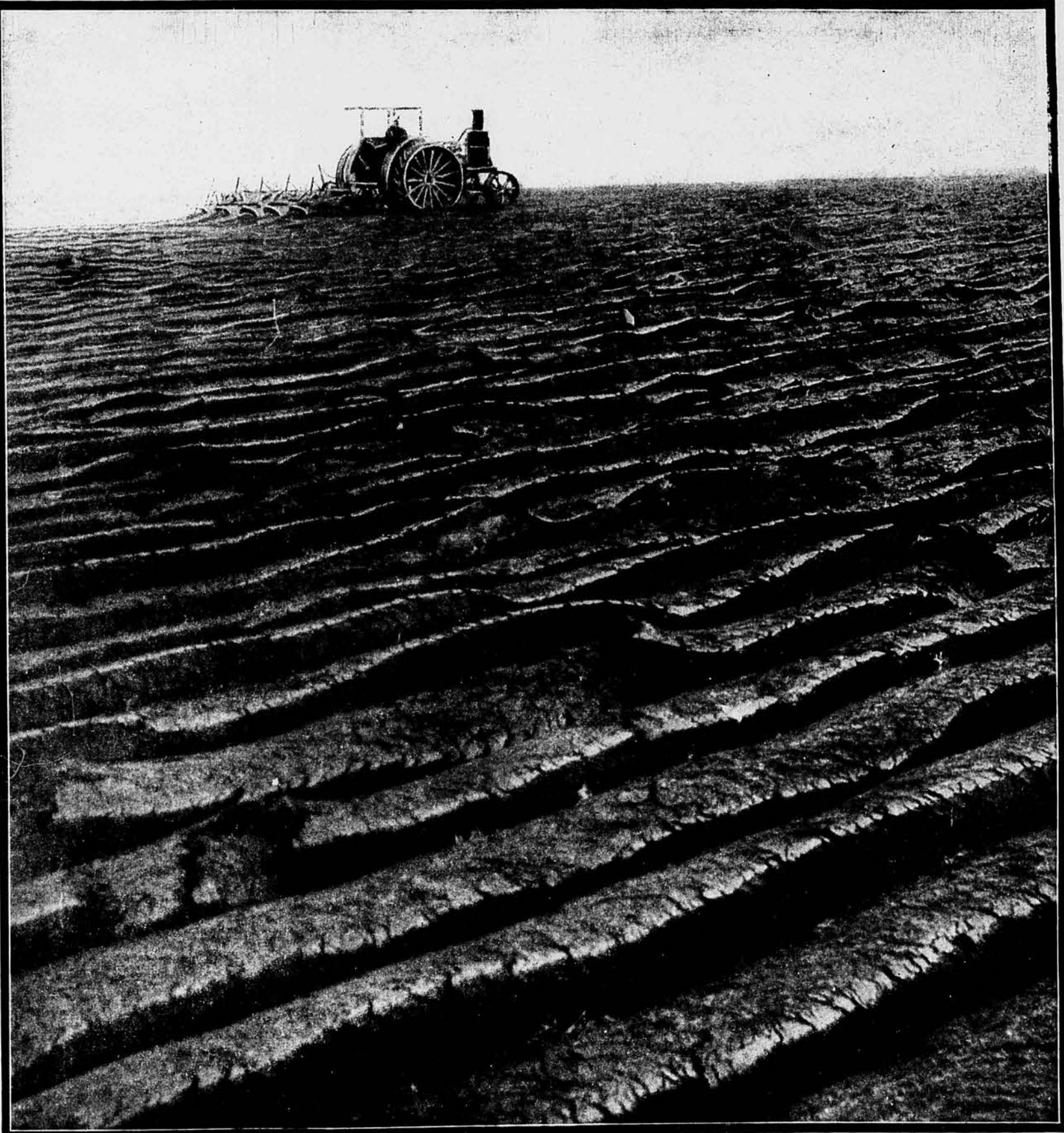


THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Volume 43

July 26, 1913

Number 20



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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE GREAT WEST



Volume 43
Number 20

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 26, 1913.

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year

KANSAS FINDS KAFIR MORE PROFITABLE THAN CORN

KAFIR was introduced into this country by the U. S. department of agriculture nearly 30 years ago. In the late '80s and early '90s experiments on the upland farm of the Kansas station at Manhattan adduced the first evidence of a convincing nature that Kafir might prove a rich acquisition to the state's agriculture. On the strength of the results farmers here and there gave the plant a trial, and from that time to this its acreage has consistently increased, while appreciation of it has become widespread.

In the 1889 federal census Kafir was not reported, for it was yet in the hands of the experimenters, but in the census 10 years later it was recognized as a farm crop, and Kansas was credited with 58 per cent of its acreage. After our state had demonstrated the worth of Kafir others were attracted to it, and now an immense area of it is planted in the central Southwest.

Proper appreciation has perhaps been slow in coming, but apparently has at last arrived. Kansas and Oklahoma together had in the neighborhood of 3 million acres in 1912, according to the best sources of information, and decidedly increased acreages are likely to be shown by this year's figures. It never fails in the south half of the Great Plains, something that cannot be said of most field crops, except of milo and other near kin of Kafir.

The northern boundary of Kansas and the Rio Grande river mark approximately the northern and southern limits of the general cultivation of these grain sorghums. In this wonderful stretch of territory they are making possible a system of farming that, developed will favorably compare in some ways with that of the corn belt, the richest agricultural region in the world; they are making this prairie-land, where rains are uncertain and often deficient, more inviting to the farmer, homemaker and investor, and rendering the results of farming more definite and certain where previously it was a game of chance. Where grown and used in connection with the silo, meat-making and dairying possibilities loom large, for these sorghums are now among the most esteemed flesh, fat and milk-making foods. The power of these crops to withstand lack of moisture would, to the stranger, be well-nigh unbelievable. They resist dry weather that injures other plants beyond recovery. "They grow and develop in proportion to the moisture which they can collect by their extended root systems" says one authority, "and when unable to continue growing they remain dormant, so to speak, until the moisture does come, and then continue their growth. If the rains are sufficient and the frost does not come too soon they will make good crops, even though having stood comparatively dried up for six weeks." Indian corn of course will respond to favorable conditions after a moderately dry spell, but not to the same extent as Kafir. For this reason, even in the strictly corn-growing sections of Kansas, for instance, Kafir is prized because always dependable. In an extremely dry year, Kafir produced what corn failed, and in some instances yielded twice as much grain to the acre.

Comparison of average yields of Kafir and Indian

In a Series of Years, Taking the State as a Whole, Kafir Has Averaged 22.73 per cent Greater Value

BY F. D. COBURN

Written For Farmers Mail and Breeze

corn for a period of seven years, under identical conditions, on adjoining tracts at the Kansas Agricultural college, show that in one year the former yielded 71 bushels of grain an acre as against 56 for corn; in another, Kafir made 98 bushels and corn 74, and the average for six of the seven years was Kafir 55 and corn 39 bushels of grain an acre, while for the whole period Kafir yielded 4.71 tons of fodder an acre and corn 2.41 tons. The feeding value of the grain of Kafir, based on weight, is somewhat less than that of corn, but the deficiency is more

According to this, the average return from an acre of Kafir in the dozen years was more than 22.73 per cent than that from an acre of corn. In only three years, 1905, 1906 and 1908, did corn outvalue Kafir, and in each there was little difference, while in 1901 an acre of Kafir was worth more than three times as much as an acre of corn, and in 1911 twice as much. The latter were two notably dry years, but the Kafir, able to maintain itself through the period of stress, was in condition to respond when the rains came. A fact that should be taken into consideration, too, is that Kafir is very often planted only on the poorer land of the farm and its cultivation is rarely given as much attention as is that of corn.

Kansas figures show Kafir is more profitable than corn, taking the state over, and in some parts the difference is wide. Corn in the regions to which it is adapted is by no means disparaged by this showing, for there no other cereal is so important; yet the habit of corn-growing is so firmly fixed in the American people that it is adhered to in territory where it might profitably be broken away from. We plant corn where long experience has proven it uncertain, but the proportion of this is decreasing as the education of the farmer increases. It is rather a marked tribute to Kafir and its kin that each year following a short corn crop a substantially increased acreage is planted to the grain sorghums.

Owing to her location on the borderland of the Great Plains, Kansas has a multiplicity of conditions within her length of 400 miles. The soil is rich and productive, and while the average rainfall of eastern Kansas is 35 to 40 inches and of central Kansas 25 to 30 inches, it is in western Kansas but 16 to 20 inches. Kafir has been a boon to much of the country of least rainfall, but it is not less valuable in the more humid districts. In 1911 the weather bureau records showed about normal rainfall in the eastern part of the state yet corn was a comparatively poor crop because the rain was not seasonably distributed, but Kafir gave good returns.

Every county in Kansas grows Kafir. But Butler, in the eastern part of the state, is the leader, having 120,000 acres last year. In this

county it is planted, too, very largely on upland, where there is less depth of soil than in the "bottoms." Even so, in 1911 the Kafir yielded an average of about 30 bushels an acre as against 18 bushels for corn. Some declare that Kafir on the uplands is as valuable so far as investment and income are concerned as is the alfalfa on the "bottoms."

Probably the farmers of no state are more prosperous than those of Kansas, and it is safe to assume that without Kafir a goodly number of them would not be, on the whole, nearly so well off. In 20 years it has come from obscurity to be the third most valuable soil product in Kansas, and in parts of the Southwest loans and leases are made only when it is specifically agreed that a certain percentage of the land involved will be planted to Kafir each year. This indicates the plant's place in public esteem.

F. D. Coburn



Kansas figures show Kafir is more profitable than corn, taking the state as a whole. Some farmers declare that Kafir on the uplands is as valuable, so far as investment and income are concerned, as the alfalfa on the bottoms. Every county in Kansas grows Kafir.

than made good by greater yields. As a silage crop it will yield 1 to 3 tons an acre more than corn.

A more general comparison, and one corroborative of the station experiments, is in the results for a series of years of Kafir and corn in the state as a whole. The following table, compiled from the official records of the state board of agriculture, gives the value per acre of the two crops in Kansas for each of the last 12 years, with their totals and averages:

YEARS	KAFIR	CORN
1901.....	\$10.32	\$ 3.23
1902.....	12.69	11.20
1903.....	9.30	8.74
1904.....	9.72	7.81
1905.....	9.94	10.11
1906.....	9.18	9.89
1907.....	11.13	9.25
1908.....	10.88	11.70
1909.....	11.23	10.77
1910.....	12.92	8.89
1911.....	15.72	7.68
1912.....	13.80	12.12
Totals.....	\$136.83	\$111.39
Averages....	11.40	9.28

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

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PASSING COMMENT by T. A. McNeal

THE EVILS OF SNOBBERY. A most interesting story is published in a recent issue of the Kansas City Star, written by a clerk in the war department at Washington. A bright young man secured an appointment in the department and gives his experiences. He has no complaint to make about the amount of work required, in fact, the amount of work actually performed by the clerks, according to his story, is absurdly small. With an up-to-date system one-third of the clerks employed could easily do all the work necessary to be done. The whole system is antiquated and inefficient. But while the clerk does not suffer from overwork he rusts out from idleness and is rendered inefficient by the system under which he works.

At the head of this department is an army officer, a colonel who is naturally a kindly man, but who believes it is necessary in order that he may retain the proper respect and obedience of his subordinates that he should treat them as wholly inferior. He does not speak to them except in an official way. If he meets one on the street, no matter how long he may have known him, he does not even give him a nod of recognition.

This system naturally grates on any American citizen who has any sense of independence and self respect and he either leaves the department or gradually loses his independence and becomes a fawning courtier to his superior officer preferring to fawn rather than lose a job that has little work connected with it and where the pay is fairly good as compared with what he might earn at some legitimate employment outside of the department.

This is the fault of our whole military system. It forces the officers to become snobs whether they want to be or not and forces subordinates to sacrifice their independence and self respect. That it does not promote efficiency is evident enough.

Experience has demonstrated that the most successful employers in private business are the ones who keep closest in touch and sympathy with their employees. The successful employer is not inclined to treat his employe with upishness or to hold him off at a distance. When he meets the employe on the street he speaks to him just as he would to any other acquaintance. He calls him by his first name and if he has the time sits down and talks with him about the work he is doing or chats with him on whatever subject may come up, just as he would with any other acquaintance.

Experience has demonstrated that such a course neither destroys efficiency nor discipline, but on the other hand promotes it. The workman is a better workman if he feels a personal interest in the success of the concern he is connected with. If he is made to understand that his good will is appreciated by his employer and that his opinions will

receive consideration it makes him more loyal and efficient.

An intelligent workman has ideas that he feels certain would add to the output and efficiency of the plant where he works if put into execution, but if he is given to understand that he is a mere human automaton whose only business is to humbly take orders without question and continually humble himself before his boss, what inducement is there for him to have ideas? What is it to him whether the concern with which he is connected improves or not?

In the most successful factories the employes are encouraged to suggest improvements and new ideas. Maybe the suggestions are practical and maybe they are not, but it is a good thing to encourage the employes to think.

Our military system is un-American. It makes snobs of men who are not naturally snobbish. It dwarfs and smothers the best part of the subordinates. It is senseless and unnecessary.

THE FARM "Twenty Thousand Field Hands Wanted in Kansas," reads a newspaper heading. "Granaries of the West Need Labor Badly," reads another. Now watch ye doughty, trust-fed editor lambast ye valiant I. W. W. for kicking about hard times with so many fine jobs to be had for the asking.

Say, Bill, did you ever work on a farm? I did—for two solid weeks. I have also been in jail, and you take it from me that if I had to do it all over again I would a durned sight rather go to jail than go to work on a farm. Think of getting up at 4 every morning and keeping hard at it all day long till 8 and 9 o'clock at night! No hour for breakfast or dinner on a farm, old man. It's just gobble your food as fast as you can and off to work again. When night comes, throw yourself down on a filthy old mattress and feed the bed-bugs. Yes, Bill, if you have a grudge against yourself, go to work on a farm.

No, Mr. Trust-Editor, it isn't laziness that makes men shun the farm. If farmers would inaugurate the eight-hour workday and provide even half decent accommodations, they would be simply swamped with applications for work. But they'll never do that this side of the pearly gates. The farmer of the old school is the meanest employer of labor in America, and I don't care a bit how many of his horses and mules—critters cost money, b'gosh—and work his own children almost to death! And that, you poor, hard-working, public-opinion-molding editor, is why "the boys are leaving the farm and flocking to the city." Small blame to 'em, say I. As "Boxcar Casey" once explained to a gang of us: "A feller what works on a farm must be strong in the arms an' weak in the head. If he ain't strong in the arms he can't do the work, an' if he ain't weak in the head he won't do it."—El Tuerto, in Coast Seaman's Journal.

Some one sent me the above which had been copied by the New York Call.

I can readily believe that "El Tuerto" the author, may have been in jail, but I doubt that he ever worked two weeks on a farm. If he did the chances are that he wasn't worth his board to say nothing about wages.

I was raised on a farm. During my boyhood I worked in the summer on the old home place and went to school in the winter as other farm boys did. When I grew to manhood for several years I put in my time working as a farm hand during the spring, summer and fall and teaching school in the winter. During those years I was employed as a farm hand by a number of farmers. I will not say that there are no such farmers to be found as El Tuerto describes but I will say that they are the exception.

The truth is that there are as many different kinds of farmers as there are different kinds of people in any other occupation. Successful farmers work hard. They are obliged to. At certain seasons of the year they must work long hours. When a wheat crop ripens it must be taken care of at once or there will be great loss. At the very time that the wheat is ready for the harvest the corn needs cultivation and must have it. With ordinary farm crops there is necessarily a rush of work at certain seasons.

I believe this can be remedied by a sensible system of co-operation, perhaps such a system as is suggested by Mr. Ferris, whose plan is set forth in another column, but until some plan of co-operation is put into operation work on the farm must necessarily be hard, especially at certain seasons of the year.

