTANA

**MONTANA FARMS** for sale. Write for list. Platt & Heath Co., Helena, Montana.

**FARMS** that will pay for themselves, with three average crops. Low prices. Easy terms. W. W. Huntsberger, Great Falls, Mont.

**320 ACRE HOMESTEADS.** We can locate you on 320 acres. All plow land; rich soil, good water. R. F. D. routes, free coal and timber. Write  
**DAVIES REAL ESTATE CO.,** Montana.  
Billings.

**THREE DOLLARS PER ACRE DOWN** Of the purchase price, balance crop payments with interest at 6 per cent, will buy a farm in the Judith Basin. Any size tract. For further particulars, address  
**E. F. Cobb Land Co.,** Lewistown, Mont.

**MONTANA AGRICULTURAL LANDS.** Winter wheat, corn, fruit and alfalfa lands, in the Billings District (best climate in the world) at prices from \$7.00 to \$25.00 per acre, easy terms. Write for literature. Central Montana Inv. Co., Billings, Mont.

## TEXAS

**BIG CROPS, BIG MARKETS, BIG PROFITS.** In the Houston, El Campo district of the Gulf Coast. Write us for Free Booklets, "Where Farming Pays," "Pointers on Where to Buy Land," also "The Gulf Coast Bulletin," for six months free.  
**Allison-Bichey Land Co.,** Houston, Texas.

## Packers' Bear Tactics Work

In Spite of Shortage, Livestock Prices Are Still Depressed

BY C. W. METSKER  
Market Editor

**B**EARISH tactics of packers are more or less amusing. They are trying to squeeze something that is too small, and the minute the pressure is removed there is a general demand. Practically all the cattle coming are being yarded at river markets in the first two days of the week, and in Chicago on Mondays and Wednesdays. On those days packers clamp on the price lid and in other days of the week they sit around and do nothing.

The packers are unable to conform their orders to large or small supplies, and while their bearishness on big supplies nets them some returns on the week's business, they are getting the country into a skeptical condition and are making feeders dubious about further production. It is the time of year when expanding receipts are due, and unless killers whip up and show a better disposition to buy, pasture men will make arrangements for holding cattle to the end of grass, and either winter feed or carry them through the winter to a second grazing period.

### Supply Lines That Are Closed.

Colorado beet pulp steers, most of the hay fed steers, except from the extreme West, and the caked and meal fed steers from Oklahoma and Texas are about all in. River markets are counting on meager supplies of native fed steers for the next four months, and Chicago will not have as many as a year ago, so that the importance of the grass fat cattle, such as will constitute the bulk of the supply will be greatly enhanced. Both killers and country buyers will help care for the supply then.

### No Range Vealers.

This year's calf crop of the West will go for stock and feeding purposes. Vealers will have to pick up their supply in small lots and from dairy sources. Veal calves now are bringing as high as \$10.50, an exceptionally high price for late May.

### Markets For Bulls and Cows.

Bulls are selling at \$5.25 to \$8. Several carloads of superannuated range brutes, branded from stem to stern, brought \$5.75 last week. Five years ago such kinds would have brought \$2 to \$2.25. The range in prices of killing cows is \$4.25 to \$8, heifers \$6.50 to \$9, stock cows \$5.50 to \$6.75 and stock heifers \$5.75 to \$7.50. The best feature of the trade is that there is a good active demand.

### Holding Hog Prices Down.

Hog prices in the last two weeks have fluctuated only 10 to 15 cents, and packers seem more determined than for some time past to keep a seat on the price lid. There is no urgency in demand for pork, and while weekly receipts are holding below 300,000 at the five western markets this supply seems entirely adequate for demand. The shortage in receipts in Chicago is the greatest and Kansas City is second. St. Louis is ahead with nearly a 100,000 increase for the year to date.

As long as receipts continue moderate packers will be willing to hold prices at present levels, but any tendency to an increase will meet general bearishness among buyers. The mid-summer run will be determined largely on general health conditions of hogs and prospects for the corn crop. July and August generally develop a big movement of sows and young pigs.

### Boom in Sheep Subsidies.

Lamb prices which early last week attained new high levels for the season, are now on the down grade and mutton demand seems to be wavering. Sheep held within limited bounds last week but closed 15 to 25 cents under the high time, and goats were about 25 cents lower. Spring lambs are still in the 9 dollar class, and sheep, clipped grades, \$5 to \$6. The last woolled lambs of the season have been offered. They came from Colorado and brought \$8.75 to \$9.50. River markets are being supplied with native and Arizona spring lambs.

### The Movement in Livestock.

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five western markets last week, the previous week and a year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City .....	20,650	51,300	44,500
Chicago .....	42,200	111,000	82,500
Omaha .....	11,100	57,000	22,700
St. Louis .....	14,925	52,500	21,350
St. Joseph .....	5,150	39,200	16,300

Total .....

Preceding week .....

Year ago .....

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and the same period in 1913:

	1914	1913	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle .....	506,679	598,821	.....	92,142
Calves .....	26,912	30,160	.....	3,248
Hogs .....	847,994	1,012,651	.....	164,657
Sheep .....	318,887	805,870	.....	13,017
H. & M. ....	39,996	40,445	.....	509
Cars .....	34,507	42,123	.....	7,616

### First Crop Killer This Season.

The Hessian fly was the first crop killer this season. Speculative interests worked the insect overtime so much that the headway made in an early advance the last week was nearly eliminated by the close. The fly with a few hailstorms were the only factors that appeared to deteriorate the maturing crop. The im-

proving factors were general rains and fairly warm weather. In the cash market wheat remained firm owing to diminishing receipts. The cash price usually advances towards the close of the old crop movement, and then falls rapidly when new wheat is available. Corn prices are high with the available supply too small to effect any change. Some traders believe that cash corn will be selling up to 80 cents before the new crop is available.

### Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice .....	\$17.50@18.00
Prairie, No. 1 .....	15.50@17.00
Prairie, No. 2 .....	13.00@15.00
Prairie, No. 3 .....	7.50@12.50
Timothy, choice .....	17.50@18.00
Timothy, No. 1 .....	16.50@17.00
Timothy, No. 2 .....	12.00@14.00
Timothy, No. 3 .....	16.00@16.50
Clover mixed, choice .....	15.00@15.50
Clover mixed, No. 1 .....	13.00@14.50
Clover mixed, No. 2 .....	14.00@14.50
Clover, choice .....	12.50@13.50
Alfalfa, No. 1 .....	17.50
Alfalfa, fancy .....	16.00@17.00
Alfalfa, choice .....	14.50@15.50
Alfalfa, No. 1 .....	12.50@14.00
Standard .....	8.50@12.00
Alfalfa, No. 2 .....	5.50@8.00
Alfalfa, No. 3 .....	5.50@6.00
Straw .....	5.50@6.00

### Broom Corn Prospects Bright.

Bountiful rains last week in the Southwest insured the 1914 broomcorn crop getting an excellent start. Practically no old corn is in growers' hands, and warehouse stocks are low. This insures demand for the new crop as soon as it is available. Ruling prices for warehouse broomcorn are \$75 to \$140 a ton, and first sales of new corn are expected to be negotiated on that basis.

### Seed and Feed Prices.

Alfalfa is quoted at \$7.50@9 a cwt.; clover, \$9@12.50; timothy, \$3.75@4.50 a cwt.; cane seed, \$2.70@3.25; millet seed, \$1.85@2.10; flaxseed, \$1.33@1.36.

Feed prices: Kafir is quoted normal at \$1.87 a cwt.; bran, \$1.04; shorts, \$1.15@1.22; corn chop, \$1.42; rye, No. 2, 64¢ a bushel; feed barley, 51¢@53¢ a bushel.

### Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, May 25.—Butter this week is firm at 25¢ cents.  
Kansas City, May 25.—Prices this week on produce are:  
Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 20¢ a dozen; current receipts, 17¢.  
Butter—Creamery, extra, 24¢ a pound; firsts, 22¢; seconds, 20¢; packing stock, 16¢.  
Live Poultry—Broilers, 1 1/2 pounds or over, 24¢@27¢ a pound; under 1 1/2 pounds, 20¢@23¢ a pound; spring chickens, 25¢; hens, No. 1, 13¢@13 1/4¢; culls, 8¢; old roosters, 10¢; turkeys, 15¢; old ducks, 10¢; young, 17¢@18¢; Geese, 5¢.

## How Baby Beef Is Made

(Continued from Page 3.)

heifers were retained for breeding purposes, and that some of the calves were born late in the season, is considerably higher than would have been realized had they been sold to feeders when weaned. Another factor must be considered: No feed has been sold off the farm, and its producing power has been increased rather than diminished. All the coarse roughage has been utilized for feed. None of it has been burned as is done on many farms.

The five years' experience has demonstrated that calves will make cheap, rapid gains when put in the feed lot. Mr. Sayre estimates that in ordinary years the average cost of wintering his cows does not exceed \$10 to \$12. He points out the fact that this is the only way in which he can stock his farm with enough cows to utilize all the grass and coarse roughage produced, except what is needed for the horses, and produce 800 pounds of beef from every cow every year.

The sale of fat cattle is not the only source of income from Elmhurst farm. About three carloads of breeding cattle have been sold in the past three years. Most of these were cows and heifers shipped to Pennsylvania farms. A good herd of Poland China hogs is another source of profit. Some of the hogs are sold for breeding purposes, but the most of the pigs raised are fed for market. A good silo and hay barn will be built this year. These improvements, no doubt, will be a means of utilizing all the feed grown to a better advantage and of preventing waste, thus reducing the cost of gains in the feed lot and the expense of wintering the breeding cows.

Mulching potatoes with straw not only conserves moisture during a dry season, but in case of wet weather the tubers in the ground will not grow as badly.



**The Straw Saver Stacker Hood**

INSIST ON THIS FOR YOUR THRESHING JOB

Saves straw and chaff and cleans it from dust and smut. Delivers clean straw gently and without blast. Stacks straw better and with half the help of slat carrier. Saves cost in one week. The Straw Saver Stacker Hood is like a cleaning mill at end of stacker spout. Doubles feeding value of straw. Never gets out of order. Farmers, insist on the Straw Saver. Write for free booklet and prices. **LINK MANUFACTURING CO., Kansas City, Mo.**

**THE AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS.**

2-horse, 3-stroke, self-feed. Fully guaranteed. **FREE CATALOG**

Two men can run it. Saves 1-3 the labor. Takes a feed with division board. Absolutely safe.

**AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.**

Send Us Your Orders and Consignments of Hay. 1514 West 12th Street.

**Fish Bite** Like hungry wolves any time of the year. If you use **Magic Fish-Lure**. Best fish bait ever discovered. Keeps you busy pulling them out. Write to-day and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted. **J. F. Gregory, Dept. 31 St. Louis, Mo.**

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

**HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

**1914 MODEL 22 Cal. HUNTING RIFLE Free**

**A REAL GUN.** Take-Down pattern, with latest improvements, walnut stock and grip. Shoots accurately 22 long or short cartridges. Handsome, durable. **SEND NO MONEY** only your name and address for my easy plan of securing this fine rifle. Absolutely free express prepaid. Write today. **D. W. BEACH, Box 52, Spencer, Ind.**

## FREE

### This Famous Sewing Awl

**The Awl For All**

6 1/2 inches LONG.

You can sew old or new harness, saddles, canvas, tents, rugs, carpets, quilts, shoes, grain bags and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screw driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. The cut does not show full size. With needle the awl is 6 1/2 in. long. It is the **Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl**. It is the only Sewing Awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle, so as not to cut the thread when sewing, and has what is known as a diamond point. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle which has a screw top.

Anyone who will send \$1.25 to pay for a one-year's subscription to our big farm paper can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Use Coupon below.

### MAIL AND BREEZE

is the biggest and best farm journal in the West with over 100,000 readers. Established in 1873. Price, 1 yr., \$1.00. The best edited farm journal in America.

Pub. Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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

Name .....

P. O. ....

County..... State..... R.R.No....

Political pulls cannot do much for a young man. It's the pull of his own pluck and courage that will finally land him.

## WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

**FRANK HOWARD,**  
Manager Livestock Department.

### FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.  
John W. Johnson, N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.  
C. H. Walker, N. E. Kansas, N. Missouri, 1326 East 37th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Ed R. Dorsey, S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri, Girard, Kans.  
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

### 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.

### Poland China Hogs.

Aug. 18—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.  
Sept. 5—J. E. Will, Prairie View, Kan.  
Oct. 15—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.  
Oct. 20—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.  
Oct. 20—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.  
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.  
Oct. 24—Wm. R. Zahn, Concord, Ill.  
Oct. 28—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.

Feb. 2—A. C. Buckingham and J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.  
Feb. 9—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.  
Feb. 9—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 10—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.  
Feb. 11—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.  
Feb. 12—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.  
Feb. 25—Martin Kelly, Verdon, Neb.  
Feb. 27—A. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.  
March 5—Samuelson Bros., Blaine, Kan.

### Berkshire Hogs.

May 27—J. F. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kan.

### Jersey Cattle.

June 25—Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kan. Dispersion. Fair grounds, Topeka, Kan.  
Sept. 22—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.

### Holstein Cattle.

June 2—T. A. Gierens, Walton, Neb.

### Combination Livestock Sales.

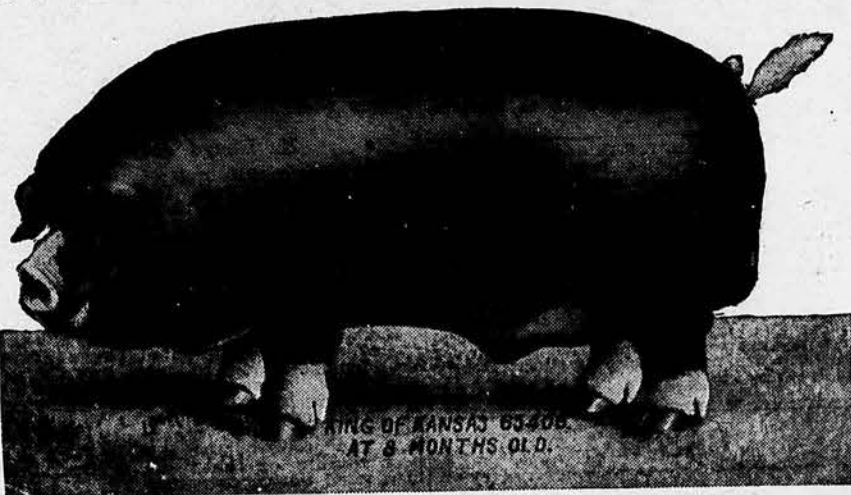
June 1 to 6—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.  
Nov. 9 to 14—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.  
Jan. 4 to 10—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.  
March 8 to 13—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

### Percheron and Holstein Sale.

June 11—J. C. Robison, Toyanda, Kan.