But farmers as a rule are not brutal to their help. It was always the custom on the farm in the old times, and I presume it is yet, to take an hour's rest at noon even in the busiest harvest time. As a rule the farmer works with his hired hand and treats him as his equal. He usually does not ask the hand to work harder than he works himself and generally puts in more hours than he asks his hired hand to put in.

No doubt there are farmers who set up a poor table, but as a rule the food is well cooked and abundant. There are farmers' wives who are not good housekeepers but the rule is that their houses are kept clean and the beds are free from bugs.

I think I know considerable about the hardships of the farm. I know what it is to plow corn when the mercury stands at nearly 100 in the shade. I know what it means to follow after an old fashioned reaper making my own bands with which to bind up the sheaves. I know what it is to pitch hay all day long when the sun is beating down with all his power. I know what it is to stand at the tail end of an old fashioned threshing machine in a perfect cloud of dust and stack the straw. I know what it means to

stay out all day in a winter storm hauling feed to the stock.

I know that the farmer has no bed of roses and I know that the farmer's wife has a harder time than her husband, but I resent the statement that "the farmer of the old school is the meanest employer of labor in America."

All farmers are not saints, by a long shot. Some of them are narrow-minded, grasping and selfish, but I believe there is more of genuine democracy, more of kindness and willingness to help a fellow man in trouble among the farmers than among any other class. It is a common practice where a farmer meets with some accident or is taken sick so that he is unable to take care of his farm work, for his neighbors to leave their own work and join together in helping their afflicted neighbor and this without the slightest expectation of financial reward. Is there any other class of which this can be said generally?

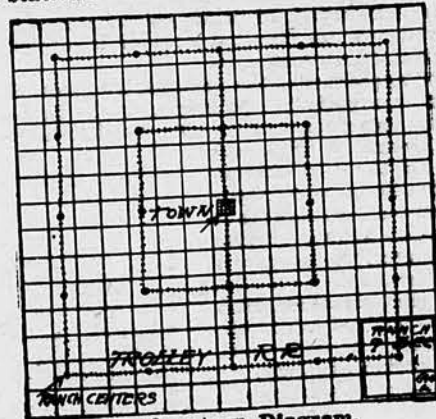
They work hard, yes. They have to. They expect their hired hands to work reasonably hard. Why should they not? But they don't sit around in the shade and take it easy while the hired hand does the work. They do not ask as a rule that their hired men do more than they are willing to do themselves.

A CO-OPERATIVE FARMING PLAN.

Editor Mail and Breeze—The diagram offers a solution to the "Back to the Farm" problem. The old system has passed. It cannot be recalled or patched. The illustration shows a tract of land 15 miles square, with a town in the center. The tract is divided into 24 ranches of 9 sections each. The center of each ranch is reached by one of the two trolley railways as shown. The tract is farmed by town commissioners and 24 superintendents. Under the superintendents are foremen.

In the center of each ranch are located the buildings and equipment necessary to do the work assigned that ranch. The workmen live in town with their families in their own homes and hold as much individual property as they wish to care for. They go to work in the morning and return at night by the trolley railway. They take their dinner at the dining hall at the station.

The economy and convenience of this plan is of such immensity as to be almost inconceivable. The local highways are taken up and farmed. The mail routes and country schools discontinued. The phone line and one electric line reaches each of the 24 stations. The longest haul for a team is 1 1/2



Explanatory Diagram.

miles to a station, which is not in a highway but on a farm. Instead of 300 miles of highway we have 84 of railway. Instead of 5,000 miles of farming, we have but very little. Instead of 1,728 80-acre farms, with that many sets of tools and machines, farm buildings, fences, lanes and wells for each farm, we have but 24 sets of utilities and all under systematic management. The machinery is kept in repair and sheltered. The livestock has proper care and a veterinarian is at hand.

By the division of labor as in factories and the use of large modern machinery, the efforts of an individual should produce six or eight times as much raw material as now, by the clumsy and inconvenient methods that the poor farmers and renters are compelled to make use of. And much of this raw material could be turned into a finished product on the same plan. Co-operation in buying and selling, only, will not solve the farmer's problem. It must be extended to the field and factory.

Many difficult problems are settled or greatly modified by this plan, such as the middleman, town boy, old folks, poor house, unemployed, tramp, the farmers' problem, money question, wholesale buying and selling, educational and social problem, the race question, race suicide and white slave problems.

Paying interest for the use of money could be largely avoided. Those who hold the purse-strings might sit by their money bags and weep. A small book or lecture is necessary to a full explanation of this project.

R. 1, Osage City, Kan.

Some three years ago the Mail and Breeze contained an article setting out this plan of Mr. Ferris in some detail but as at this time there is so much interest shown in the matter of co-operation and the back-to-the-farm idea, I think this of sufficient interest to give it space again.

Mr. Ferris does not go into detail concerning the method of acquiring ownership to the land and I do not know whether his idea is that the land should be owned in common or not. While it is not well that we should be tied too much to the past and it is perfectly proper that we try experiments as we progress, it is always wise to study the lessons of experience.

So far the communist idea has never been successful. One or two communal colonies have sprung out of a large number that have been tried. In those cases the community has been held together by a strong religious sentiment. Perhaps the most successful of these is the Amana community in Iowa.

There are certain elements in human nature that

must always be taken into consideration and one of these is individualism. Individualism is not only natural, but it is necessary to the highest and best progress. On the other hand, experience has plainly taught the advantages of intelligent co-operation. The great question is, How can there be a system devised that will harmoniously blend the advantages of both individualism and co-operation?

Mr. Ferris's plan is interesting to say the least, and with some modifications I can see no reason why it cannot be made a success.

First then, as to the ownership of the land. Why would it not be practical to form a corporation with the members of the co-operative farming community stockholders? Let us say that there are 1,800 individual farmers now living on the lands embraced in Mr. Ferris's diagram. Each one would not own 80 acres, but we will assume that is the average holding.

Let a fair minded appraisement committee be appointed to make an appraisement of the land, stock and farm implements owned by each farmer. Make the capital stock of the corporation equal to the total valuation of the property owned by the entire number of farmers and then apportion to each stock in the corporation equal to the appraised value of his holdings.

The corporation could then issue its bonds for a sufficient amount to make the improvements and purchase the necessary farm machinery suggested by Mr. Ferris. As there would be a great deal of unnecessary farm machinery turned into the corporation by the individual stockholders, on account of the changed method of farming, what was not necessary and could not be used under the new plan would be sold and the proceeds turned into the treasury of the corporation.

Now individualism is nowhere more pronounced than among the farming class. That has been one of the obstacles to co-operation among them. The average farmer sort of likes to be his own boss and an average community of farmers would not in my judgment be willing to go into a scheme where they believed that it was possible, or at least likely, that a few individuals would obtain control.

How could this difficulty be avoided? I believe that it might be avoided in this way: Let each farmer own stock in proportion to his holdings, but make the stock non-voting. In other words, in the conduct of the corporation give each stockholder a vote without reference to the amount of stock held in his name. I think also that there should be a provision in the bylaws of the corporation that the stock must be owned by actual residents in the community and that in case of sale of stock it must be sold to an actual resident. It would perhaps be well to require, in case a stockholder determined to sell his stock and could not sell it to an actual resident, that the corporation buy it in at its pro rata share of the entire value of the corporation property.

Each stockholder then would be a part owner of the corporation property and at the same time would be if he chose an employe of the corporation, just as a great many of the railroad employes are also stockholders in the company. I do not think it would be well to try to force each member of the corporation to work.

I would make his right labor as much his own concern as it is under our present system, but I would give to every resident the opportunity to labor at fair wages paid out of the corporation treasury. He would then have his share of the earnings of the corporation as a stockholder in addition to his wages as an employe. If he preferred, however, to seek employment outside of the corporation I would give him that right. I believe, however, that under a well managed co-operative corporation of this kind, the work would be so much more agreeable and better paid than labor outside, that very few if any would choose to go outside.

Then if the general government would establish, as it should, a department of loans and allow the corporation to deposit its improvement bonds as collateral and issue to the corporation full legal tender government currency at a rate of interest sufficient to pay the expenses of printing and issuing the currency, together with say 2 per cent additional to put into a sinking fund to be applied on the payment of the principal of the bonds, it would give the corporation a very cheap and abundant capital to be used in making such improvements as Mr. Ferris suggests.

It would not be necessary that these bonds should bear more than 3 per cent interest per annum, payable to the government. One per cent per annum would be fully sufficient to pay the cost of printing and issuing the currency and re-issuing worn and mutilated currency and 2 per cent additional would create a sinking fund that would retire the bonds in 50 years. As the amount of the sinking fund was applied to the principal the interest charge would grow correspondingly less.

Supposing then that the corporation embraces 144,000 acres worth at a fair appraisement, \$50 per acre on the average, and supposing the personal property turned in to the corporation amounted in value to half a million more this would make the total value of the property held by the corporation, \$7,700,000. The government could very safely take the bonds of the corporation for 5 million dollars bearing 3 per cent interest and running 50 years, but reduced steadily both as to interest and

principal by the application of the 2 per cent sinking fund.

This 5 million dollars should be ample to make the improvements and purchase the necessary machinery and livestock to start the corporation well in business and build the corporation buildings, including the necessary school buildings.

In one thing I would differ from the plan proposed by Mr. Ferris. He does not provide for any public roads in his scheme. I think they would be necessary not only in carrying on the business of corporation, but for pleasure as well. There is no reason that I know of why this plan will not work out and it might be tried at any time.

I do not believe there is a necessity for any additional law so far as getting authority to organize the corporation is concerned. Of course the government loan matter is in the future, but even now I think the bonds of such a corporation would sell easily. I regard the government loan feature as tremendously important but not absolutely essential to the success of the corporation.

Careful and honest management would of course be essential to the success of the plan just as it is necessary to the success of any legitimate enterprise.

Truthful James

"Speaking of heat and cold," remarked Truthful, "I have seen considerable of both. The heat is a powerful thing to expand and the cold is a powerful thing to contract. When I was down in Arizona on the range it got powerful hot at times and everything in the metal line expanded a heap.

"I had an ordinary pocket knife that I bought in the East and took out there with me. One day I was whittlin' some muskeet brush with it and laid it down in the sun and forgot it. It was a middlin' hot day, the mercury standin' at 140 in the shade and 160 in the sun. Well, a couple of hours after that I missed my knife and went out to look for it. The heat had certainly got in its work on that knife. The big blade which was about 3 inches long when I laid it down there had expanded till it was about 18 inches long. It looked like the blade of an old fashioned corn cutter.

"An' there was Jim Buster, a cattle man who fenced in 10 miles square with barb wire in the winter time. That hot summer his wire fence begun to expand till it reached round a pasture 20 miles square and took in about 500 or 600 head of cattle that the neighbors said Jim didn't own. They fussed about it, talked some of hangin' Jim on account of his havin' so much fenced in, and them 500 head of cattle, but Jim swore that it was nothin' in the world but the expansion of the wire fence caused by the infernal heat. He made 'em believe it enough anyway so they didn't hang him.

"There was a railroad track built out there that summer when the weather was hottest. The track was 200 miles long according to the prospectus sent out to the stockholders, but the trouble was that them rails was stretched out to their fullest stretchin' capacity when the road was built. The next winter some of the stockholders come out when the weather was mighty cold to see what kind of road they owned. Well, the cold weather had just naturally contracted that railroad till it wa'n't more than about 10 miles long. The stockholders roared round a lot and swore they had been swindled to beat the band and that it was all a lie about there ever bein' 200 miles of track.

"Wesley Forbisher was the man who had promoted the road and sold the stock; he explained to them eastern tenderfeet the best he could the tremendous contractin' power of the cold and the expandin' power of the heat. 'Of course gentlemen,' he said, 'I am powerful sorry that it has happened this way. You see I was sort of inexperienced in buildin' railroads in this climate and didn't think when the track was laid about how iron will expand when the mercury is a hoverin' round 200 in the sun. Why, gentlemen, we had the most beautiful line of road here you ever saw durin' that warmest weather; but along in December there come a blizzard and it turned cold and that road just naturally begun to shrink up. It kep' a shrinkin' an' a shrinkin', pullin' the ties with it as it shrunk till it has contracted to what you see now.'

"Wesley had the look of a George Washington and he seemed to have most of them eastern tenderfeet comin' his way, but one old Yankee with billie goat whiskers was skeptical. 'Assumin', Mr. Forbisher,' he said, 'that this here remarkable story of the shrinkin' up of the rails is true, how does it come that there isn't no mark of the place where the track was laid before it begun to shrink?' Wesley never batted an eye on account uv that question. 'Well, the fact is, Mr. Sprague,' he said, 'when this shrinkin' commenced at the place that had been graded for the track, it begun to shrink and shrink till the grass and muskeet brush just naturally closed over where that track had been till not even an Injin could foller the line where that track use to was.'

"That was a reasonable explanation but it didn't go with that old Vermonter. He said that in his opinion Wesley was the most audacious and smoothest liar he hed ever met up with in his long and

varied career, durin' which he had met with several specimens of different kinds of liars.

"Some men, you know, are just naturally of skeptical and doubtin' minds and won't believe nothin' till they see it with their own eyes."

We Are Crippling the American Farmer

No country in the civilized world is so nearly without satisfactory and adequate rural credit facilities at the present time as the United States, and no problem in America is of more vital importance.

The manufacturer, the industrial corporation, the railroad, and the merchant can get money whenever they comply with the rules of the credit board; but not the farmer. He is denied justice when he wants to borrow; he is unfamiliar with banking credit and cannot cope with the big borrowers in competition for idle money.

Upon such money as he is enabled to borrow, the farmer frequently is obliged to pay very high interest rates, besides numerous fees and commissions. In Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska it is not unusual to find farmers paying 7 and 8 per cent; sometimes as high as 12 or 15 per cent. While the interest rate paid by the western farmer is considerably higher than that paid by our industrial corporations or municipalities, yet the security he offers for his farm loans is as sound as theirs. It is the financial machinery at its command which permits the industrial corporation to place its offer before the investor in a more readily negotiable form.

I have been studying this question for nearly a year and am more than ever convinced that anyone who will devise a workable plan of agricultural credit, which shall enable the man who farms to secure all the money he needs at a low rate of interest; which will permit him to adopt improved methods and do business in a modern way, will be going far toward solving the problem of monetary reform, the high cost of living and all those things which affect agricultural production.

In France and Germany and many other European countries there are numerous co-operative associations of farmers formed for the purpose of extending credit to the individual members of these associations. They are very successful. In Germany alone these societies are carrying at the present time a billion dollars in farm loans at an average interest rate of 4 per cent. In many of these European countries real estate credits are as liquid and sound as municipal bonds, sterile fields have been made fertile, and agriculture raised to the highest point. These farmers have learned the uses of credit as well as of cash, and thrift and saving have been encouraged.

The chief advantages opened to farmers through such institutions are lower interest rates and easy amortization (payment of principal and interest) whereby the borrowing farmer may extend his payments over a long period of years. In this way his obligations are made proportionate to his annual return from his soil and the danger of foreclosure is almost wholly avoided.

Such societies, under state or federal supervision, can be of great benefit to western farmers. Every one who makes a study of co-operative rural credit reaches the conclusion that European co-operative systems can be operated successfully here by being modified and altered to meet conditions in this country.

Co-operative rural credit would not in any way conflict with the present banking system. Groups of 10 to 100 farmers could form credit associations. They could pledge the equipment of all their farms, their livestock, their products, or their growing crops. Then farmers could readily and cheaply borrow money. There is practically no limit to the amount of capital which could be employed in rehabilitating wornout and abandoned farms, opening up new areas and introducing modern methods.

But the most vital point to bear in mind is the provision that the federal and state government shall assume the responsibility for economically and honestly conducted institutions of this kind. The objection might be raised that this puts the state in the banking business. It should be remembered that these institutions would not carry on a commercial banking business; they would simply be intermediaries between borrower and lender and would be self-supporting. The state would merely take over a fundamental public utility which would provide a means of developing our agriculture far beyond what is possible under present conditions. This opportunity provided, there would automatically be established in every rural community a help-each-other bank.