### Lou Burk is Dead.

Lou Burk died at his home, Burlington, Ill., May 24. Mr. Burk was well



King of Kansas was sired by Long King's Equal and his dam was May Wonder, by A. Wonder. He was bred by John B. Lawson and is a litter brother to King of All, now at the head of Mr. Lawson's herd. His get is attracting attention and he is proving himself one of the greatest breeding boars in the country. Look up Mr. Griffith's advertisement in this issue and write him about a boar by this great sire.

Oct. 28—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.  
Oct. 29—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.; at Fairbury, Neb.  
Oct. 30—Prichard & Martin, Walker, Mo.  
Nov. 11—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.  
Jan. 23—A. C. Lobbough, Washington, Kan.  
Feb. 2—John Kimmerer, Mankato, Kan.  
Feb. 3—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.  
Feb. 4—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.  
Feb. 5—H. L. Pritchett, New London, Mo.  
Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.  
Feb. 13—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.  
Feb. 13—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.; at Fairbury, Neb.  
Feb. 15—Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Neb.  
Feb. 17—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.  
Feb. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
Feb. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.  
Feb. 20—Hubert J. Griffith, Clay Center, Kan.  
Feb. 24—Alfred Carlson, (Spotted Polands), Cleburne, Kan.  
Feb. 26—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.

### Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Aug. 26—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.  
Oct. 22—M. M. Hendricks, Falls City, Neb.  
Oct. 31—A. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.  
Nov. 10—J. B. Duncan, Flush, Kan.  
Jan. 25—B. F. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.  
Jan. 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.  
Jan. 27—Ralph P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.  
Jan. 28—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.

### S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Alvin Long, Lyons, Kan., is making reasonable prices on choice Hampshire pigs, March and April farrow. They are by a first prize winner at the Hutchinson State Fair and are the kind that will please the buyer. If you want two or more of these belted pigs, they will be priced down to interest you. Write him or call and make your selection, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

### N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Last week we made our annual visit to Andrew Kosar's establishment, at Glasco, Kan. We found him busy shipping pigs all over the country. He has a nice lot of spring pigs and can sell them not related. He is all sold out of bred sows but can sell



Big Orange Again sired many of the fall and spring gilts that sold so well in A. J. Swingle's bred sow sale last February. He was sired by Big Orange and is a hog that could easily weigh 800 or 900 pounds. Mr. Swingle has a lot of great March boars by this great sire that he is ready to make prices on. Look up his advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze and write him.

### LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

**W. C. CURPHEY, Salina, Kansas**  
Write, phone or wire for dates. Address as above.

**BOYD NEWCOM** Wichita, Kansas.  
Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for date.

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

**D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan.**  
Livestock Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for dates.

**JESSE HOWELL** Herkimer, Kan.  
Livestock Auctioneer. Write or phone for dates.

**J. P. Oliver** Newton, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. My 20 years experience insures better results.

**Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.**  
Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

**W.B. Carpenter** Livestock Auctioneer  
1400 Grand, KANSAS CITY. Also Land Salesman

**B. O. BROADIE** Livestock Auctioneer  
Satisfaction guaranteed Winfield, Kas. Write or phone for dates

**FRANK J. ZAUN** FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER. INDEPENDENCE, MO.  
"Get Zaun. He Knows How." Bell Phone 675 Ind.

**JAS. W. SPARKS** Live Stock Auctioneer  
MARSHALL, MO.

**L. R. BRADY** Manhattan, Kansas  
Livestock Auctioneer. Write or wire for dates.

**Will Myers** Beloit, Kan. Is already booked on leading breeders' sales in Central Kan. Choice dates still open. Write or wire.

**W. A. Fisher, White City, Kan.**  
Livestock Auctioneer. Write or Phone for dates.

**LEARN TO BE AN AUCTIONEER** National Auctioneering School of America. Box 39, Lincoln, Neb.

### Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for short crop, one-half price on Home Study Course.

**MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL**  
Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres  
1400-04 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

### O. I. C. HOGS.

**O. I. C. PIGS. LARGE TYPE. Pairs, \$15.00.**  
Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.

**Tried Sows** and bred gilts, also registered boars. Henry Kampling, Elsmore, Kansas.

**O. I. C. Pigs** Spring farrow. Priced to sell. ROY S. ENRIGHT, BURNS, KS.

**O. I. C. Fall Boars and Gilts** A nice bunch to select from. Also booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan.

**O. I. C.'s** Bred sows and gilts, fall and spring pigs in pairs and trios no kin. **SEED CORN:** Reid's Dent and Cartner varieties, \$2.50 per bu. shelled. Also eggs for setting S. C. R. I. Reds \$1 per setting, \$5 per 100. **JOHN H. NEEF, Boonville, Missouri**

**Grandview Stock Farm**  
Herd headed by O. K. Wonder. Choice O. I. C. May boars. January and May gilts bred or open. Priced for quick sale. **ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS.**

**Edgewood O. I. C.'s.** Booking orders for spring pigs by Progressor 2865. Tonganoxie Chief 3107. Burr Oak Model 3200. Bell Metal 3100. Herd Improver 25433. Orange Blossom 3636. Pairs and trios no kin. **Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kans.**

**URIEDALE HERD O. I. C.'S**  
URIE BOY by Don Magna, out of a litter of 24, heads the herd. The most unique hog plant in the country. Size, prolificness, quality and cleanliness. Sows of best breeding. Booking orders now for spring pigs at weaning time. **W. T. URIE, BOX 93, INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI.**

**400 CHESTER WHITE PIGS ON 400 MAPLE LAWN STOCK FARM**



They are sired by Illinois Protection 22283. Maple Lawn Prince 24513 and many other noted boars. We sell our best pigs delivered anywhere in the United States at \$25 each or \$45 a pair. Shipped on approval, CASH to accompany EACH ORDER. We pay express. **EDWARD ROSS & SON, White Hall, Illinois.**

### POLAND CHINAS.

**Joe Baier's Polands**

No boars left. A lot of choice bred sows and gilts at private sale bred to my herd boars. Write for prices and descriptions.

**J. M. Baier, Dickinson Co., Elmo, Kan.**



**POLAND CHINAS.**

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

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

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

**A Few Gilts Bred for June Farrow**

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

**Lockridge's Mammoth Polands**

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

**Poland China Bred Gilts**

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

**Big Orange Again & Gritter's Surprise**

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

**Having Decided Not to Show**

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

**Model Wonder Sept. Boars**

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

**ENOS BIG POLANDS**

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

**LARGE WITH PLENTY OF QUALITY**

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

**Fancy Large Type Polands**

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

**Alfred Carlson's Spotted Polands**

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

**EVERGREEN HERD HAS 80 HEAD**

We are offering 80 head extra fine Big Type Poland China pigs and a few sows to farrow in Sept. Pigs are by Mo's Mastodon Wonder 61477. Looks Hadley 69100, Great Look 47059 and Capital 53854. Write for prices. E. E. Carver & Sons, Guilford, Mo.

**THIRTY DAY SPECIAL OFFER**

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

**MT. TABOR HERD POLANDS**

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

**J.L.GRIFFITHS, Riley, Ks.**

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

**Poland Chinas That Please!**

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

**Big Type Poland China Pigs**

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

**One Herd Boar!**

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

**BLACK MAMMOTH POLANDS**

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

pigs of spring farrow. Mr. Kosar has been a regular advertiser in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for five or six years without missing an issue and has built up a splendid business. See his advertisement in this issue and write him for prices.

**Litter of Herd Boars.**

We visited J. W. Anderson, Leonardville, Kan., last week. He breeds Poland China hogs. Clay Jumbo, by Nebraska Jumbo, is a 4-year-old boar in use in his herd that has proven a great breeder. He is a half brother to Albert Smith & Son's great Jumbo Jr. Another boar in the herd that has proven very satisfactory is Joe Wonder, by Big Joe, one of Henry Fesenmyer's herd boars. Mr. Anderson has 84 spring pigs and they are doing nicely. Last winter he bought from John B. Lawson, Clarinda, Ia., a 2-year-old sow sired by Long King's Equal. She was out of A. Wonder's Best. Mr. Anderson is raising six boars. Mr. Anderson has claimed February 9 as the date of his bred sow sale, which is the day before the Agricultural college sells Poland China bred sows at Manhattan.

**Seventy-One Spring Pigs.**

E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kan., is proprietor of one of the very best herds of Poland Chinas we have seen in a long time. At the head of his herd is Kansas Wonder, by Big Bone Peter, and out of Lady Wonder 4th. He is 2 years old in July and is a big smooth fellow and the sire of over half of this spring's crop of 71 pigs. Mr. Merten bought two good sows from the R. J. Peckham herd at Pawnee, Neb., last winter and had a good one from W. H. Charter's herd, at Butler, Mo. One of the Peckham sows has a litter by Blue Valley Gold Dust and the other a litter by Lengthy Look. The Charter sow has a litter by White Sox Chief. There are 15 herd sows in this herd that are as good as any like number in any herd we have seen in a long time. His crop of 71 March and April pigs is exceptionally good. Mr. Merten has claimed November 12 as the date of his boar and gilt sale, which will be held at the farm near Clay Center.

**Good Galloway Cattle.**

E. J. Guilbert, Wallace, Kan., is the Galloway cattle breeder at that place. We visited his ranch last week and if space would permit we could write several pages about what we saw and heard. The Galloway herd consists of about 300 head not counting a nice crop of spring calves. Mr. Guilbert owns a big ranch and with some leased land he operates 6,000 acres. He has recently installed an irrigating plant, a cost of over \$3,000 and is getting ready to irrigate 150 acres this summer. He gets his water from seven wells and the writer was "shown" at the rate of 1,500 gallons a minute. Mr. Guilbert came to Wallace from Ohio for his health over 20 years ago and has been actively identified with the best interests of western Kansas ever since. We were invited to stay for dinner and found Mr. and Mrs. Guilbert good entertainers. Mr. Guilbert also breeds Russian wolf hounds and has them for sale.

**N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri**

BY C. H. WALKER.

**Robinson's Big Jersey Sale.**

C. A. Robinson, Kirksville, Mo., will sell 100 head of purebred Jersey cattle at his farm adjoining town on Tuesday, June 9. The above is one of the most important announcements of the year. The sale is practically a dispersion and those who are familiar with the Robinson herd will readily realize what the dispersion of this herd like this means. It means just this: That there will be animals sold in this sale that have heretofore been without a price, individual cows with records that have made them so valuable, bulls that have records as sires that rank with the best in the country. The Robinson herd is essentially a working herd and if for no other reason than the cattle sold in the Robinson sales have continued to do good work for the purchasers Mr. Robinson has made a great success in the Jersey business. The fifth importation by Mr. Robinson arrived at the farm some time ago and all the essential points considered is the best lot he ever has brought over from the Island. The cattle will be in good working condition, have not been forced in any way or broken down by heavy grain feeding or close confinement. They are in the right condition to go on with the work at the fall fairs as the purchasers see fit. Milk and butter fat records are being kept as usual, and will be announced from the auctioneer's stand as usual sale day. Lack of space makes it impossible to go into detail of the many top notch animals included in this sale, suffice it to say there will be cattle just as good as can be found on the Island and as good home bred Jerseys as can be found anywhere in this country. The special attraction of the sale will be the herd bull, Beatrice's Stockwell 79712. This great sire was bred by T. S. Cooper & Sons, is 6 years old, solid color, black tongue and switch and has a record as a sire that is seldom equalled. The catalog tells it all and we urge every man interested in the improvement of his herd and the Jersey business in general to get the catalog and be in attendance. Write for it today and kindly mention this paper.

**S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri**

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

W. R. Hainline of Blandinsville, Ill., for a number of years has been one of Illinois' largest and best breeders of Duroc-Jersey hogs. He has over 200 spring pigs sired by 10 different herd boars. He holds two sales each year. One in October and one in February. He sells about 50 in each sale. Other good ones are sold at private sale. We have not seen so many good ones of 1914 farrow on any one farm in Illinois. Mr. Hainline has an enviable reputation as a breeder and as a business man. The date for the fall sale will be announced in this paper later.

**One Thousand Poland China Pigs.**

We are told that Howard Zahn of Jacksonville, Ill., received nearly 300 letters and sold over 60 pigs through the 749,000 circulation of the Capper Farm Papers, in 50



F. W. Bevington, Pres.

## Jewell County Breeders' Association

Members of this association, advertising below will offer nothing but first class animals for sale for breeding purposes.



I. W. Kyle, Secy.

**O. I. C. HOGS.**

**Dr. W. W. Spencer, Mankato, Kan.**  
BREEDER OF O. I. C. HOGS.  
A FEW SEPTEMBER BOARS FOR SALE.

**POLAND CHINAS.**

**Poland China Bred Gilts** 15 bred for April farrow, sired by Jumbo and bred to Kansas Big Bone. Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kansas

**JOSHUA MORGAN, Hardy, Neb.**  
The best in Big, Smooth Polands. Stock for sale. See me for a boar.

**John Kemmerer's Polands**  
Choice boars out of Jumbo Ex. and Neb. Chief. Inspection invited. John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

**Ira C. Kyle & Son's** Large type Polands. Giant King, Bell's A Wonder 61891, by A. Wonder. Henry's Expansion 178889, by Dorr's Expansion. MANKATO, KAN.

**Three Fall Boars** Five gilts bred, to Miller's Sioux Chief 2nd, and spring boars. Priced to sell. W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, Neb.

**DUROC-JERSEYS.**

**BRED GILTS** A few very choice well grown spring gilts bred for early spring farrow. Priced right. Write for prices. E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Ks.

**Marsh Creek Herd Duroc-Jerseys**  
Nothing for sale at present. Something good a little later. R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

**Sunflower Herd Duroc-Jerseys**  
1913 boars shipped on approval. W. E. MONASMITH, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

**15 FALL BOARS** by Crimson Burr, grand-son of Crimson Wonder 3rd. Big values at \$20 each. Everything immune. Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Ks.

**E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.**  
50 spring boars and gilts for sale at private treaty. Write for prices and descriptions. Address as above.

**10 Good Spring Boars** priced right to move them quick. JOHN McMULLEN, Formoso, Kansas

**Spring Crop of Pigs Doing Nicely;** am ready to book orders for fall or summer delivery, at reasonable prices. C. C. Thomas, Webber, Kan.

**Royal Scion Farm Durocs**

The great Graduate Col. and Col. Scion head this herd; extra choice fall boars by Graduate Col.; also fall gilts bred for September litters by or bred to him. G. C. NORMAN, Route 10, WINFIELD, KAN.