The rural credit plan is business-like, practical, efficient and profitable. When the value of rural co-operation is once demonstrated its growth will be rapid in all parts of the country. In all probability the end of another decade will see it permanently established in the West. It will help wonderfully to overcome the great economic difficulties of the day, the congestion of the cities, the desertion of the land and the constant advance in the cost of necessities.

Arthur Capper

Handy Farm Devices

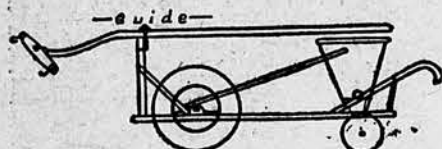
A Once-a-Month Page of Helpful Ideas

Do not think what you have to offer must be original. Make your instructions plain and send us as good a rough sketch as you can draw. Leave the rest to us. By way of incentive a year's subscription to the Topeka Daily Capital is to be the reward for the best device sent in before September 1, 1913. For second and third best, respectively, a year's subscription or extension of subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send your contributions to Devices Editor Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka.

A Rudder For the Corn Drill

Awarded first prize, a year's subscription to the Topeka Daily Capital.

Mr. Editor—Here is a device to put on a one-horse grain drill. I don't think it is in very general use yet it lightens the work both of the man behind the drill, and the horse. It is especially good to use in corn which has been bent over by the wind. You can keep the drill in the middle of the row regardless where the horse walks. The drawing



Keeps the Drill in Middle of Row.

explains itself. The guide pole is a 3/4-inch gas pipe long enough to reach from the horse back to the driver. Drill a hole through the pipe just back of the bend in front and bolt to the drill post in front so as to form a pivot. A plate with two or three holes in it rounded up at the top in bolt shape is used for this purpose, the plate being bolted to the drill post. At the back of the grain box I have a board which has five notches. These notches hold the guide pole in any position I want it. I used this device on my drill last year and it worked perfectly. W. D. C. Shonyo. Bushton, Kan.

Makes Slogging Hogs Easy

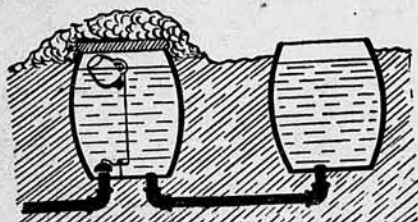
[Awarded Third Prize.]

Mr. Editor—The handiest labor saving invention on this farm is a cement floored addition to my hog house in which I have a galvanized tank for mixing slop, holding 75 gallons. This tank is connected with my large storage water tank by means of the pipe C. B operates the shutoff in the tank and D shuts off the water in pipe C. E is a pipe leading to the troughs outside. On the north side I have a concrete feeding floor 18 by 24 feet in size. Here I have three 16-foot troughs, each connected with a pipe from the slop tank. By stirring the slop well the pipes do not clog. I use wooden plugs in each pipe. I have three bins near the tank, each holding 2 to 3 tons of feed. I use bran, shorts, tankage and oilmeal in the slop. Instead of a job to be dreaded the chore of hog feeding has now become a pleasure. Albert Heller. R. 3, Riley, Kan.

So the Hogs Need Not Go Dry

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—I am a particular friend of the Handy Device page and want to send in one that is giving good satisfaction around here. It is a fountain hog waterer made of two common barrels buried in the ground. The first is the float barrel and the second the watering barrel. The two are connected by an open pipe which keeps the water at the same level in both barrels. The first



Water Keeps Level in Both Barrels.

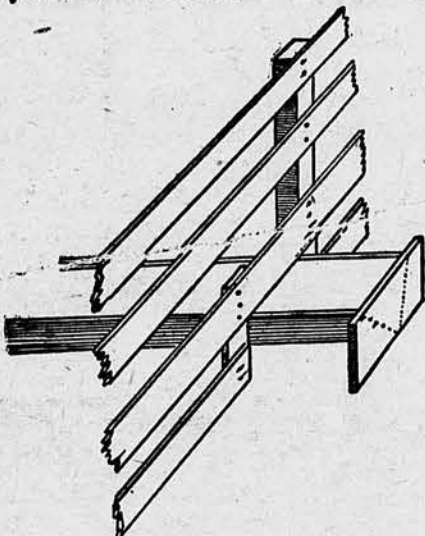
barrel is fed from the main pipe line and is regulated by a float valve which is operated by a common jug, tightly corked. The first barrel may be covered with manure as soon as there is danger of freezing. In freezing weather cut through the ice in second barrel and the water will immediately fill it up to the top of the ice convenient for drinking. This is one of the best fountain waterers I know of where one has a pipe line or can pipe the water from the bottom of a tank. It is especially good for cold weather. Ray S. Wagoner. Burr Oak, Kan.

(Mr. Wagoner seems to leave the impression that the hogs are to drink directly from the second barrel. Remembering a hog's habits, it is difficult to understand how he keeps them out of the barrel.—Ed.)

Makes Feeding Hogs Easy

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—Here is a pattern of a hog trough which has good points. Simply cut off the lower panel of the fence



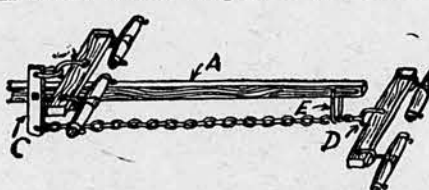
No Need to Climb Over the Fence.

to make an opening large enough for the trough to project about a foot outside the pen. It is convenient to use and has nothing to manipulate or get out of order. J. S. Wade. Wellington, Kan.

Four Horses For Corn Binder

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—This drawing shows a good four-horse evener for a corn binder. A is the binder tongue, C the evener



Can Hitch Two Teams Tandem.

bolted to the side of the tongue, and D is the front doubletree. E is a large clevis to hold the chain from C in place. Elmquist Brothers. R. 1, Bridgeport, Kan.

Let the Engine Do the Work

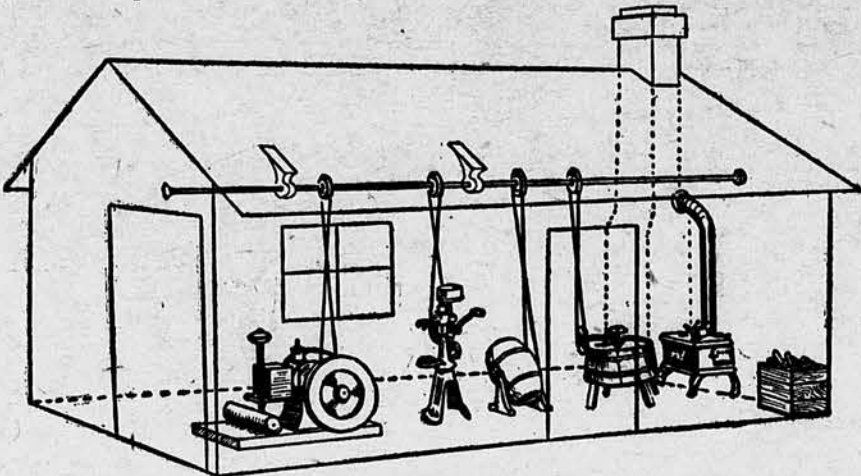
[Awarded Second Prize.]

Mr. Editor—The dimensions of our wash house are 10 by 20 feet and 6 feet to the eaves. We have a 2 1/2 horsepower engine which furnishes enough power for all the machines we have installed. We have the cream separator next to the engine as that is used twice a day and it makes it handy to have them together. Next to the separator we have a barrel churn, then the washing machine which is handy to the stove used for heating water. We have pulleys and belts for all machines so that all may be run at one time. We also have a grindstone which may be connected to any pulley. One line shaft serves for all machines.

The floor of the wash house is of cement laid so it will drain itself.

The engine is mounted on trucks. We can pull it out to the wood pile and saw wood, or to the granary to grind corn, or to the well and pump water. The pleasure and labor saving such an equipment as this means to farm life cannot be explained. I wanted to tell

would clog the knife. Where the heads were large and 8 or more inches apart, nothing could beat my harvester, considering its cost. In making my Kafir topper I bolted a frame on top of the box. The knife is bolted to the front crosspiece. At the outer edge is a "feeler" to bring in the leaning stalks. This is bolted to the same crosspiece.



All Can Be Run at One Time.

other Mail and Breeze readers about it as I have often read single items in the Mail and Breeze that would pay me for the paper. M. E. Siebert. R. 5, Marion, Kan.

Hanger For an Apple Basket

[Prize Suggestion.]

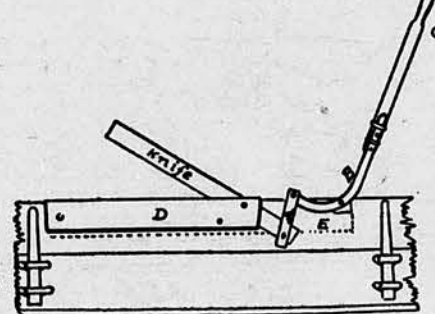
Mr. Editor—This device may seem insignificant at first sight to those who have never used it but I find it one of the best schemes to hang a bucket or basket in picking fruit. I have yet tried. It is much more secure than a hook and can be released with little trouble. It may also be slipped off the handle in an instant. John Collyer. Oakland, Kan.



Field Topper For Kafir

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—About the handiest thing on our small farm is a low one-horse wagon made from the running gear of an old buggy. I knocked the boxes out of the wooden wheels that had been worn out and put them in four drill press wheels which are 30 inches high. I made the box of 1 by 12 boards 7 feet long and laid a regular floor. The draw-



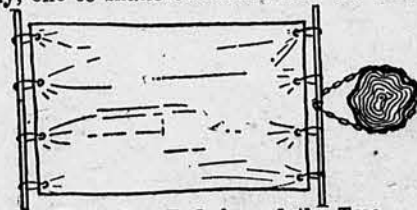
For Heading Kafir in the Shock.

The two pieces A are strap irons with the holes 10 inches apart. The two holes in the knife are 9 inches apart. Inside the wagon box is a piece of 2 by 6-inch plank E 4 1/2 feet long. Outside are two pieces D 1 by 6 inches and 26 inches long. I think this is a better Kafir topper than any I have seen described so far. B. F. Blankenbaker. R. 9, Ottawa, Kan.

Saving Help in Apple Picking

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—On account of scarcity of help last year I conjured up this contrivance to make fruit picking easier. It worked fine and I had little bruised fruit. Two persons can operate it handily, one to shake the fruit from the limbs



Chain One End Around the Tree.

and the other to hold up the canvas at the outer end. The person holding the canvas goes round and round the tree, keeping under the limb that is being shaken. As the fruit accumulates the canvas is turned edgewise and dumped. A wagon cover is good to use for this purpose. H. W. Prouty. R. 1, Hesston, Kan.

We could hardly afford to do without the Mail and Breeze.—A. R. Greer, Springfield, Colo.

FARM POWER

CONDUCTED FOR FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE BY E. B. CHALK.

Questions answered about gasoline engines, automobiles, and engine troubles. Give full information about trouble symptoms, kind, type, and make of engine. An answer by mail if self-addressed stamped envelope is enclosed.

Testing Horsepower With Brake.

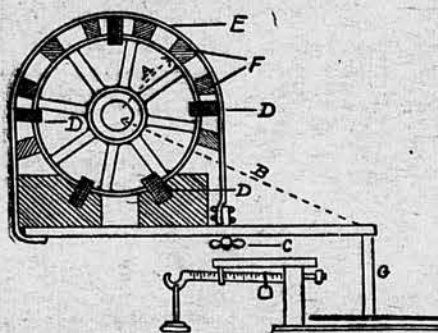
I have an engine 2-cylinder, 6-inch bore and 4 1/2-inch stroke which according to my figures will develop 24 horsepower at 1,000 revolutions per minute. Is this correct? I have my doubts about these high-speed motors and would like to have a formula for making a brake test, can you furnish it?—W. H. W., Chase county, Kansas.

Your engine will develop 21 3-5 horsepower. The formula I use is called the improved Robert's formula and is as follows:

$$D^2 \times S \times N \times R \quad \text{Equals H. P.}$$

D equals diameter of piston squared.
S equals stroke.
N equals number of cylinders.
R equals revolutions per minute.

The old Robert's formula had 18,000 as a divisor but this was found to give



Prony brake and parts: A, radius of pulley; B, length of lever; C, means of tightening belt; E, belt; F, friction blocks; G, strut; D, lugs holding belt on pulley.

a rather low estimate. It is now customary to use the 15,000 divisor. I am inclined to think you have made a mistake some where, as an engine with a 6-inch bore and only 4 1/2-inch stroke would be a queer combination and not very efficient. The Prony brake is used to test the actual horsepower delivered, the accompanying diagram shows the way it is made and the way it is used.

The strap E is a piece of belting and the friction blocks are pieces of wood fastened with nails. The cleats D extend over the side of the wheel to keep

CLOUDED BRAIN

Clears Up On Change to Proper Food.

The brain cannot work with clearness and accuracy, if the food taken is not fully digested, but is retained in the stomach to ferment and form poisonous gases, etc. A dull, clouded brain is likely to be the result.

A Mich. lady relates her experience in changing her food habits, and results are very interesting:

"A steady diet of rich, greasy foods such as sausage, buckwheat cakes and so on, finally broke down a stomach and nerves that, by inheritance, were sound and strong, and medicine did no apparent good in the way of relief.

"My brain was clouded and dull and I was suffering from a case of constipation that defied all remedies used.

"The 'Road to Wellville,' in some providential way, fell into my hands, and may Heaven's richest blessings fall on the man who was inspired to write it.

"I followed directions carefully, the physical culture and all, using Grape-Nuts with sugar and cream, leaving meat, pastry and hot biscuit entirely out of my bill of fare. The result—I am in perfect health once more.

"I never realize I have nerves, and my stomach and bowels are in fine condition. My brain is perfectly clear and I am enjoying that state of health which God intended his creatures should enjoy and which all might have, by giving proper attention to their food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pages.

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

the contrivance in place. The formula used with the test is as follows:

$$D \times 3.1416 \times R \times A \times W \quad \text{Equals H. P.}$$

D equals diameter of the face of the pulley to which the friction is applied, in feet or decimals of a foot.
R equals the revolutions per minute of the pulley.

B equals the length of the lever from the center of the shaft to the point where it rests on the scale.

A equals the radius of the pulley in feet or decimals of a foot.

W equals the net weight as registered by the scale.

The weight of the lever should be deducted after the brake is adjusted and this deducted from the weight registered by the scale. While the test is being made the pulley will need a lubricant or it will soon burn off the cleats. Water is one of the best lubricants and can be applied with a common squirt can.

Spark Doesn't Work Right.

I have a 2-cylinder Maxwell runabout which does not work right. When the spark lever is advanced the engine will stop instead of speeding up. What can I do to remedy this?—J. M., Wilson county, Kansas.

From the information at hand it would seem there was a short circuit somewhere in the wires leading to the timer. When the lever is in a retarded position the current is not broken, but when the lever is in an advanced position the bare wires come in contact with some metal part of the engine. Go over the wiring carefully and see if this is not the case. Also test the spark by advancing the lever, then cranking the engine. See if the vibrators work, rearranging the wires, and see that the timer makes good contact until the vibrator works.

Another thing which might cause the trouble is to have the spark out of time, that is, having the spark set too fast. To test this out retard the spark and set the engine on dead center. That is, have the piston at the head of the cylinder. By turning on the switch the vibrator should work. If it does not, set it so the spark will occur at dead center. If the spark is set too far in advance the engine will pound before it stops, when the spark is advanced, and the engine will show a tendency to "kick" when cranked.

To Figure an Engine's Horsepower.

Please give me the rule for figuring the horsepower of the steam engine and also the gas engine. What is the horsepower of this steamer? 9x10 at 250 R. P. M.—T. W. W., Kansas.

The formula for steam engines is:

$$P \times L \times A \times N \quad \text{Equals H. P.}$$

P equals pressure.
L equals length of stroke in feet.
A equals area of piston.
N equals number of revolutions to the minute.

As I have figured your engine it will develop 40 horsepower at 100 pounds steam pressure. But much depends on the way the valves are set.

In the gas engine we have two formulas. One called the Roberts is used to estimate gas farm engines. The other known as the A. L. A. M., is used by the American Licensed Automobile Manufacturers to estimate the horsepower of automobiles. The Roberts formula follows:

$$D^2 \times S \times R \times N \quad \text{Equals H. P.}$$

D equals diameter of piston squared.
S equals stroke.
R equals number of revolutions per minute.
N equals number of cylinders.

This formula is considered by many to give too low an estimate and they use the constant 15,000 instead of the 18,000, as given. I favor it and use it in all my work. The A. L. A. M. formula follows:

$$D^2 \times N \quad \text{Equals H. P.}$$

D equals diameter of the piston squared.
N equals the number of cylinders.

This formula is based on a piston speed of 1,000 feet a minute and for that reason does not take the stroke into consideration. Where the piston speed is 1,000 feet a minute the Roberts formula will give practically the same results. It should be remembered this is simply indicated horsepower and the engine may develop more or less power, depending on the design and condition of the engine. The only way to make a test of the true horsepower of an engine is to test it by the brake test.

The average cow does her best work when from 5 to 8 years old.

My Famous \$1.00 Offer

My special "ONE DOLLAR OFFER" has pleased so many farmers that I have decided to keep it up for another month and thus let everybody take advantage of it. Here it is:
You send me one dollar and I will ship you, ALL FREIGHT PAID BY MYSELF, this, my new 1914 Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner. Use the machine a month. If satisfied at end of 30 days, pay me my low cash price or give me your note, without interest, payable January 1, 1914. If not satisfied, return the machine at my freight expense and I'll return your dollar.
As a matter of fact, \$1.00 won't half pay me for the freight. I only want the dollar to hold an evidence of good faith.

Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner

After 41 years' experience, I know every grain and noxious weed grown in America. I know the section where each one grows. I know every grain and weed that grows on your farm. Experience has shown that a Grain Grader and Cleaner should have the special equipment for the particular farming section to which it goes. For example, I send an entirely different equipment of screens, riddles and gangs to Maine from what I send to California. There are scarcely two states in the United States to which I send the same equipment. Thus you get the exact outfit to handle the grains and weed seed on your farm. If you want more or different screens, I will send them free. Not a penny would I ask for extra screens and riddles.

The Chatham now handles over 70 seed mixtures—wheat, oats, corn, beans, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tame oats and smut from seed wheat; any mixture from flax; buckhorn from clover; sorts corn for drop planter. Removes foul weed seed and all shrunk or cracked or sticky grains. Takes out all dust, dirt and chaff. It is also a bulky chaffer. Handles 60 bushels grain per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth.

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1914 Model

Hay! You, too, can make big money Baling with the Sandwich

Every grower in your district will pay you handsomely to bale his hay! "Net profits per day \$18 to \$22," writes Swartz & Mensch, Dixon, Ill. "Cleaned up \$300 in 6 weeks," writes Wm. J. Bullick, Reading, Minn. Other hustlers making \$200 to \$300 net monthly profits. And these men are all using the solid steel, big tonnage Sandwich.

Start With Little Money!

We'll make special terms with any responsible person. And you can pay from your profits. Unless we knew the Sandwich will make you stacks of ready cash, we couldn't sell this way. Yes, success is assured you before you begin.

Gas Engine on Same Truck

Full power is driven from engine to press by a heavy steel roller chain. It does away with slipping belts—with their dangers and delays. The Gas Engine is the best quality—hopper cooled type—gear driven magneto—4, 6, 8 and 10-horse power—and develops more than rated.

Simple Time-Tried Self Feeder rises high up out of the way of operator and will stand hard crowding. Its big feed opening is unobstructed. The motion is slow,

steady, sure and strong. And the bales come out slick, clean and solid—rain or shine—from one to two a minute.

Biggest Tonnage—Biggest Profits

Each year experienced hay balers discard other makes and buy the Sandwich. Their actual working tests prove this press beats all ordinary machines from 2 to 8 tons daily. 25 tons are an every day job for the Sandwich—30 to 40 if you hustle.

Write for "Tons Tell"—Now FREE This book—free to those who are wide-awake—tells you the enormous profits waiting the touch of your hand. What hundreds like you are doing—you can do. So write today and it comes by return mail. And if you're interested in Horse Power Presses, ask about our big line of these.

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(Chain Drive) Supplies Its Own Power

GET THE BEST TWO MAN POWER PRESS MADE

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The "Camp" is the only Grain Dump manufactured with the HYDRAULIC PRINCIPLE—that means there's no friction—nothing to get out of order—operated with lightest draft. The "Camp" is free from gears and cog wheels. The one continuous drag chain for receiving hopper and Hydraulic Jack guarantees against elevator troubles. Only the finest cypress used. No. 55 sprocket chains. We are sole patentee on folding both elevator and derrick.

The compact arrangement of this dump insures absolute satisfaction. There are so many good features that you should not buy an elevator until you have investigated the "Camp." Write for our free catalog, then make a comparison and study our principle—you'll be convinced that this product is the one you want.

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Red Rawhide gives spring and wear to a buggy whip. It is the perfection of whip centers. Do not confuse it with ordinary domestic rawhide. Red Rawhide comes from the East Indian Water Buffalo, and is treated by a process which makes it practically moisture-proof. This process, which is our trade secret, is only one detail that makes

Red Rawhide Center Whips

give longest and most satisfactory service. In workmanship, style and appearance they are unsurpassable. Yet, notwithstanding their high quality, they are moderately priced.

Red Rawhide Center Whips are made in the largest whip factory in the United States by workmen who have a lifetime of experience as whip makers.

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If you want to know more about whips write us to-day for the famous "Westfield Test." It is conclusive proof that Red Rawhide Centers are the kind you should buy.

You can probably buy these whips at your local dealer's. If he does not have them, urge him to get one for you.

UNITED STATES WHIP CO.
Westfield,
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USE THIS PRESS in Your OWN FIELD 30 DAYS FREE

I want to loan you this 3-stroke, self-feed Auto-Fedan Hay Press 30 days. I want you to get it up in your own field and try it to your heart's content. I want to prove to you by actual test that the Auto-Fedan is all I claim for it—that it will save you one-third the labor and from 20 to 30% the expense of any hay-press on the market.

HERE'S WHY YOU NEED AN AUTO-FEDAN

It will bale from one-fifth to one-third more hay per hour than any other two-horse hay press made; when baling from the windrow two men can operate it and bale more hay than three men can with two-stroke presses; it is a self-feed and absolutely safe; it does not pound nor hammer the hay, but presses it into compact layers; it sets low, you pitch directly into the hopper; will bale any kind of hay from the finest to the coarsest; and with its long sweep and short crank arm is the most powerful press made, free from trouble and breakage. Write today for FREE illustrated booklet and rock bottom price list.

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What Farmers Are Thinking

You are cordially invited to air your opinions in this column, but the Mail and Breeze reserves the right to condense such statements as far as possible to give other contributors a chance to say something. Short, crisp expressions of opinion on matters of interest or consequence to farm folks are welcome. All contributors must take their turn.

Home the Place to Save Girls.

Mr. Editor—I believe the articles Arthur Capper writes in behalf of girls should be published in every farm paper in the world. Don't stop. I believe 99 out of every 100 girls would have been saved from ruin if the mother had known her business and had been a confidential adviser and companion. I think children should be permitted to make money at home and to spend it under the supervision of the parents. In this way the children would learn to buy and sell with their eyes open. Teach the parents how to explain sex. How can they do this when they believe it to be impure?

Limon, Colo. Mrs. Fred Davis.

Hodges a Speed Law Violator.

Mr. Editor—I have just received my tag from the secretary of state, Charles E. Sessions, together with the state automobile laws of 1912 and also an explanation and in the closing of the instructions I find the following:

I am enclosing a copy of new automobile law so that you may easily post yourself on the road rules. And also a prayer asking us to help enforce the law, aiding the officer to enforce the law.

Now Mr. Editor let us turn to the automobile law of 1913 and see what it says. I wish to call your attention to Section 7.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle on any highway outside of a city or village at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard for the traffic and use of the road and the conditions of the road, nor at a rate of speed such as to endanger the life or limb of any person; provided, that a rate of speed in excess of 25 miles an hour shall be presumptive evidence of driving at a rate of speed which is not careful and prudent.

Then farther down we read regarding railroad crossings, short corners in roads, steep descents or meeting vehicles, animals or persons, that motorists shall slow down to 8 miles an hour.

Now, Mr. Editor in the Farmers Mail and Breeze dated June 14, on page 14, I read that "Governor Hodges and his party broke all records from Hutchinson to Kansas City on May 26 in a Model 31 Buick. The distance covered was 303 miles and the average speed was 37 1/2 miles an hour."

Now what about the law? A speed

of more than 25 miles, the law says, is evidence of not being careful and prudent. In fact, of breaking the speed law. Was that 303 miles of road without any sharp descents or railroad crossings? Did he not meet any buggies or wagons, and if so had to run at 8 miles an hour?

The secretary of state asks us to help enforce the law. The governor violates the law so a certain auto company can sell a few more cars.

S. Anderson. Denton, Kan.

Should Fear and Love Parents.

Mr. Editor—I see Mr. Capper speaks unqualifiedly against the man whose children fear him and some one has endorsed the expression. Some children are not to be controlled altogether by love and if this evil nature is not taught to fear the "powers that be" the Lord save us! Children should honor their father and mother both in love and in fear. Parents should require the honor due them of their children, and if they fail they have wronged their own children, also their nation and their neighbors. Some condemn all corporal punishment but say punish the mind. I only have 10 children now living. Each and every one seems to have a body, mind and conscience, so grown together that when the "rod" is applied to one part all three parts suffer, and to "spare the rod we spoil the child." Yes, in body, mind and conscience. I am glad of the relation between father and son for they are bound together in love and in fear.

R 3, Haviland, Kan.

Southeast Kansas Needs Experts.

Mr. Editor—I wish you would put the following question before the people of Kansas through the columns of the Mail and Breeze:

"Resolved that southeastern Kansas should have a branch experiment station."

I am much in favor of this. There is no reason why this part of the state should not raise grain crops as successfully as the others if right methods were used. I do not believe the farmers themselves will work out the proper methods without the help of an expert.

Another good law which progressive Kansas might adopt is the one lately proposed in Oklahoma for the state to lend money to farmers, on small interest and for a long time, to build silos. It is said a farmer can make enough extra by the use of the silo to repay the money in a short time and so keep a perpetual fund for this purpose.

E. R. McGowan.

Yates Center, Kan.

Mr. Editor—I want to say there is one friend you will never lose as long as you publish the Mail and Breeze.—John Oelricks, R. 5, McCune, Kan.

Build Up the Little Towns

WITH the insight Kansas farmers are getting into the benefits of co-operation, comes the conviction, more and more strongly felt, that everything which tends to build up and improve the local country town or trading point should be encouraged. On page 6, in last week's Mail and Breeze, a Jefferson county reader tells what is being accomplished in this way by the co-operation of the town and country members of a farmers' institute, and they are just making a beginning. The feeling is growing that the interests of the country and the welfare of the little country town are identical and this feeling is based on sound sense.

Only recently the Mail and Breeze related the appointment of a "city adviser" for Burlington by a Coffey county Grange, and his immediate election by the Burlington commercial club as an honorary member of that body. It began as a joke, but there is the germ of a splendid idea in it, and Kansas should foster it. Every town in Kansas should have a half dozen of these "city advisers" from the country, that the needs and interests of its rural constituents be better understood and provided for in future. This is merely a recognition of the now generally appreciated fact, that these interests are identical, that neither town nor country can make any real progress if the best interests of either are long neglected or ignored.

The trend of modern life is steadily toward bringing town and country together for the benefit of both. You can see it everywhere. In no Kansas town does anyone command more genuine respect than the man known to be a good farmer. This is a fine omen of the future.

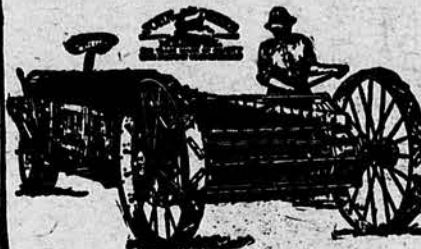
What do readers of the Mail and Breeze think about it? What suggestion can you offer for building up these communities or improving community feeling? Do you believe in it?

For the best letter on this subject by a reader of the Mail and Breeze I shall be glad to reciprocate with a year's subscription to the Topeka Daily Capital. Also with a year of the Mail and Breeze for each of the next three good letters. Let's have your opinion, anyway.

Arthur Capper

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The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle



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A Feeder's Silo Suggestions

Use Plenty of Reinforcing With Cement

BY ROBERT BARTLETT, Johnson County, Kansas.

MORE than one-half of the silos to be filled in this county this fall will be new ones. This proves that Johnson county farmers are just as widely awake and progressive as any others, and gives an aspect of prosperity and stability to the agricultural interests of the county as nothing else would. Communities where one or more silos are in use on nearly every farm are invariably in a prosperous and satisfied condition.



Robert Bartlett.

There are yet a few farmers who have a strange notion that a silo is a bad investment, but the doubtful ones mostly have changed their minds.

Personally I like the plastered cement silo better than any other type, but there are so many serviceable ones that it is largely a matter of choice with the individual. One can make no mistake, however, in building a good cement silo.

Use Plenty of Reinforcing.

As a rule I would use twice as much re-enforcement as the contractor recommends and be sure that not more than 3 parts sand are used with 1 part cement. Stronger than this is better. This will apply to any kind of cement silo if you would have a structure that will endure and give satisfaction for many years. Weak, porous cement lets



The size of a silo should depend on how much silage you can feed from day to day. This is one of the largest cement silos in Kansas. Mr. Bartlett recommends using twice as much reinforcement as is customarily advised by contractors.

air through and spoils the silage, thus giving rise to the idea that silage will not keep well in cement.

Silage is chiefly a cattle feed and it would not be policy for any farmer to erect a silo unless he intends to maintain 12 or more head of cattle, but every farm of 160 acres will afford enough unsalable rough feed to winter 15 or more cattle at little expense and if these cattle are given silage along with this rough feed they will gain in weight as rapidly as though on the best grass pasture.

How Big a Silo to Build.

The diameter of the silo should depend upon the amount of stock to be fed. Ours is 16 feet and less than 20 head of cattle on full feed will not use it fast enough to prevent some moulding on top. If less than 20 head of cattle on full feed or their equivalent are to be kept the silo should not be larger than 12 or 14 feet in diameter, but may be as high as desired, 30 to 35 feet being usual.

Dairy cows will consume 30 to 50 pounds of good silage a day, depending on the capacity of the cow and the

amount of moisture contained in the silage. Very green corn makes heavier silage than drier corn. Usually a bushel of silage twice a day is all a cow will clean up, and we have found that this, together with all the good clover or alfalfa hay she will eat produces milk more cheaply than any other winter feed. It will not, however, quite equal choice pasture and hay. I am speaking of well preserved silage made from good well-eared corn.

It is a mistake, unless your farm is very small, to sacrifice a good yield of grain in order to secure a larger yield of fodder. The feeding value of grain in silage is as great as though it were in the granary, and in order to get the required tonnage simply cut a few more acres. Average corn will make about 1 ton of silage to every 5 bushels of corn, thus 30 bushels of corn would make 6 tons an acre, 50 bushels of corn 10 tons, etc.