**DUROCS \$8**

Weanling Boars \$8.00. Weanling Sows \$15.00. Immune. Sired by "Kansas Ohio Chief," our new herd boar imported last spring from Ohio. Call and see our hog and poultry farm. Half section fenced hog tight, with modern equipment. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Joiners. Winners at American Royal and Kan. and Okla. State Fairs. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

**REDS**

**BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES**

150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th. King's 4th Masterpiece. Truetime, King's Truetime, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy boned. Sows farrow from August 1st to December 1st. Eighty bred sows and gilts to farrow in June. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. E. D. KING, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

**Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas**

Serviceable boars and bred sows and gilts. I have some 3-year-old sows 65 inches long, bone 8 1/2 in., and 34 inches high. VACCINATED AND IMMUNE. Herd headed by Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. Everything guaranteed and sold worth the money. Phone Dearborn; station, New Market, and postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI.

**ROBINSON'S Mammoth POLAND CHINAS**

We offer 100 February, March and April pigs of both sexes for delivery when weaned. Some now ready. Pairs and trios not skin. They have heavy bone, great length, depth and thickness and show ring quality. You don't send us a cent until you have received pig, and if not satisfied return pig at our expense and you are not out a cent. F. P. ROBINSON & CO., MARYVILLE, MO.

**DOOLEY'S SPOTTED POLANDS**

Etterville Breeding Farm, home of the old original spotted Poland Chinas. Booking orders now for spring pigs at weaning time sired by five of the biggest and best spotted boars of the breed. Pairs and trios not related. Get your order in early as they are going fast. Over 100 head to select from. EDGAR DOOLEY, ETTERVILLE, MISSOURI

**Big Type Poland Boar Bargains**

We are offering the tops of 60 fall boars and gilts, ALL VACCINATED AND IMMUNE, sired by Moore's Halvor and Sampson Ex. out of best big type sows. \$25 each; boar and gilt, \$55. These are good and guaranteed as represented. These are bargains. HENRY GRANER & SON, Lancaster, Kan.

**80 Big Type Poland China Pigs**

weanling boars 8 to 10 weeks old \$8 to \$10. Gilts same age \$12.50—two for \$24 or 3 for \$35. These pigs are sired by Bogardus Ex., and out of 600 to 700 pound sows, by Big Defender, and Colossus. 10 sows, this spring, farrowed 92 pigs. Descriptions guaranteed or money refunded. Can ship via Union Pacific or Rock Island. HOWARD R. AMES, R. R. 2, MAPLE HILL, KANSAS.

**JOE HEMMY'S A WONDER BRED SOW SALE!**

Tuesday, August 18. 35 head of Poland China sows and gilts bred to my two A. Wonder herd boars. Send your name in for a catalog. JOE HEMMY, HILL CITY, KANSAS



## O. L. C. HOGS.

**O. L. C. PIGS, Either Sex**

A nice lot of spring pigs for sale. Can furnish them not related. Prices reasonable. **ANDREW KOSAR, GLASCO, KANSAS**

**Hog Cholera Preventive**

Farmers save your hogs. Our serum is sure and inexpensive. Send for descriptive circular, explaining method and cost. Price 1 1/2 per cc. **PIONEER SERUM CO., Central and Water Sts., K. C., Kan.**

## MULE FOOT HOGS.

**"Mule Footed Hogs"**

The coming hogs of America. Hardy, good rustlers. Pigs 10 to 16 weeks old \$30 per pair. Circular free. **J. B. DICK, LABETTE, KANSAS**

## DUROC-JERSEYS.

**TWO HERD BOARS** Fall pigs; also book- ing orders for summer gilts bred and spring pigs at weaning time. **E. C. Watson, Altoona, Kan.**

**MCCARTHY'S DUROCS**

Handsome fall pigs, either sex. Champion blood on both sides. Priced for quick sale. They will please you. **Daniel McCarthy, Newton, Kan.**

**DUROC BOARS**

I have that boar you need **For Service Now.** Bred right, mated right, priced right and guaranteed. Write me today and get your choice. **HAROLD P. WOOD, ELMDALE, KANSAS**

**COLONEL WONDER**

the Mo. champion heads herd. 100 spring pigs at \$15 each. Will pay express on all orders booked by May 1. Also bred gilts and last spring boars. **CHAS. L. TAYLOR, Olean, Mo.**

**Smith's Durocs**

Fashionably bred boars, including grandsons of the great Graduate Col. and a herd-heading son of the champion, Tattarrax. Also spring boars. **J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS**

**Maplewood Durocs**

The tops from twenty September males at \$20.00 to \$25.00. Write quick if you want one. **W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.**

**"Red, White and Blue" Duroc Herd**

I am offering high class gilts bred for August farrow. Also high class service boars. Booking orders for weaned pigs from my American Royal winning brood sows. Pigs sired by "Firestone," my Champion boar. **James L. Taylor, Olean, Miller Co., Mo.**

**An Extra Good Duroc Boar**

By Golden Model 3rd 117887. Also good fall boars sired by Country Gentleman 132541 and Village Farm Chief 142537, bred good enough for anybody. All guaranteed immune and priced worth the money. Call or write today. **W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.**

**GOOD E. NUFF AGAIN KING 35203**

The sensational Grand Champion of Kansas State Fair 1913 heads our great herd. Sale average March 11 \$62.12. 0 great sows and gilts for sale. Prices right. **W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANS.** "The men with the guarantee."

**Guaranteed Immune Duroc Sows**

Duroc-Jersey bred gilts for sale, guaranteed, immune and in farrow. I ship on approval. No money down before inspection. **F. O. CROCKER, FILLEY, NEBRASKA**

**Bargains in Durocs**

A number of select well-bred fall gilts. Also three extra good boars. Prices, \$15 to \$20. Smooth, thrifty weanling pigs, boars, \$7, sows, \$10. **C. D. WOOD & SON, Elmdale, Kan.**

**TATTARRAX HERD DUROCS**

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

**BRED SOWS and GILTS**

To farrow in May and June. Also Red Poll Bulls. Address: **GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.**

**BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM**

Fall and spring pigs nice enough to head any herd or to show at any fair out of prize winners. Write for prices on boar and three sows, last fall's farrow, for show. **SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KAN.**

**Quivera Herd Durocs**

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

**Immune Fall Boars and Gilts**

Best of Duroc-Jersey breeding, with size and quality. Choice from large litters. Priced for quick sale. **G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kansas**

**BANCROFT'S PEDIGREED DUROCS**

We hold no public sales, nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice September boars; open gilts bred to order for September farrow. Spring pigs, pairs or trios not akin, about May 1st. Customers in 12 states satisfied. Describe what you want, we have it. **D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.**

**Hillcrest Durocs**

15 extra choice October boars for sale. Out of mature dams and sired Taylor's Model Chief 126455. I will sell you a fine pig at a fair price. **E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.**

days, but it must be remembered every time Howard Zahn sells a Poland China pig it's an advertisement in itself, because he only sends out the best. Mr. Zahn has 1,000 to select from and he can get the very best and we dare say few can have more popular blood lines to select from. Illinois always has been the banner hog state and it has put out more World's Fair champions and state fair prize winners than any state in the Union. It's a natural hog and corn country. Mr. Zahn is by no means a stranger in the hog business. These thousand pigs are raised on several farms. When writing for prices tell him you saw his ad in this paper.