Moldy silage is caused by the silage being too long in contact with the air, and is reported to have been fatal to horses if fed in any considerable quantity, though cattle will consume it without any ill effect and in fact do not seem to notice a small amount of mold in their feed. Mold is easily prevented, however. Be sure the walls and doors of your silo are practically air-tight. Have sufficient stock to consume at least 2 inches off the surface of your silage each day. Fill your silo before your corn gets too dry as dry silage allows air to penetrate far in. The proper time to fill it is as soon as the grain is firm and dented. In normal years this will be when one-fourth of the foliage or blades of the corn are dry and the stalks get green and juicy. Distribute silage evenly over the silo when filling and tramp well around walls.

Taking Out Silage For Feeding.

After filling cover silage with 1 foot of wet straw and tramp well every few days (every day at first) for two weeks. When taking out silage for feeding never allow the surface to become saucer-shaped or dug into holes but always keep smooth and level. We use a manure fork for this, beginning at the door and taking off a layer about 6 inches thick. When that layer is entirely off we begin another always in the same place and in this way the surface is entirely removed every two or three days. This is better and easier than scraping all over the surface every feeding, as in freezing weather less frozen silage is used.

My opinion is that a silo will not make you rich as some agents would have you believe, but will, if properly managed, prove a good safe investment.

Co-operation a Town Builder

Mr. Editor—We want to give you a report of Freda Equity Union. We are very much alive. This Union will build up our new town as it will unite the trade of 100 good farmers and keep them united at Freda. We are doing a strictly co-operative business on the Equity Union plan. We have run our elevator about 7 months and marketed our crop to the advantage of our members and the credit of our union. We are sure that this is the only correct system of marketing. We will pay for our new elevator out of the profits we would give a grain company, and then keep every dollar of profit at home to conquer and subdue and build up this new country.

The Equity Union fever is catching and is spreading in this part of North Dakota from Aberdeen to Montana and from McLaughlin to New England on the Milwaukee railroad. Our national president, C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill., spends three months up here every year, and builds up every Union stronger and starts new ones. He addressed a large meeting at our rally here July 8 and put new hope and courage into every farmer present.

H. H. Hanson, Manager.

Freda, N. D.

We find the Mail and Breeze a good farm paper.—Carl H. Baker, R. 2, Thayer, Kan.

The Only Drill That Sows Grain in Any Kind of Soil—at a Proper, Even Depth

Disc Shoe



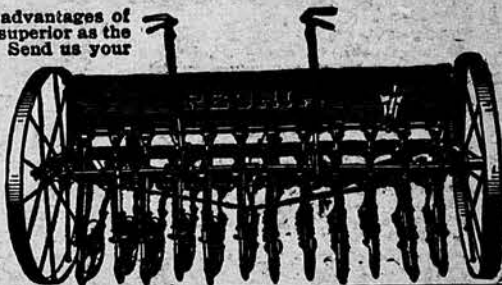
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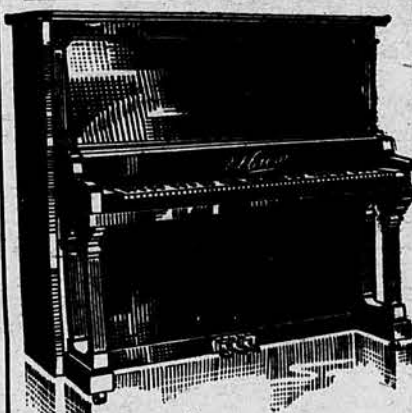
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\$1 WORTH SAVES \$20.00 in milk and flesh on each cow in a single season. Heals sores, stops itching and prevents infection. Nothing better for galls. Kills lice and mites in poultry houses.

SEND \$1. If your dealer can't supply you. We'll send you enough Shoo-Fly to protect 20 cows, also our 3-tube gravity sprayer without extra charge. Money back if not satisfactory. Name Express Office. Booklet FREE. Special terms to agents. **Shoo-Fly Mfg. Co., Dept. N 1310 N. 10th St., Phila.** Editor knows from experience that Shoo-Fly is O. K.

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JAYHAWKER FARM DOIN'S

BY H. C. HATCH, GRIDLEY, KANSAS.

We like to get the experiences, views and opinions of "our folks" on any farm or livestock subject particularly if reasonable and likely to help some of us who may need the information. Your letters are always welcome. Subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze or other good publications for best letters received. Address Editor Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

A vagrant shower, the only rain that has fallen on us during the week ending July 12, gave us a most thorough wetting in about one minute. It was the first soaking we have had this year.

We saw the rain coming but thought it was just a bluff. Besides, we would have finished laying the corn by in about 30 minutes and hated to go to the house. We thought we had finally learned enough to go in out of the rain but it seems we have not.

When we were younger we literally did not know enough to go in when rain threatened and would stay out in the field until soaked, almost every time. Now we try to be under cover when the storm breaks; it is not so much the wetting we are afraid of but the lightning. We never used to care for that either, but after being knocked down by a bolt we have become more "scary" when lightning begins to play.

We were working in the field the other day when the thermometer registered 100 but we did not think it very hot. It was dry and there was a good breeze. However, we noticed the horses could not exert themselves very long without breathing heavily so concluded it was hotter than it seemed. It is on such days that horses are likely to be injured by the heat.

We would rather not go to the field at all on very hot days than to run the chance of injuring a horse. We do not like to see them suffer and besides it does not pay to do up a \$150 horse for a day's work. There seems to be a big difference in horses in ability to stand heat without danger; we have an old mare which always seems as cool as a cucumber no matter how hot it is.

An auto traveler who stopped at our place the other evening said he had just come through from the Missouri state line and in all that distance did not see a poor field of corn. All that is needed now is timely rains and we will have, as the old saying has it, "corn to sell and to keep." It would seem good to fill everything up with corn again. Since this was written the dry hot weather has made a great change in the corn prospect.

But in making corn the main burden of our summer song, do we give prairie grass enough credit? We work hard all summer to raise corn and then work hard all winter to feed it to cattle. If these corn fed cattle make a gain of 75 pounds a month we think they are doing well. On prairie grass cattle will make two-thirds as much gain, do their own harvesting and feed themselves. The corn fed gain is worth more a pound, of course, but not so much more as one might think. The grass fed cattle make far the most net profit. We should feel under as much obligation to prairie grass as to corn.

Another thing this auto traveler who stopped with us mentioned was how fine the cowpeas looked over about the Missouri line. He said that many fields appeared almost a solid growth which was nearly knee high. Some were just coming up but all gave promise of a big crop. This crop is not disconcerted by a dry spell or a few days of 100-degree temperature. It should be grown more in southeast Kansas than it is. It would be the part of wisdom to cut out oats, which harbor chinch bugs, and put the acreage into cowpeas.

In our rides over this part of the country we cannot help notice how much larger stalk growth has been made in the fields of Kafir which have been top-planted compared with the listed crop. This is to be expected; listed corn seldom makes the stalk growth that top-planted corn does and the same holds good with Kafir. But in the matter of grain production—why, that is a differ-

ent story. For two years we have listed our Kafir and have cut less fodder to the acre and made more grain than we did in the top-planting days. In seasons like the last four we prefer listing, preferably on fall plowing.

Hot weather such as we have been having ever since the middle of June is hard on auto tires that are in any way weak. If the casing is filled to normal air pressure a 5-mile trip in the hot dust raises the pressure to 10 or 15 pounds more than it should be and the first thing one knows—bang!—and then there is a job of tire changing. The only safe procedure while the hot weather lasts is to stop short 10 pounds of the proper pressure for cool weather. If you do that it will be but a short time until a gauge will show a pressure of 80 pounds where only 70 showed when the tire was pumped up.

Every few days some chap, who would melt within 15 minutes if subjected to one of our harvest field temperatures of 100 degrees, tells the world that the farmers are not doing their duty; are not furnishing the people with enough cheap food. Well, wheat is quoted today at our local mill at 75 cents a bushel. Just 40 years ago today wheat sold in Kansas City for \$1.15 a bushel. Bread has well been called the staff of life and this staff is now being furnished by the farmers almost 35 per cent cheaper than it was 40 years ago. Then wheat grew on land worth \$10 to \$15 per acre; now the land on which it grows costs from \$40 to \$100. We think farmers have done more here than they should be asked to do. Wheat at 75 cents a bushel is the cheapest thing produced today.

This week we saw an auto a friend had bought lately. It had not been run to exceed 1,000 miles yet two of the tires were a complete wreck. In fact, one of them blew out the next day and was in such shape that all that could be done with it was to sell it to the junk man. We have known a number of such happenings of late and have about come to the conclusion that the tires that come with the new auto are not to be depended upon. The thing to do, so persons who have had experience tell us, is to buy the car without tires, taking off the price of a complete set of tires from the car. Then take this money and go to a dealer selling good tires and get a guaranteed set. In this way you will be sure to get your tire mileage.

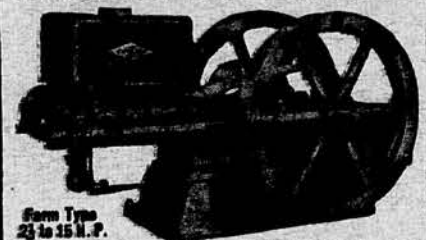
Dry weather during June has cut down the prairie hay crop by at least 30 per cent. This loss in tonnage has almost been made up in increased price, for prairie hay is now about \$2 a ton higher than it was at the low time, about June 1. This means that the hay men will have to handle less hay but will get as much money for it. Last year they handled a big crop and about all they got out of it was the fun of handling it. It is what often happens in the business of farming; a big crop pays the grower but little profit while a medium crop pays well. We hope to see the hay men get good prices this year for they earn what money they get. Haying in Kansas in July and August is hot work and such work should be well rewarded.

For Interest Free Bonds

At a recent meeting the Farmer's Union of Lost Springs, Marion county, voted unanimously to have the government coin legal tender. Also to let states, counties, cities and school districts have it on their bonds for public improvements without interest, "Just" says the resolutions, "as it lets bankers have it on such bonds without interest."

The Mail and Breeze is a good paper, and will stay in our home.—Sam Hagadorn, Eskridge, Kan.

"INGECO" KEROSENE ENGINE



Form Type 25 to 15 H.P.

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"INGECO" Engines run successfully and economically on kerosene, distillates and other light oils—they are quickly started, safe and have no exposed flame. Write for catalog—we make just the engine for your use. State what size you are considering.

INTERNATIONAL GAS ENGINE CO., 1622 Madison St., Chicago, Ill. (Subsidiary of Ingersoll)

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Leidigh's Answers TO FARM QUESTIONS

Conducted for Farmers Mail and Breeze by
A. H. Leidigh, Department of Farm
Crops, Kansas Agricultural College.

Broomcorn Sometimes Poisons Stock

I have a patch of volunteer Dwarf broom-corn in my pasture and would like to know whether it would poison stock like cane when dry weather comes and it burns.—F. P. St. Vrain, N. M.

Broomcorn, like other sorghums, may sometimes poison stock when pastured. If you have much of this kind of feed, it will probably pay you to cut and cure it before feeding. To make best quality of feed from broomcorn it should be cut about the time the first heads begin to appear.

A. H. Leidigh.

Sow Sweet Clover in August.

Where can I get Sweet clover seed? When is the best time to sow it, and will it do to plant it in the fall?—A. C., Clay county, Kansas.

You may doubtless secure Sweet clover seed from any of the seed houses which advertise in the Mail and Breeze. I should suppose that part of this year's crop of seed would be on sale by about August 1.

In planting Sweet clover you may obtain best results by handling the land in the same manner you would in preparing to seed alfalfa. You may seed either in the early spring or about the middle of August. You will need from 20 to 30 pounds of good high germination seed an acre, but if you can obtain unhulled seed from farmers living near you, you would doubtless find it quite satisfactory. From 5 to 10 pounds more of this kind of seed would be required.

A. H. Leidigh.

Need Not Cover Bloom of Peanuts.

Is it best to put dirt on Spanish peanuts after they bloom? When should I quit cultivating them? What is the yield an acre where there is a good stand?—T. B. S., Muskogee, Okla.

It is not advisable or necessary to cover with dirt the flower or small fruit of the peanut. If the ground is reasonably mellow and loose around the base of the plant, the fruit bearing shoot will enter the ground all right. Cultivation close to the plant should not be given after the plants begin to bloom. If your rows are reasonably wide, you may continue to cultivate in the middle of the row after this time.

The yield of Spanish peanut will vary greatly with the land, the stand, and the season. Where a good stand is obtained, and other things are favorable, we may expect a yield of at least 75 to 100 bushels an acre.

A. H. Leidigh.

Ridge Corn Only a Little.

I am about to lay my corn by. Should the soil be rounded up around the corn at the end of cultivation time, or end of last cultivation or the surface of the ground be left level? The best corn put in a silo last year had the dirt heaved up around it. What is your opinion? I am one of your corn contestants.—M. E., Shawnee county, Kansas.

We cultivate corn in order to save moisture and to let air into the soil. Also to prepare plant food for the growing plant. Cultivation also keeps the soil in condition to absorb rainfall and kills weeds. A moderate amount of banking around the corn plant will help cover up weeds and brace the stalks. Some banking necessarily removes dirt from the middle of the row. To get this dirt you must go deeper than you previously have cultivated and you probably will cut a good many roots and leave exposed a place in the middle of the row. This may be injurious. My advice would be to ridge up the corn only a little and be sure not to tear up and expose a lot of roots in the middle of the row.

A. H. Leidigh.

August for Fall-Seeding Alfalfa.

I have a bottom field that was in oats. I want to sow to alfalfa this fall. How much seed should I sow to the acre if drilled and how much if broadcasted? Which way would be advisable to sow it? What time? What kind of a drill if a drill is used?—H. E., Johnson county, Kansas.

There are two distinct alfalfa regions in eastern Kansas. One is largely north of the Kansas river. The other includes nearly all of the southeastern part of the state.

The seedbed requires a well-drained, fertile soil in a high state of cultivation. The field must be free from weeds and must have been deeply and thoroughly cultivated within the last few months. However deep, thorough plowing just be-

fore planting is not necessary, and usually is injurious because the seedbed must be well settled.

For seeding either in the fall or spring, harrowing or some form of shallow cultivation should be given the land as often as needed in order to kill weeds, prevent crusting of the soil and to conserve moisture. From 15 to 20 pounds of good Kansas grown seed is required an acre; about 5 pounds of seed an acre may be saved by drilling instead of broadcasting. The seed should not be covered more than 1 inch deep. On account of weeds and poor seed the purity and germination of alfalfa seed should be tested by the department of botany in the Kansas Agricultural college before planting. This service is free.

Ordinarily, manure should not be applied to land just previous to seeding alfalfa in the spring, because it will undoubtedly contain many weed seeds. After plowing the land may be manured where fall seeding will be done, or the manure may be used as a top dressing in the winter on young or old alfalfa fields. Manure applied to wheat or corn the year before planting alfalfa gives excellent results and is an aid in getting the young alfalfa established.

Fall sown alfalfa should be seeded the latter part of August. Spring seeding may be done at almost any time between late March and early June. Spring sown alfalfa is frequently injured by weeds, and many advise that such fields be clipped frequently. If there is a great deal of crabgrass in the field, clipping sometimes seems to cause the grass to spread. If the weeds are mown just before they produce seed it will be possible to kill many of them. Clipping is often overdone and a great many fields of alfalfa have been killed out in this way. It is as detrimental to alfalfa as it is to the weeds. Alfalfa should not be clipped back until after it blossoms. If it is necessary to clip before this time, the mower should be set high enough to leave a few leaves on the stub of the alfalfa plant. If the alfalfa plants are not entirely smothered by weeds, they will hold their own against them. We do not advise the use of a nurse crop with alfalfa.

In southeastern Kansas we advocate August seeding almost exclusively. More attention should be given to soil fertility and drainage than in northern Kansas. Many failures occur in this part of the state because the soils are lacking in lime and in inoculation. If Red clover will not grow on a soil, it will be useless to plant alfalfa until you have either limed or drained the soil, or perhaps done both. Soil inoculation for alfalfa is rarely needed in Kansas, except in this district and it should not be attempted where the other conditions have not been given attention. Either soil from successful fields or commercial cultures may be the means used to produce inoculation.

We have exhausted our supply of bulletins on alfalfa. You may obtain good, comprehensive bulletins on the subject by requesting them from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A. H. Leidigh.

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Conducted for Farmers Mail and Breeze
BY DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER,
Professor of Veterinary Science
Kansas Agricultural College.

Our readers are invited to consult Dr. Schoenleber in an advisory way in case of trouble with livestock. Be sure to state the history of the case, location of the disease and the conditions under which animal has been kept. If a horse state weight. Also write across the top of your letter to be answered in Farmers Mail and Breeze and always sign name in full. Unsigned inquiries will not be answered. Answers will be published in turn.

Preventing Birth of Colt.

I bred a young, 3-year-old mare to a horse this spring and afterwards learned that the horse was the mare's sire. Could I do anything to keep her from bringing a colt without injuring her? She was bred about the middle of May.—R. L. M., Jewell county, Kansas.

In order to prevent your mare from having a colt, flush out the uterus with about 1 half cupful of vinegar mixed with a gallon of lukewarm water. It would probably be better to get a veterinarian to do this, otherwise it might not be successful.

Hard Milker.

I have a fine Jersey cow with her first calf but she milks unusually hard. Isn't there something to be done by way of enlarging the openings in the teats?—P. A., Chaves county, New Mexico.

Very frequently a crucial incision with a very small knife in the end of the teat and afterwards keeping it open with a milk tube, will produce results. Sometimes if this is not properly done it will cause the opening to become smaller than ever. As a general rule, the safest thing to do is to leave these things alone.

Unthrifty Colt.

I have a mare colt 2 years old this month. She is poor and her food seems to do her no good. She has a good appetite and gets plenty of feed. I have been giving her a mixture of 2 pounds of oilmeal, 1 ounce of copperas, and 2 ounces each of saltpetre, cream of tartar, and sulphur. This seems to help her but she does not gain in flesh.—O. R., Ness county, Kansas.

The unthrifty condition of your colt may be due to chronic indigestion. I believe that you will find it of value to continue the medicine that you have given her, dropping out the copperas and substituting 2 ounces of powdered nux vomica and 4 ounces of powdered ginger for it.

Caked Udder.

About a week after freshening one of my cows developed some kind of lump in the right half of her udder. It is quite solid and the milk in that half stops flowing quite a while before it stops in the other half. Have been massaging it with turpentine and lard which improved it to some extent but it is no better now.—J. F. K., Butte county, South Dakota.

For the caked udder affecting your cow, try about 1 dram of biniodide of mercury mixed with 1 ounce of unsalted lard. Rub this on the affected quarter, leaving it on for about 3 or 4 hours, then it should be washed off with soap and water. It may be of benefit to repeat this at three or four day intervals.

Treatment For Scratches.

One of my mares has the scratches. I have tried a number of treatments but without results. What is your advice?—J. S. S., Johnson county, Kansas.

If your mare is affected with scratches, you should cut off the hair very closely in the affected part, then wash out the diseased area thoroughly with soap and water. After this apply the following mixture:

Sugar of lead, powdered.....2 ounces
Alum, powdered.....4 ounces
Spirits of camphor.....6 ounces

Add enough water to make 1 quart. Soak some cotton in this and bandage it around the affected parts.

Udder Inflammation.

About two months ago some small boils formed on the teats of a 3-year-old heifer. They broke and later some hard lumps formed inside the teats. About once a week she gives bloody milk out of one of these teats. What is this trouble?—G. G. W., Marshall county, Kansas.

Your cow probably has infectious inflammation of the udder. Those small blisters you noticed on the teats first, were probably cowpox, but the hard lumps that you can feel in the teats now constitute an independent disease known as infectious inflammation of the udder. You should separate this

cow from the others and she should be the last one in the herd to be milked as there is danger of spreading the disease to other cows. The treatment consists in the injection into the affected quarters of 1/2 per cent solution of fluoride of sodium once or twice daily. You should inject about a quart into each affected quarter of the udder milking it out after about 5 minutes. These injections should be made under strictly aseptic conditions as otherwise there is danger of very serious infection of the udder.

Chronic Indigestion.

I have a mare 8 years old and weighing 900 pounds that has lost her appetite and has been running down for six months. She eats very little hay and grain and any change of feed gives her colic. Immediately after drinking she also has colic for 10 or 15 minutes.—G. H. P., Ford county, Kansas.

Your mare is undoubtedly suffering from chronic indigestion. Any food or water taken into the stomach produces symptoms of colic. I would suggest that

tendency for the rupture to increase in size under these conditions. The treatment for these ruptures is entirely surgical and it is generally successful though there are cases that fail. I would suggest that you have your veterinarian make another attempt to cure the condition by surgical interference.

Stringy Milk.

One of my cows gives stringy milk and at times it is so bad I can hardly milk her. Is there anything to do for it?—A. G., Marshall county, Kansas.

Usually the cause of stringy milk is the result of infection in the udder. The treatment consists in thoroughly washing off the outside of the udder and the teats with a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid. Then inject into the udder once daily a 2 per cent solution of boric acid which has previously been boiled and cooled to the proper temperature. Absolute cleanliness must prevail during the injection as otherwise the condition may be aggravated. The fluid should remain in the udder for about 5

Next Week the School Question

Always the big question among fathers and mothers in the country, is schooling for the boys and girls. So much depends on the teacher of the country school, the school atmosphere, thoroughness of methods. Too many country schools are taught by teachers just out of school themselves. In no place are men and women of some experience in life as well as special fitness for the work, more urgently needed as teachers than in the school room.

We want and must have first-class graded schools in the country. We want and must have the best teachers. We don't want to send the boys and girls to town to school if it can be helped. The school question now pressing hardest, is how we are going to get schools of this kind, and the best of teaching "out in the country."

Next week the Annual School Number of the Mail and Breeze will attempt to answer this question. There will be write-ups and pictures of some of the best managed country schools in Kansas.

Articles have been written for this number by W. D. Ross, state superintendent of schools, E. L. Holton, director of rural education at Kansas Agricultural college, W. D. McKeever, author of the celebrated home-training bulletins, and others specially competent. As a school number it ought to set folks thinking and acting. It is only by agitating these questions and thinking about them that we can make any headway.

you give the animal about 1/2 pint of raw linseed oil daily for a short time. The food should be of a soft character such as bran mash, ground corn, etc. Rough or coarse fodder is to be avoided.

Milk From Fifth Teat.

Can anything be done to stop the flow of milk from the fifth teat?—N. J. B., Woodson county, Kansas.

It is rather difficult to stop the flow of milk from the fifth teat if the flow is very heavy. In mild cases applying equal parts of spirits of camphor and fluid extract of belladonna in the region of the affected teat and not milking this teat may stop the trouble. It is especially advisable to start this treatment immediately after the cow freshens.

Navel Rupture.

I have a nice mare 2 years old that weighs 1,340 pounds. She has a navel rupture and two veterinarians have been unable to do her any good. Would it be advisable to breed her?—C. W. F., Phillips county, Kansas.

It is not advisable to breed animals that have navel rupture as there is a

minutes and the injection should be repeated daily. Disinfecting the dairy and all utensils also is good.

Failure to Breed.

I have a 5-year-old mare that will not breed. I have heard of a drug called "Spanish fly" that is said to make mares come in heat. Is this correct, or is there something else to be done?—R. U., Ford county, Kansas.

You are correct in your belief that the drug known as Spanish fly is frequently used to cause a mare to breed. From personal experience, however, I can say there is a good deal of danger in administering this drug and at the same time it is seldom efficient. It will be better for you to have a graduate veterinarian make an examination of the mare's ovaries to determine just exactly what the nature of the trouble is.

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This department aims to be a free-for-all experience exchange for our folks who keep milk cows. We are glad to hear from you often. A Mail and Breeze subscription and other prizes awarded each week for helpful or interesting letters or bits of dairy news.

The biggest cow is not always the best milker.

Churning should be done on time. Better put off something else.

Only a few weeks of grace left if you are going to build or dig a silo.

When a cow gives bloody milk a dose or two of Glauber's salts often stops the trouble.

A quarter buys a dairy thermometer and no dairyman can make a better investment of two bits.

With pastures burned up the man with silage left over from last winter is now finding good use for it.

Water and shade, and plenty of both, are two important needs of the cows these hot, sizzling days.

One important factor in making good summer butter is to work out every drop of buttermilk possible.

Cows that drop calves at this season need special care in protect them from heat and flies, the calves as well as cows.

A good feed to bring out dairy calves when grazing is short is a mixture of corn meal, whole oats and middlings, equal parts.

I manage to have a field of green corn ready about the time pasture gets dry and begin feeding an armful each day. I always feed it in the morning after milking.—E. E. S., LaCygne, Kan.

An Underground Refrigerator.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—We find a good way to keep milk, butter and other eatables fresh and cool for the table is to put them in an "iceless" refrigerator, as we call it. This is merely an excavation 10 or 12 feet deep, made after cutting a circular hole through the floor. It is lined with 18 or 20-inch flanged pottery sewer pipe. The top one is brought up through the hole in the floor almost level with the top of floor. Have your tinner make a heavy cage 3 or 4 feet long with compartments in it, and a sliding door at the side. A light steel door with a hole in the center is fitted over the opening. By means of a windlass fastened to the wall the cage can be drawn up or lowered. The cage is suspended on a small chain and this passes through the hole in the cover, thus raising it with the cage.

Pratt, Kan.

R. E. Crandall.

Cowpeas Increased Milk Flow.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—The finest cow pasture for a dry spell I have ever had was cowpeas. Last year I drilled in 5 acres of Whippoorwill the last of June. By the latter part of August the pasture was burnt up and the cows had failed in their milk. For a few days I cut an armful of pea vines for each cow night and morning. Then I tried turning them on the peas at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. After that they took care of the peas themselves.

In less than a week those cows were giving milk as though they had freshened again and it was of the finest flavor. They gave more than double the amount they had given before. These 5 acres kept five cows and two horses until frost killed the peas. I have 20 acres out this year. I planted them with a disk drill set for 1½ bushels of wheat, and closed every other hole.

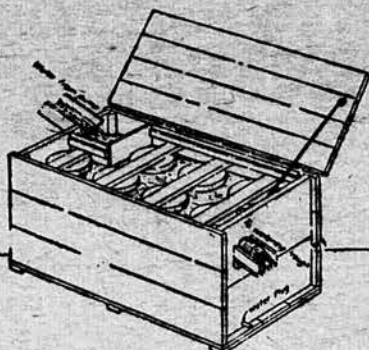
I think it pays to feed cows some ground feed the year around. I have been feeding each of my cows 2 quarts of bran and shorts mixed, twice a day. It makes more cream and helps to keep the cows in better order especially when pasture gets short.

We milk our cows at 6 o'clock night

and morning. They are not bothered with flies as we use a commercial fly repellent on them. We spray them twice a day but it only requires a few minutes to do it. A. E. W.
R. 1, Independence.

Dairy Helps in Summer

Investigation by government dairy-men proves that bad flavors and poor keeping quality in country made butter are due almost entirely to changes in milk and cream before churning. Nothing counts for so much in producing



A Good Type of Milk Tank.

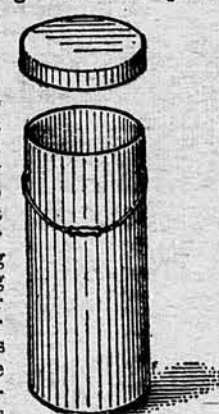
good dairy products as cleanliness. All the dirt in milk cannot be strained out and even if it could be, some of the organisms that cause bad flavors and souring would remain to start trouble. Keeping the dirt out is better than straining it out.

Clean flanks and udders and the use of hooded pails go a long way toward having the milk clean to begin with.



Hooded Pail.

The sooner fresh milk is cooled the better. The cooling of growth and spread



"Shotgun Can."

Special cans, 8 inches in diameter and 20 inches deep, are used in this tank. They are known as the Cooley or "shotgun" milk and cream cans. The covers fit down over the outside. By means of a cleat along each side of the tank, and removable crosspieces to fit underneath the cleats, the cans are held down in the water. This keeps partly filled cans from upsetting.

Preventing Scours Is the Best Way.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—I have seen a number of cures for calf scours given on the dairy page, but no one has mentioned the one I have found the most satisfactory. The main thing is to have clean surroundings and clean utensils from which the calves get their feed. Keep feeding pails well scalded out, and hung up in the air and sun when not in use. Then if the calves get the scours break an egg into their milk and reduce their feed. Also give them a little pan of flour from which to eat. This will cure the worst cases. I have never known it to fail. But the main thing is cleanliness and prevention. Mrs. Art Nixon.
Ogden, Kan.

The Mail and Breeze is the best farm paper I have ever taken.—Ed. Drain, R. 1, Binger, Okla.

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1st If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming—

Because your waste is greatest and quality of product poorest in mid-summer, when the milk supply is greatest.

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Because the skim-milk is poorest without a separator in hot weather and often more harmful than helpful to calves and young stock.

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Because the De Laval separator of today is just as superior to other separators as the best of other separators to gravity setting, and every feature of De Laval superiority count for most during the hot mid-summer months.



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Why Silage Pays

1913 Blizard

What Users Say

CROPS and FARM WORK

(Crop Reporting Service of Farmers Mail and Breeze.)

The all important question in Mail and Breeze territory just now is the probable feed supply for the next nine months. The hot winds of last week and prolonged dry weather have all but cooked corn in the western half of Kansas and greatly damaged it in the eastern half. Sorghum crops still have a chance with timely rains. Pastures are furnishing scant grazing and feeding is being resorted to generally. In the western counties the short supply of stock has been further thinned out by stockmen marketing cattle and hogs in anticipation of a feed shortage. E. T. Austin of Tillman county, Oklahoma, reports silos are being hurriedly built to save as much of the corn crop as possible.

The scattered showers of July 18 and 19 brought temporary relief wherever they fell but a general soaking rain is what is needed. In some western counties that received rain, the planting of feed crops has been resumed. Plowing and listing for wheat were possible in some sections following the rains of last week, but as a rule only disking can as yet be done in the greater part of the state.

KANSAS.

Kingman County—Wheat yielding better than expected. Corn will not make much unless we have rain soon.—E. C. Dafforn, July 15.

Sedgwick County—Weather continues hot and dry. Corn badly burnt. Pastures are gone and green forage being cut and fed.—V. R. Kelso, July 17.

Hodgeman County—Had an inch of rain July 18. What feed hoppers left us now take new lease of life. Not much wheat harvested here.—E. N. Myler, July 19.

Reno County—Ground is driest here in 10 years. Pasture would burn if set afire. All wheat and oats in stack and threshers are busy. Old wheat 80 cents, new 70, corn 58.—D. Engelhart, July 18.

Ellsworth County—Dry, windy weather lately. No rain to speak of for several weeks. Feed and corn damaged. Wheat averaging 2 to 10 bushels. Hoppers are plentiful.—C. R. Blaylock, July 15.

Barber County—Five days of hot winds this week have put corn in bad shape. Water very scarce. Wheat in fine condition to thresh. Only low ground alfalfa good enough to cut.—G. H. Reynolds, July 19.

Pottawatomie County—Hot winds the last two days have practically ruined corn. Thermometer has been as high as 112. Potatoes dried up and pastures nearly gone. Oats making from 20 to 23 bushels.—S. L. Knapp, July 16.

Anderson County—Hot, dry weather the last two weeks has shortened corn prospects 50 per cent. Light showers in parts of county last night. Oats making from 15 to 25 bushels. Not much wheat to thresh.—G. W. Kiblinger, July 19.

Washington County—No rain since June 30. Hot winds this week the worst in 11 years. Cooler weather today. Pastures drying up and cows failing in milk. Some early corn in seed but much of it late.—Mrs. Birdseye, July 19.