## Adam Andrew's Fall Sale.

Adam Andrew of Girard, Kan., one of the leading breeders of Shorthorn cattle in southeast Kansas, will hold a sale August 20. He will sell 40 head and Mr. Fred Cowley of Hallowell, Kan., will consign 10 head. This sale will include the tops of both herds and this offering will be one of the most attractive that has been made recently. At the head of Mr. Andrew's herd is the most excellent bull Orange Major, by Orange Viscount by the grand champion of America, Lavender Viscount. Orange Major is full brother to the State Agricultural college bull, the sire of Dale, grand champion steer at the International, and we believe Orange Major is as good a breeder as his brother. Half of this offering is either by him or bred to him. The six bulls by him that will be sold, all serviceable age, will certainly be an attraction to this or any other good sale. Orange Major himself possesses points of excellence that have gained him a splendid reputation by winning at the American Royal and other great shows. He is a bull of exceptional front, head, horn, and depth. He is noted for shortness of leg and exceptionally good bone. We will have more to say about this offering because we want our readers to know about it and we hope to see many who believe in good Shorthorns at this sale.

## Nebraska

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Alvey Brothers, the big Jersey cattle breeders of Meriden, Kan., who announce a dispersion sale at the fair grounds in Topeka, June 25, write as follows: "We have been weighing the milk from eight cows now for 10 days, and find that we have five 40 pound cows that will be included in our dispersion sale. Irene Maid is giving 50 pounds every day, and last Sunday she gave 52 pounds. We will have four choice young bulls that were dropped after our catalog was written up. One of the bulls is out of Irene Maid. We think this is a mighty good showing considering the ordinary care that we give the cattle." Alvey Brothers are reluctant to disperse this fine herd at this time but conditions are such that it must be done. Write early for catalog and mention this paper.

## Wiebe Offers Yearling Boars.

G. A. Wiebe, Poland China breeder, Beatrice, Neb., offers bargains in a couple of yearling herd boars. They were sired by Cortland Quality 65977 and out of a dam by Blue Valley Exception 2d. This will be recognized as first class big type breeding and both of these boars are good individuals. They have been well cared for and have big frames but are not carrying any surplus fat. Mr. Wiebe sold a brother of these to an Iowa breeder at \$50, but he is anxious to close these out at once as he is scarce of room and so offers them at the low figure of \$35, each. They are out of a litter of 10 and a boar out of the litter, also a gilt, won first at the Gage county fair, last year. Anyone in need of a big, strong, vigorous, well bred boar will do well to write Mr. Wiebe at once.

## Schwab's Purebred Seed.

George W. Schwab, our big advertiser at Clay Center, Neb., renews his card for another year in all papers, and says he has had the best year since he has sold three stallions during the past month for \$5,000, and Durocs are leaving the farm almost daily by crate. Mr. Schwab has built up one of the largest private sales business of any breeder in the business. He has specialized along this line of selling and says there is no trouble to sell in this way if the breeder will use sufficient advertising and by honest dealing get the confidence of the buying public. If there is any doubt in the mind of any prospective customer that he will not get the kind of animal that he shipped on approval provided the customer is a reliable party and in all the time that Mr. Schwab has been sending out stock in this way not one single shipment has been returned. There are at this time about 150 spring pigs about all sired by the herd boars Buddy K. 4th Wide Awake and Crema. The first named is a very large boar when in condition. He has a splendid pedigree and is a great breeder. Crema, also a very large type boar, was sired by Queen's Wonder, a son of Crimson Wonder Again, and his dam traces to old Improver, one of the famous boars of the breed. Mr. Schwab has a good herd of Red Polled cattle, the cows in usual herd having rather more scale than is usual for this breed. There are on the farm five nice young Percheron stallions that will be heard from later. Mr. Schwab is a thorough stockman and a half day spent with him studying the stock and his methods of doing things was thoroughly enjoyed by the writer. Right now there are for sale about 20 sows bred for June farrow and some bred later, nearly as many last fall boars, all the spring pigs and about 20 Red Polled females, besides several choice young bulls.

## Publisher's News Notes

## Steel Bins for Grain.

At harvest time most farmers are confronted with the problem of disposing of their grain profitably. It is often a question whether to hold it for increased prices or convert it into cash at threshing time. Even if the farmer wishes to market during the threshing season, he often finds a shortage of cars and a slump in prices. So that the safest way to realize a good profit is to provide a suitable storage room and hold for the high market. The wooden granary if good material and carpenter work are taken into consideration is very little, if any, cheaper than a metal grain bin; it gives no protection against fire, rats, weevils. Portable steel grain bins seem to be the proper solution for the satisfactory

## HAMPSHIRE.

Registered Hampshire Spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Every hog properly vaccinated. **C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS**

**Pure Bred Hampshires**

Some extra choice, immune, fall pigs, both sexes, not related. **ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas**

**YOUNG HAMPSHIRE BOARS**

and Boar Pigs For Sale. Champion bred stock. Best families, best individuals. Write for particulars. Surplus females all sold. **HILLYCROFT FARM, 3612 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.**

## SPECIAL PRICES

on Pedigreed young Hampshire boars, bred sows and gilts. Call on or write, **J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kan.**

**SUNNY SLOPE FARM HAMPSHIRE**

Pigs now ready to ship. \$20 each or 3 for \$50. If you say they are not worth the money, I will try my level best to adjust the difference. If you know a fairer way to sell hogs, tell me and I will sell your way. **FRANK H. PARKS, Olathe, Kansas**

## BERKSHIRES.

**BUY BERKSHIRES FROM BAYERS.** They sell SHORTHORN BULLS too. **J. T. BAYER & SONS, Yates Center, Kan.**

**Hazlewood's Berkshires!**

A few good bred sows and gilts. Write today. **W. O. Hazlewood, Route 8, Wichita, Kan.**

**Walnut Breeding Farm**

BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grandsons of Barron Duke 50th, Big Crusader and Masterpiece 77000 and out of Lord Premier sows, also an imported brood outstanding 2-year-old boar and a few good Hereford bull calves. **Leon Waite, Winfield, Kan.**



**Special Offering**  
**Sutton Farm**  
**Berkshires**

200 head for sale, 40 boars, 30 gilts, 30 bred sows, 100 fancy fall pigs, at attractive prices. **SUTTON FARM LAWRENCE KANSAS**

**KIESLER FARM BERKSHIRES**

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

Part from 2400-lb. imported sire and part from 2200-lb. imported sire and imported dams. My 2, 3 and 4-year-old registered Percheron stallions would prove valuable breeders for you. With all their weight and bone they are dressy and straight sound. This is some of the most substantial and most attractive Percheron breeding material in the world. Farm-raised and offered at farmers' prices. Fast trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joe.

**FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, CHARITON, IOWA**

**Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm**

Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, yearlings, coming two and matured stock. Registered mares or stallions. My herd runs strong to spotted, black and white, and I have Nebraska State Fair winners. Let the children have a pony. My prices are reasonable and every pony is guaranteed as represented. Write me now while I have a fine offering of spring colts on hand. **H. H. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.**

**LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS**

High class Herd Bulls, close to imported Scotch Dams, and sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Rugged young bulls, the Farmer and Stockman's kind; cows with calf at foot and rebred.

This splendid array of Foundation Shorthorns carry the Best Blood of the Best Families and the Most Noted Sires of the Breed.

**THE FARMER'S COW** The Shorthorn cow is the farmer's cow because she is best adapted to farm needs. She has been bred for milking purposes generation after generation and will furnish milk for her calf with a surplus to spare to make butter for the family, milk for the table and some for the pigs. Her calf has inherited a tendency to supplement this milk diet with the rough and waste feeds of the farm and the sum total for milk and beef in net gain to the farmer is more than is produced by any other than Shorthorns.