Scott County—Dry spell broken by steady rain all last night and today. It came too late for corn and potatoes but is fine for grass and late feed. Stock doing well. Hoppers have eaten up second alfalfa crop.—J. M. Heltrick, July 19.

Clay County—Dry weather continues and nothing looks good now. Good crop of wheat and poor crop of oats here. Had about half crop of early potatoes. One good and one poor crop of alfalfa cut so far.—H. H. Wright, July 14.

Oase County—Not quite enough rain in some localities. Pasture good yet but water is insufficient. Corn prospect good but fields near wheat or oats damaged. High prices have taken out all fat hogs. Pig crop good.—H. L. Ferris, July 13.

Republic County—Hot winds this week have about ruined corn. Good, soaking rain might help late fields but early corn is about gone. Wheat yields running from 15 to 40 bushels but not much profit in it at 68 cents.—E. Erickson, July 19.

Greeley County—Had the best rain of the season last night after a long, dry spell. Grasshoppers seem to have largely disappeared following the rain. Early planted forage will make a fair crop and some farmers will still plant cane.—J. Skillman, July 19.

Shawnee County—A 1½-inch rain has put things in good shape after three weeks of dry weather. Wheat making from 19 to 49 bushels and testing 58 to 64 pounds. Early corn badly hurt, late fields not damaged much. Plowing commenced for wheat. J. P. Ross, July 19.

Morton County—Although weather continues dry and windy crops are still green and growing. Pastures short and as dry as in fall. Those who harvested barley cut it for feed to stop hoppers. Fine crop of alfalfa just cut from artesian well irrigated land.—M. McGee, July 12.

Butler County—No rain to speak of since May 1. Pasture and water getting scarce. Corn almost gone and some fields are already past feed. Threshing nearly finished. Wheat made all the way from nothing to 40 bushels. Oats not quite so good. No prairie hay. Farmers beginning to ship out stock.—M. A. Harper, July 14.

Osborne County—Weather hot and dry. Corn and pastures drying up. Will not have any corn. Wheat making from 8 to 35 bushels and everybody wanting to thresh. Too dry to plow. Stock falling away on account of flies and short pasture. Hoppers plentiful.—W. F. Arnold, July 19.

Pawnee County—Temperature was 98 to 108 the past week but had a good local rain yesterday. Wheat making 2 to 18 bushels. Hoppers have nearly eaten up the corn. A lot of feed to be sown now. Not much preparation for fall wheat. Wheat 75 cents, corn 60.—C. E. Chesterman, July 19.

Cheyenne County—Harvest nearly finished. All grain light. Yields of 20 bushels of wheat on sod reported. Old ground making 5 to 15 bushels. Corn stood dry spell remarkably well. Had 1½ inches of rain last night. Farmers beginning to plow and list for wheat.—F. G. Casford, July 18.

Allen County—Weather dry and hot with some hot winds. Flax making 2 to 7 bushels. Oats poor. Some corn looks fair but most of it poor. Kafir fairly good. Early broomcorn won't make half a crop. Late fields promise fair crop with plenty of rain. Pasture nearly gone.—Geo. O. Johnson, July 19.

Morris County—Only one rain in 60 days and that was local. Everything at a standstill. Early corn badly damaged but other crops standing dry spell remarkably well. Pastures and alfalfa short. Cattle being shipped off grass and light hogs going to market. Wheat and oats spotted.—J. R. Henry, July 19.

Roos County—The last five days the mercury has averaged 110 in the shade between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Corn and feed getting smaller every day. Some fields of wheat turning out as high as 16 bushels per acre. Others not paying threshing expenses. Pastures drying up. Wheat 70 cents.—C. O. Thomas, July 18.

Bourbon County—No rain to speak of since June 30 and need it badly. No wheat here. Oats and tame grass light. Pastures and meadows short. Corn was never better cultivated. Small acreage of flax threshing out fair yields. Cattle and hogs shipped off close on account of grass and water shortage.—W. W. Orr, July 15.

Ottawa County—Hot winds and dry weather have ruined corn in south part of county. A 2-inch rain in central part of county makes corn look well there. Wheat making 10 to 48 bushels. The crop all in the Solomon valley is great. Grass dry enough to burn and many stockmen shipping out cattle, cooler today.—Wheat 70 cents, corn 70.—W. S. Wakefield, July 19.

Mitchell County—Nearly everything burned up. No rain since June 6. With rain during next few days corn would still make some feed. Some farmers have begun cutting corn for stock to keep them from starving. Grass is dry as in November. Wheat yields of from 17 to 40 bushels reported.—J. H. DePoy, July 18.

McPherson County—Wheat yielding from 10 to 35 bushels. Small oat crop. No rain except local showers for a month. Pastures dry much. Chinch bugs have taken 25 per cent of corn and hoppers are here by the million. Wheat 15 cents above test, butter fat 24, hogs \$8 to \$8.25.—John Ostlund, Jr., July 15.

Marion County—No rain to speak of since the fore part of May. Corn badly damaged and Kafir about eaten up by bugs. Wheat made a good crop, averaging about 20 bushels for the county. Oats will run from 15 to 35 bushels. Wheat acreage will be increased at least 50 per cent over last year. Pasture dry and stock being fed. Corn 65 cents, oats 40, wheat 75.—H. R. Heyland, July 21.

OKLAHOMA.

Lincoln County—Hot and dry. Pastures burning up and stock being fed. Some early corn is made but all the rest badly burned. Cotton clean and doing well. Everything needs rain.—J. B. Pomeroy, July 19.

McIntosh County—East half of county had 1-inch rain but west end still dry. Threshing finished and stubble has been put into peas. Corn will be light to half a crop. Cotton looks well. Melons on local market.—H. S. Waters, July 19.

Ellis County—Threshing about finished. Wheat made from 1 to 12 bushels. Weather (Continued on Page 23.)

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A Puzzle For Mail and Breeze Boys and Girls

THE pictures in the upper row, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, represent what fireworks? The second row, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, illustrate words pertaining to animals. What are they? A set of postcards will be awarded for each of the best 10 solutions received by Friday, July 25. To your solution attach your name and address, then mail to Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., being sure to mark in the lower left-hand corner "Puzzle Department." ENCLOSE NO OTHER BUSINESS WITH YOUR SOLUTION. Prizes are awarded not only for your skill in solving the puzzle but for the neatness, originality and general care taken in preparing the answers.



The puzzle in July 5 Mail and Breeze represented (1) zinc, (2) steel, (3) gold, (4) tin, (5) willow, (6) poplar, (7) cedar, (8) maple. The prize winners are Earl Wilkie, Box 127, Mooreland, Okla.; Rachel M. Stewart, Winchester, Kan.; Mary Grimmer, R. 6, Bolivar, Mo.; Theodore Dorf, R. 2, McPherson, Kan.; Lottie Thomas, R. 2, Dwight, Kan.; Katie B. Flickner, R. 1, Moundridge, Kan.; Myrtle Erickson, R. 1, Elmore, Kan.; Bernard F. Copeland, R. 2, Independence, Kan.; Esther Whitson, R. 1, Mound City, Kan., and Nellie Colley, Iola, Kan.

The correct reading for the puzzle in the July 12 Mail and Breeze is (1) German, (2) French, (3) Latin, (4) Spanish, (5) shoe, (6) tie, (7) bonnet, (8) stocking. The prize winners are Francis Moore, Louisburg, Kan.; Emma Carlson, R. 2, Geneseo, Kan.; Nellie Colley, Iola, Kan.; Frieda Dickey, Kiowa, Kan.; Edna Weaver, R. 5, Fort Scott, Kan.; Mary Grimmer, R. 6, Bolivar, Mo.; Theodore Baker, R. 1, Mullinville, Kan.; Ray Wilkie, Box 127, Mooreland, Okla.; Inez Stevens, R. 2, Galesburg, Kan.; and Anna Razak, Collyer, Kan.

Where the Silo Train Will Stop

The silo and silage special to tour Kansas over the Rock Island lines August 2-11 will make 70 stops. The train will start from Kanorado, at the Colorado line, and travel east to McFarland, then southwest to Liberal. A flat car will carry models of different types of silos and of silo machinery and opportunity will be given everyone to examine these carefully. These men from the Agricultural college will accompany the special: J. H. Miller, dean of college extension; W. A. Cochel, head of the animal husbandry department; George S. Hine, state dairy commissioner; A. S. Neale, dairy specialist; and J. B. Fitch, assistant in dairying. Here is the schedule for the trip:

Saturday, August 2.		Thursday, August 7.	
Kanorado	11:45am	Broughton	8:00am
Goodland	1:05pm	Bala	8:55am
Brewster	2:35pm	Riley	9:55am
Colby	3:50pm	Keats	10:55am
Gem	4:55pm	Zeandale	12:15pm
Rexford	6:00pm	Wabunsee	1:10pm
Monday, August 4.		McFarland	2:15pm
Selden	8:00am	Alma	2:35pm
Dresden	9:05am	Alta Vista	3:55pm
Jennings	10:05am	White City	5:10pm
Clayton	11:05am	Herington	6:30pm
Norton	12:25pm	Friday, August 8.	
Calvert	1:25pm	Ramona	8:00am
Almena	2:20pm	Tampa	9:00am
Prairie View	3:25pm	Durham	10:00am
Stuttgart	4:25pm	Canton	11:15am
Phillipsburg	5:25pm	Galva	12:15pm
Tuesday, August 5.		McPherson	1:20pm
Agra	8:00am	Groveland	2:20pm
Kensington	8:55am	Medora	3:20pm
Athol	9:55am	Hutchinson	4:40pm
Smith Center	10:55am	Saturday, August 9.	
Bellaire	12:00pm	Partridge	8:00am
Lebanon	1:00pm	Arlington	9:00am
Esbou	2:00pm	Turon	10:20am
Otego	2:55pm	Preston	11:20am
Mankato	3:55pm	Pratt	12:25pm
Montrose	4:55pm	Wellford	1:50pm
Wednesday, August 6.		Haviland	2:45pm
Formoso	8:00am	Greensburg	3:55pm
Courtland	8:55am	Mullinville	5:00pm
Scandia	9:55am	Monday, August 11.	
Rydal	10:55am	Bucklin	8:00am
Belleville	11:45am	Minneola	9:30am
Cuba	12:55pm	Fowler	10:35am
Agenda	1:50pm	Meade	11:40am
Clyde	2:50pm	Plains	12:55pm
Clifton	3:50pm	Liberal	2:45pm
Morganville	4:50pm		
Clay Center	5:50pm		

Back to the Old Spoils System

The Kansas City Star prints a half page story of the recent introduction at the Kansas penitentiary of the oldtime spoils system as now operated by the Hodges "98 per cent business and 2 per cent politics" administration. This story, which has attracted such wide

attention, tells what happened to Archibald Fulton, for 14 years superintendent of the prison coal mine at Lansing. The Star sums up the whole story in this language:

"Archibald Fulton, for 14 years superintendent of the prison coal mine at Lansing, is to be discharged because he is a Republican, and to make room for a Democrat who wants the job. The only complaint against Fulton is that he is not of the political party that now is in control in Kansas. It is admitted that he is a model mine superintendent, that he knows more about coal mining than any other man in Kansas, that he has managed the prison mine for 14 years without an accident, that he can get more work out of the 200 prisoners employed in the mine than any other man could hope to do, and that he has made of the mine a model among coal mines in this country and that mine bosses from over all this country go to Lansing to get lessons on how to improve their own mines.

"But all of that counts for nothing in the political game and Fulton, now 59 years old and ripened in experience, has got to go."

"Mr. Fulton stood at the shaft mouth one day last week and said to a visitor: 'I hate to part company with the old critter,' he refers to his mine as 'the critter.' 'I know every foot of her like a book,' he continued. 'Every inch of her miles and miles of shafts and runways are as familiar to me as this path here. I love the old critter, but I must soon say goodbye to her.'"

The Kansas mine is the safest mine in the world, and Kansas owes all the improvements to Mr. Fulton, who designed them, fought for them, coddled legislators to vote appropriations for them and finally installed them.

Hurrying the Moulting Along

HOW READERS MANAGE.

Dips Hens at Moulting Time.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—I dip all hens that are to be kept through another season, in some good stock dip. This will rid them of body lice. Even though some do not appear to be lousy it is well to dip all of them to make sure. By dipping the birds just as they begin to moult the new dress will not be spoiled. At this

time I make sure the hens have all the bran and green food they can eat.

Whatever the animal matter fed, I increase the allowance during the moulting season. It is a good plan to substitute oilmeal for bone meal once or twice a week. I also put a little sulphur in the mash occasionally. During the moult the hen's system is weakened and easily affected by weather changes. It is a good plan to look out for colds and treat all birds at the first signs with a good roup remedy.

Socorro, N. M. Roy L. Matthew.

Secret of Forced Moulting.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—The secret of forced moulting is to reduce the surplus fat of the body and skin by feeding. For this period wheat, buckwheat, bran, green food, grit, charcoal, and water are good. This should be kept up for about three weeks. Then give a rich, feather-making ration to bring out the new coat of feathers. For this purpose beef scrap, gluten, cornmeal, ground oats, Kafir, sunflower seeds, bone meal, oilmeal, and cottonseed meal are good.

After two weeks it is well to give the hens a laying tonic made up of 1 pound ginger, 1 pound cayenne pepper, 1 pound sulphur, 2 pounds fine charcoal, 3 pounds burnt bone meal, and 4 pounds oilmeal. Pulverize and mix well, and feed about 1 tablespoonful to each 20 birds once a day to three times a week. I also add 1 teaspoonful salt at each feed. It is a good plan to give it in a scalded mash of 2 parts bran, 1 part cracked corn, 1 part shorts, and 1 part ground oats.

At this time the birds should have enough shade but some exercise, and they should be free from vermin. Keep runs spaded, and dropping boards clean. To keep down mites and lice make the roosts movable and groove the upper surface 1/4-inch deep. Fill the grooves with coal oil and carbolic acid.

Topeka, Kan.

A. J. Reed.

WEBER TRACTOR

FOUR-CYLINDER, 35 H.P.
The sensation of the century. Backed by Weber's 30 year's reputation. New Model, 35 Horse-Power. Lightest, strongest, most efficient tractor made. A complete power plant.

SAVE \$1,000.00

A wonderful price revolution. Tractor will pay for itself the first season. FREE TRIAL. Full factory guarantee. Write quick for illustrated book and amazing price offer.

AMERICAN GAS ENGINE CO.,
Dept. 200 Kansas City, Mo.

This Remedy is GUARANTEED to Cure Bone Spavin

so called spavin cures are recommended for. Bo-Spav-O does the work. Tested in hundreds of cases—not a single failure.

This great remedy can now be had by every farmer and horse owner at reasonable cost. The remedy is simple and easy to apply. Does not blister, nor leave scar or blemish of any kind. Removes and completely cures a bone spavin in three weeks.

Absolutely Guaranteed and your money promptly refunded if it fails to do what we claim. Write today for interesting circular and complete details.

Welch Bros. Co., 101 Milwaukee St., Oconomowoc, Wis.

Bo-Spav-O is not a cure-all, but a specific remedy for bone spavin. We do not claim that it will cure ringbone, splint, cracked hoof and a thousand and one other things as many

Bo-Spav-O does the

TRADE MARK
GUARANTEED TO POSITIVELY REMOVE AND CURE A BONE SPAVIN
WILL NOT BLISTER

Welch Bros.

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SEPTEMBER 8TH TO 12TH 1913

Mammoth Livestock and Agricultural Exhibits.

New Fireproof Concrete Buildings for Stock and Exhibits.

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The Fair at Topeka is in a class with the big State Fairs of the Western Country. Every Day a Big One.