**CALL ON OR WRITE**  
**H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.**

## JACKS AND JENNETS.

**Jacks and Jennets**

25 head of Black Jacks from 14 1/2 to 16 hands coming 3 to 6 years old; all stock guaranteed, as represented when sold. Also some good jennets.

**PHIL WALKER**  
Moline, Elk County, Kansas.

## PUREBRED HORSES.

**Excelsior Shetland Pony Farm**

Registered and High Grade Ponies for Sale  
**W. H. Fulcomer**  
Belleville, Kan.

**German Coach**

70—Horses—70

The great general purpose horse. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call.

**J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ka.**

## HEREFORDS.

**Registered Hereford Bulls**

Car load of twos and threes; car load averaging 20 months, all registered and best of breeding. In fine condition. Sell you one or a car load or more. Price very reasonable. Mr. Farmer or Ranchman, these are the sort you need. Come and look them over. **SAMUEL DRYBREAD, ELK CITY, KANSAS**

**Clover Herd Herefords**

Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds.

**FOR SALE**—Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, at \$75 to \$100. Also 15 extra good 3-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, all bred to calve in spring.

**F. S. JACKSON, Topeka, Kansas**

## RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

**Red Polled Cattle**

Choice young bulls under 18 months for sale. Best of breeding. Write, or better come and see. **CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Mo.**

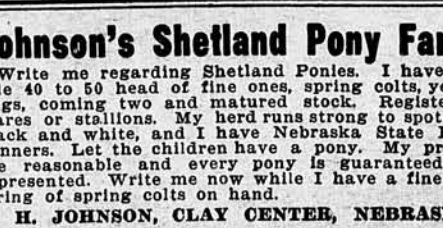
**RED POLLED CATTLE**

Choice Young Bulls. Several good enough to head good herds—heavy boned, broad headed, breezy kind. Show prospects. Also a few cows and heifers. Visitors welcome. Call or write. **L. W. FOULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.**

**L. W. FOULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.**

Part from 2400-lb. imported sire and part from 2200-lb. imported sire and imported dams. My 2, 3 and 4-year-old registered Percheron stallions would prove valuable breeders for you. With all their weight and bone they are dressy and straight sound. This is some of the most substantial and most attractive Percheron breeding material in the world. Farm-raised and offered at farmers' prices. Fast trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joe.

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**CALL ON OR WRITE**  
**H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.**



## DAIRY CATTLE.

**HOLSTEINS**—CHOICE  
BULL CALVES  
H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**HIGGINBOTHAM'S HOLSTEINS**  
60 head of cows and heifers—registered and high grade. Also a few registered and high grade bull calves.  
HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KANSAS.**LINSCOTT JERSEYS**  
Only Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Choice heifers and cows at \$101.00 and up. Bulls \$50.00 to \$150.00. Breeding and individual quality the very best obtainable. R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.**HOLSTEIN BULLS** Registered, ready for service; also springing high grade heifers for sale.  
Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kan.**HOLSTEIN BULL CALF**  
Combining great milk and butter strains. Grandson of King Walker, whose daughter just completed world record for milk and butter, 365 days. Four generations cows over 30 pounds butter 7 days in this pedigree. No females for sale. Established 1901.  
GEO. C. MOSHER, 3612 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.**Oak Hill Holsteins**  
Bulls ready for spring service by Shadybrook Gerbon Sir Korndyke out of A. R. O. dams. All tuberculin tested. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. State your wants fully in first letter—I can fill them.  
BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.**Guernsey Bulls**  
Different ages, pure bred and registered; all good colors, nicely marked and first class in every way are offered for sale by J. H. LOWER, Edna, Kansas.**Fancy Grade Holstein Cows**  
2 to 6 years old, all tested and guaranteed sound, good udders and good tests. They are large, often weighing 1,700 pounds. There is no better market for the Kansas crops than the dairy route. In no other way can the present high priced feed be turned into as much profit as by the Holstein cow. A good feeder and a conscientious milker. Write or call.  
W. G. MERRITT & SON, GREAT BEND, KAN.**SOMMER--BLADS GUERNSEYS!**  
TUBERCULIN TESTED.

Headed by Goodwills, Raymond of the Preel, son of Imp. Raymond of the Preel. Grade and registered females for sale, also registered bulls.  
ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

**ANGUS CATTLE** A select lot of ready-for-service bulls for sale, best breeding and right individually. W. G. DENTON, Denton, Kansas**Angus Bulls and Heifers SUTTON FARM**

Have 30 splendid heifers and 30 extra good bulls priced to sell. Write us today.  
SUTTON & PORTEOUS, R. 6, Lawrence, Kan.

## POLLED DURHAMS.

**Sleepy Hollow Polled Durham Cattle**

12 good bulls coming 1 year old, bred cows and heifers for sale. Also a number of good jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.

## SHORTHORNS.

**SHORTHORN BULLS**

Fashionably bred young bulls, by Ioan King and Refiner, two Wisconsin bred sires and out of milking strain dams. They are the kind that make good for both dairy and beef. Levi Eckhardt, Winfield, Kan.

**Shorthorn Cattle**

A few good cows for sale, safe in calf to herd bull Baron Cumberland. Four nice young bulls, one red, two roans, one white. The white one, a real herd bull. Ask for his breeding. We made 1,000 pounds of butter from herd in 1913.  
DR. W. C. HARKEY, LENEXA, KAN.

**Shorthorn Bulls**

6 bulls from 10 to 14 months old. Also 6 heifers from 1 to 2 years old. Got by pure Scotch sires. A grand lot. Prices reasonable.

L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.

**Pearl Herd of Shorthorns**

15 young bulls 8 to 13 months old. Either Scotch or Scotch Topped breeding. Well grown and in good growing condition. Can ship via Rock Island, Santa Fe or Union Pacific. Write for prices and descriptions. Address

C. W. TAYLOR

ABILENE : : KANSAS

and profitable storage of grain. They can be placed in the field and filled direct from the thrasher, saving hauling at the busy time. The most common complaint against the steel bin has been their flimsiness when empty, and buckling and getting out of shape during strong winds. Some factories have tried to do away with this disadvantage by using heavier steel which is fairly satisfactory, but the strongest bin seems to be one strengthened by braces or corrugations around the sides. The roof should also be strengthened to withstand the weight of snow. When braces are used they should always be galvanized, as black iron causes rust. If corrugated, the bin should always be examined carefully, to see that the galvanizing is not broken. An important feature is to have a bin that is water-tight and strong, yet not absolutely tight. Ventilation should be provided not only in the roof but around the body. Means should be provided for attaching guy wires as all steel bins should be anchored. As an economical business proposition it is well worth the modern farmer's time to investigate thoroughly what the steel bin is worth to him.

**Frosted Alfalfa For Feed**

We have some alfalfa that has been frozen enough to kill part of the leaves. Will this be a dangerous feed for stock when cut for hay? I have heard that such feed is poisonous. W. P. Washington county, Kansas.

The feeding of frosted or frozen forage always is accompanied with some risk especially if the feed is cut immediately after being frozen. Most of the frozen leaves in this case probably will drop before the alfalfa is cut and there should be little danger in feeding the hay.

**\$1850 STODDARD DAYTON AUTOMOBILE AWARDED TO R. CZARNOWSKY OF LINCOLNVILLE, KANSAS.**

L. W. Wienand, Humboldt, Kansas, wins Saxon Roadster.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze contest closed at midnight, May 16th, and the final count and awarding of prizes was made at 10 a. m., Wednesday, May 20th. Mr. R. Czarnowsky, of Lincolnville, Kan., was awarded the Stoddard Dayton automobile, having the most points to his credit. Mr. L. W. Wienand, Humboldt, Kan., did some splendid work in the contest and was successful in capturing second prize, the \$395 Saxon Roadster. The \$200 Flanders motorcycle which was given as third prize was awarded to John Zuercher of White-water, Kan.

There was some splendid work done in the contest by a great many of our contestants and we wish to extend our thanks to everyone for the time and effort expended. Our only regret is that everyone could not win a prize. We feel, however, that the commission was so liberal that everyone will feel repaid for the time spent in the work.

We expect to start another contest in the early fall and if possible will make it more liberal than the one just closed. We extend to all of our readers a most cordial invitation to enter the new race and work for the valuable prizes.

The 15 prizes were awarded as follows:

1. R. Czarnowsky, Lincolnville, Kan., \$1,850 Stoddard Dayton Auto.
2. L. W. Wienand, Humboldt, Kan., \$395 Saxon Roadster.
3. Jno. Zuercher, Whitewater, Kan., \$200 Flanders Motorcycle.
4. Mrs. Recla Fulton, Weir, Kan., \$75 Columbia Grafonola.
5. Joe Hazenkamp, Pomona, Kan., Talking Machine and 10 records.
6. G. A. Hughes, Ashland, Kan., Talking Machine and 7 records.
7. Alice Gaden Wilson, Winfield, Kan., Talking Machine and 5 records.
8. B. Hoffhinds, Larned, Kan., sewing machine.
9. Mrs. J. W. Eaton, Fowler, Kan., 17 Jewel Elgin gold watch.
10. Wm. H. Kerby, Peck, Kan., 15 Jewel Elgin gold watch.
11. Earl Woolsey, Randall, Kan., Camera.
12. Harry L. Faris, Washington, Kan., Camera.
13. P. J. Reedy, Morrowville, Kan., 7 Jewel gold watch.
14. Clarence M. Burt, Little River, Kan., 7 Jewel gold watch.
15. W. E. Hadlock, Nashville, Kan., R. 2, 7 Jewel gold watch.

**Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.**

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Have had big trade from the Farmers Mail and Breeze ad. All sold out of bred gilts and snowed under with calls for more. Yours very truly, D. O. BANCROFT, Breeder of Duroc-Jerseys, Osborne, Kan., March 30, 1914.

Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—We received quite a number of inquiries from your section of the country and we have no doubt the ads were O. K. Yours very truly, BIGELOW & FREEMAN LAND CO., Real Estate Dealers, Wadena, Minn., May 14, 1914.

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

**Percheron Horses and Holstein Cattle**

Sale at Whitewater Falls Stock Farm  
Towanda, Kan., Wed., June 10



30 Percheron Stallions and Mares  
30 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls



Most all of these Percherons are either by or bred to the Champion Casino. 25 mares and 5 stallions, mostly 2 and 3 year old. Some of mature age and a few weanlings. A few mares with colts at side. Some of the best colts Casino ever sired go in this sale.

25 Holstein cows and heifers, 5 bulls, every animal purebred or high grade. All are by purebred sires of great milking strains. Some of the cows in this sale are giving 5+ pounds of milk daily. They range from weanlings to five years. Write today for catalog.

CASINO (45462) 27830

**J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kan.**

Auctioneers: John D. Snyder, Boyd Newcom, Wm. Arnold.  
Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

**Auction Sale**  
100 Head Imported and American Bred Jerseys  
Kirkville, Missouri  
Tuesday, June 9, 1914

This is practically a dispersion sale consisting of both imported and home bred cattle and including famous producing cows that heretofore have not been for sale at any price.

There will be daughters of a dozen of the greatest bulls of the breed, both on the Island and in this country. Many of the cows have calves at side and practically all of them are heavy in milk.

Fifteen bulls, ten of serviceable age, including the great Beatrice Stockwell, one of the breed's greatest sires, will be sold.

My last importation just arrived—thirty-one head, the best I ever brought over. They all go in this sale.

**England & Miller Sell Jerseys**  
At Callao, Missouri, June 10

Attend both these big Jersey sales with practically one expense. Write today for catalog. Address

**A. C. ROBINSON, Kirkville, Mo.**





## What are the elements which enter into Cadillac reputation?



That the Cadillac is regarded with profound admiration the world over, everyone knows.

There is nothing new in the statement that its reputation is international.

And the high favor in which it is held, here at home, is almost a household word.

But it is interesting to dissect the elements which go to make this unique reputation.

Precisely, why is the Cadillac, by common consent, invariably discussed as a car apart from all other cars?

The average owner would probably express his enthusiasm at first in terms of general satisfaction.

His contentment is so complete that he rarely bothers to analyze its component parts.

But the comforts and the advantages which he enjoys are none the less definite and specific.

It would be practically impossible to persuade any Cadillac owner, for instance, that any other car compares with it in riding quality.

This peculiar Cadillac quality—and it is distinct and distinguishably different—has its immediate source in the two-speed direct-drive axle.

But far back of that—underlying it and emphasizing it—is the principle of intense standardization, interchangeability, correct alignment of its parts and units and the harmonious operation of those units with one another.

How much these contribute to the exquisite ease and steadiness of the Cadillac, how much they contribute to its constancy and endurance, and how important they are considered as principles, is indicated by the two awards of the world's most significant motor car honor, the **Dewar Trophy**.

These Cadillac features everyone recalls immediately.

But it is equally interesting and important to remember that the Cadillac is what it is—the standard of the world—because of the features which characterize the car itself:

An engine of 40-50 horsepower which those who know motor car engines recognize as unsurpassed in fineness of construction and in capabilities commensurate with its proportions.

A cooling system so adequate that overheating is practically unknown.

A lubricating system so competent, so simple, so free from annoyance that you scarce realize its existence.

A carburetor so efficient, so flexible that it needs acknowledge no superior.

A clutch so smooth, so velvety in its action, so simple and so dependable that it leaves nothing to be desired.

A system of electrical cranking, lighting and ignition (now in its third successful year on the Cadillac) so nearly 100 per cent efficient that it would be difficult to more nearly approach perfection.

A steering mechanism so steady, so safe and so sure,—possessing none of the attributes which might make it otherwise—that you always feel secure.

Axles so strong, so substantial that they are equal to any legitimate demands.

A spring suspension so soft, so flexible, so yielding that it abundantly justifies the popular saying:—"The Cadillac carries its own good road with it."

A car, in all, designed with such consummate skill and executed with such painstaking care that it will uphold the name of "Cadillac" and all that the name implies.

A car, in all, which embodies in surpassing measure, all of those qualities which make motor car ownership desirable.



### STYLES AND PRICES

Standard Touring Car, five passenger . . . . .	\$1975.00	Landulet Coupe, three passenger . . . . .	\$2500.00
Seven passenger car . . . . .	\$2075.00	Inside drive Limousine, five passenger . . . . .	2800.00
Phaeton, four passenger . . . . .	1975.00	Standard Limousine, seven passenger . . . . .	3250.00
Roadster, two passenger . . . . .	1975.00		

All prices are F. O. B. Detroit, including top, windshield, demountable rims and full equipment.



**Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.**