H. L. COOK, Secretary.

\$40,000 in Premiums and Speed

The WOMEN

Conducted by

FOLKS

Mabel E. Graves

We want this department to be of practical use to the women who read *Farmers Mail and Breeze*. If you have any favorite recipe, any helpful hint, whether it concerns the family, the kitchen, the children, the house, or if you have anything to say which would be of interest to another woman, send it to the Home Department editor. Prizes for the three best suggestions received each week will be, respectively, a set of triple-plated teaspoons in the beautiful Narcissus design, a year's subscription to the *Household* magazine, and a year's subscription to the *Poultry Culture* magazine.

Peach Puffs.

Halve fresh ripe peaches. Beat the whites of 2 eggs to a stiff froth, add 2 tablespoons powdered sugar and vanilla or almond flavoring. Heap the meringue in the peach cases, brown in a quick oven, and serve cold with cream. These are delicious on a warm day.

Kingman, Kan. Mrs. Joy Harris.

Beet Pickles.

Cook the beets till tender, then peel them and slice. Put together good vinegar and water, equal parts, and to every quart of vinegar and water mixture add 1 cup sugar. When this comes to a boil put in the beets, let come to a boil, then put in cans, seal like fruit and put away in a cool place.

Mrs. Susie Mužny.

Route 9, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Lilacs Bloom In the Fall.

Pick the leaves from the lilac bush, being careful not to break off the little bud just underneath, as from it will grow the new leaf. Take them off August 1. The bush will bloom as late as November. I have proved this, but they may not do so well where it continues to be so dry. It will not hurt the bush for spring blossoms.

R. 1, Leon, Kan. Mrs. Roy Oliver.

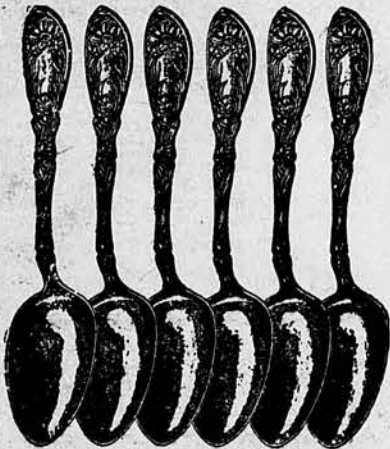
Dry the Beans Under Glass.

[Prize Letter.]

I have a way of drying green string beans which saves me a lot of work. I cut the ends off the beans, string them, and cut them in two lengthways. Then I put them on clean boards and lay one of my hotbed windows over them. They dry much faster, the wind does not blow them away, and the window keeps the flies off. I have a flat porch roof where I lay them and I do not take them in until they are dry. Rain doesn't harm them, since they can't get wet under the glass. I dry apples the same way, and they look much nicer and cleaner.

SIX SILVER NARCISSUS TEASPOONS FREE.

I have just consummated a most remarkable purchase whereby I secured at a ridiculously low figure 5,000 sets of beautiful Silver Plated Narcissus Spoons made by the famous Oxford Silver Plate Company. Each spoon is extra heavy, full



standard length, extra deep bowl and with beautifully embossed and engraved handles. I am going to give a set of these handsome spoons absolutely free, postage paid, to all who send just \$1.00 to pay for a year's subscription to my big farm weekly, *The Farmers Mail and Breeze*. Send your subscription order at once and secure a set of these beautiful and serviceable spoons. State whether you are new or old subscriber. Time will be extended one year if you are already paid in advance. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

and I am saved the work of carrying them in and out morning and evening.

Halstead, Kan. Mrs. E. J. Haury.

Pickles Sweet and Sour

BY MRS. MARY E. SHULSKY.

ALL vegetables, many fruits, and parts of some flowers, notably, the seed vessel of the nasturtium, may be used for pickles. Prepare the vegetables by washing thoroughly in cold water.



Mary E. Shulsky.

Gherkins or small cucumbers, beans, small peppers, and nasturtium seeds need only to be washed and drained thoroughly to be ready for pickling, but onions must be peeled, cabbage sliced, and cauliflower picked apart before being used.

Peaches, pears, grapes and watermelon rind make the most popular of the fruit pickles. Peaches are nicest when of the cling variety and peeled. Pears do not require peeling. The melon rind should be peeled and cut in thick slices. These make a very fine sweet pickle, and if cut with a fancy vegetable knife make a very attractive dish.

The first requisite to success in pickle making is good pure cider vinegar, strong and pungent. A copper kettle should never be used in any part of the process of making pickles, but instead use granite or porcelain lined kettles. Vinegar boiled in copper forms acetate of copper, which is green and a poison. Use only wooden or granite spoons, and either glass or earthenware jars. Nasturtium leaves, nasturtium seed, or small pieces of horseradish placed in a jar of pickles will prevent mold. Alum is frequently used to insure crispness, but it is injurious to the health and should not be used.

Pickles In Brine.

Choose small cucumbers free from blemishes. Cut early in the morning or late in the evening, as cutting in midday injures the vines. Wash well in cold water; rub off the bloom but leave on a bit of the stem. Make a bed of salt 1/4 of an inch deep, put in a layer of cucumbers, then another layer of salt. When cask is full finish with a layer of salt. Tuck a cloth closely around the edges, place a board on top and a stone on top of the board. Pour over about 1 quart of water which has previously been boiled and cooled.

When needed for pickling remove the cloth with the scum, take out what cucumbers are needed, wipe down the sides of the cask and after having washed the cloth, boards and stone cover as before. Soak the cucumbers taken out until the brine is extracted, which will be in about 48 hours, changing the water occasionally, then drain and wipe dry. Put in a porcelain kettle with vinegar to cover, and set over the fire, turning frequently so all may be heated. Let the vinegar come to a boil but remove the minute it does so, as boiling weakens the vinegar and softens the pickles. Spices and sugar may be added if desired, allowing for each quart of vinegar used 1 cup of sugar, 1 teaspoon stick cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon cloves tied in a cloth, 1/2 teaspoon mustard seed and 4 small red peppers. These will be ready for use in 24 hours.

Sweet Pickles.

Whatever the fruit, the process of making sweet pickles is always the same. To make the sirup, for every 8 pounds of fruit allow 4 pounds of brown sugar, 1 quart vinegar, 1 ounce stick

cinnamon and 1/2 ounce of cloves. Tie the spices in a bag, add both them and the sugar to the vinegar and set over the fire to boil. Skim carefully, then add the fruit and scald until tender. To insure perfect wholeness fruit may be placed in a colander over a kettle of water and steamed until tender before being placed in the sirup. After thorough scalding in the sirup remove the fruit and pack into jars. Boil the sirup a few minutes longer, pour over the fruit while hot, and seal.

Mustard Dressing for Pickles.

This is to be used on mixed pickles, green tomato pickles or cut cucumber pickles. To 3 pints of vinegar allow 1 cupful of sugar, 1/4 cup of flour and 1/2 pound of ground mustard. Mix the flour, sugar and mustard with sufficient vinegar to make a paste free from lumps. Heat the remainder of vinegar and when boiling stir in the paste. Cook about 5 minutes, stirring constantly, and adding 1 teaspoonful of salt at the last.

Mangoes.

Remove the stem end of green peppers, carefully extract the seeds, and lay the peppers in salted water over night. Instead of chopping the cabbage to be used for filling grind it through one of the old fashioned sausage mills. It lessens the labor, and the cabbage is cut more uniform. After filling, instead of sewing on the tops use toothpicks broken in two to pin them on. Pack in jars, cover with sweetened spiced vinegar, and cover.

Pickled Beets.

Use young, dark red beets, boiled until tender, then skin and cut into pieces of convenient size. Place in glass jars and pour over boiling vinegar, sweetened and spiced as for the cucumbers. Sealed and put in a dark cool place they will be found delicious and easily kept.

Cabbage Pickle.

Chop not too fine enough cabbage to make 1 gallon, 2 quarts of onions, 6 mango peppers, and over it all sprinkle a generous handful of salt. Let hang in a muslin bag over night to drain. In the morning allow sufficient vinegar to cover, 2 cups sugar, 2 tablespoons each of white mustard and celery seed. Allow to come just to the boiling point, put in glass jars and seal. Longer boiling injures the crispness of the cabbage.

Taking Care of the Flies.

[Prize Letter.]

We made a rack to keep the mosquito bar off the baby. We took two light sticks of wood about a yard long, then bent pieces of wire into a half circle and fastened the ends of these wires into the wooden strips.

If sheets of tanglefoot fly paper are tacked to grape basket lids or similar boards they are very handy to lay around and do not bother by blowing in the wind.

If fly paper becomes pasted where it is not wanted it can be quickly removed with coal oil. Mrs. Myrtle Cooley.

Route 4, Abilene, Kan.

Herbs Keep Moths Away.

How many know that the old fashioned mint, sweet mary and old man grown around so many farm homes are good to use for keeping away mice? I also use it to pack winter clothes away in summer to keep away moths.

Mrs. J. M. Nielson.

Marysville, Kan.

Soapsuds Kills Plant Lice.

[Prize Letter.]

I want to tell the Women Folks how I killed the plant lice that began to destroy my garden and flowers about this time last year. These were not garden fleas, but very small lice that live on the under side of the leaves. They are so small perhaps you will not notice them until the leaves begin to turn yellow. They do not eat the leaves, but simply suck the life out of them. When you look at the leaf closely you will see it is covered with a very fine web, and under the web will be the tiniest lice. They began on my cucumbers first, and killed most everything in my garden before I could stop them. I sprayed with Paris green and tobacco water, and used moth balls, but still the lice flourished. At last I tried soapsuds, and added 2 tablespoonsful of kerosene to

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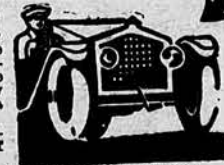
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1003 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.

BINDER

Attachment with Corn Harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winnows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price \$20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over \$25.00 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address NEW PROCESS MFG. CO., SALINA, KANSAS.

Poultry Magazine Big 40 to 80 page illustrated monthly magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. 4 months on trial only 10c. *Poultry Culture*, 800 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

Organs, \$15 to \$30. Highest Grade Estey, Mason & Hamlin, Story & Clark, Kimball, C. Cottage & Co., Slightly used, like new. Write today. Jenkins Sons Music Co., Kansas City, Mo. Reference, any bank in Kansas City.

Read This Great Offer!



GETS \$30 KITCHEN CABINET FREE

THIS is a positive, sincere, straightforward offer. YOU may have one of these beautiful Kitchen Cabinets absolutely free of any cost.

I HAVE an easy and most remarkable plan by which one lady in each neighborhood may secure a \$30 "Gold Medal" Golden Oak Kitchen Cabinet without it really costing her a penny.

Does that interest YOU? Then be quick with your request for my special free cabinet offer. I am making an extremely liberal proposition to the first 500 members of the Capper Kitchen Cabinet Club. I want to place one of these "Gold Medal" Kitchen Cabinets in your home. It will save you thousands of steps and hours of time. It is the handiest thing you ever had in the house and as beautiful a piece of furniture as any woman can desire. I have a plan by which you may secure your cabinet absolutely free.

ABSOLUTELY FREE

Send Today for full particulars and see how easily you can secure one. The Gold Medal Cabinet comes in beautiful Golden Oak finish. Cabinet top 40 x 38 x 12 inches. Sanitary flour bin with glass indicator and dust-proof sifter. Large china closet, spice bin, etc. Base 30 inches high, 40 inches long and 28 inches wide, with nickel top. Large cupboard, three commodious drawers, kneading board, etc. Two-compartment removable metal bread and cake box. Room for everything you need in the kitchen.

I want one lady in each community to take advantage of this offer. Send in your name today. You place yourself under no obligations whatever by asking for full particulars. Let me send you a large illustration and complete description. Write today. Address:

CAPPER KITCHEN CABINET CLUB Dept. 54, Topeka, Kan.

each gallon of water. It is necessary to get this solution on the under side of the leaves. A farmer has told me since that ashes sprinkled on the plants occasionally will keep the lice out, and kill them after they appear. I have never tried that, but I do know that soapsuds and coal oil will do the work. Protection, Kan. E. R. D.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED PAGE.

Advertisements will be inserted in this department at the low price of 5 cents per word each insertion for one, two, or three insertions. Four or more insertions only 4 cents per word each insertion. Cash must invariably accompany the order. Remit by postoffice money order. No order taken for less than \$1. This does not mean that a single insertion of your ad must cost \$1, but that your total order must reach \$1. All advertisements set in uniform style. No display type or illustration admitted under this heading. Each number and initial letter counts as one word. Guaranteed circulation over 104,000 copies weekly. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a "Farmers Classified" ad for results.

WHY NOT ADVERTISE YOUR LIVESTOCK ON THIS PAGE?

If you have a few pigs, a young bull or a Jersey cow to sell, this is the place to find a buyer. The rate is only 5 cents a word per issue. If you need anything in the way of breeding stock, try a small ad on this page.

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP.

SOME choice Jersey bulls that must be sold quick. Two nearly ready for service. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

MULE FOOT hogs. Choice spring pigs, either sex. I have never yet heard from a dissatisfied customer. Prices reasonable. Lakeview Stock Farm, W. A. Bone, R. 2, Silverlake, Ind.

HORSE OWNERS, something new and better; sure, quick, simple cure for spavin, ring bone, poll evil, fistula, big jaw. Write for easy trial lot offer. D. Hopkins, St. Francisville, Mo.

FOR SALE.

SECOND HAND motorcycles. D. H. Bibens, Larned, Kan.

FOR SALE—Two gas tractors. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

VIRGINIA DEER. Yearlings, fawns. Four year buck. A. W. Dodge, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE—Job printing office, paying well. Will consider small paper as part or suburban tract. Address W90, care Mail and Breeze.

ALFALFA FOR SALE—Non-irrigated alfalfa seed. Send for prices and samples. Ross Brothers Seed House, 301 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

NEW extracted honey 120 pounds \$10.00; 40 pounds \$5.25. Broken comb, 115 pounds \$12.00; 58 pounds \$6.25. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

SINCE I have no use for it, I offer for sale one "Little Giant" wagon dump and grain elevator. New, never been used, at a sacrifice. Frank Weeks, Assaria, Kan.

FOR SALE—New 14 in. steel-beam, self-sharpening walking plows, \$9.00 delivered your station, guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or money refunded. McReynolds Transfer & Storage Co., Chickasha, Okla.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. Up to date telephone plant, 500 phones, good town. S. C. Holmes, Yates Center, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Candy kitchen and ice cream parlor. This will bear investigation. C. C. Charles, Seneca, Kan.

LIST YOUR EXCHANGES with us. List them at just what they are worth. Say what you want and where. Boyer & Co., 306 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

\$6,000.00 STOCK gen. mdse., small town E. central Kan.; good condition and doing excellent business. Owner aged; must quit; will sell right or exchange for small farm in central Kan. Address "Opportunity," care of this paper.

DOGS.

SCOTCH COLLIES. Western Home Kennels, St. John, Kan.

SCOTCH collie pups, from registered heifers. Box 66, Inman, Kan.

FOR SALE—Cheap; Scotch collie pups; farm raised. Can be registered. Belden Bros., Hartland, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Pedigreed, workers and show dogs. Shipped anywhere. Welcome Arch Collie Kennels, 1833 East 28th Ave., Denver, Colo.

TOBACCO STEMS.

TOBACCO STEMS. \$2.00 per case of 100 lbs. or over. Good for sheep-dip and exterminating lice on chickens and insects on all vegetation. C. S. Eagle, 710 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

LANDS.

FOR PRATT county farms, write D. B. Payne, Preston, Kan.

SPLENDID Location for business. Address F. E. Irwin, Lamar, Col.

BARGAIN—Improved 160-acre irrigated ranch. L. F. Wade, owner, Cortez, Col.

FOR SALE—240 acre farm, and other real bargains. Letona Realty Co., Letona, Ark.

FOR TRADE—Muskogee property, farm land for general merchandise. T. B. Stewart, Muskogee, Okla.

75 ACRES, four miles out, \$5,625.00. 45 acres, improved, \$4,800.00. W. R. Axtell, 1352 Mulvane, Topeka, Kan.

BARGAIN—Fine 200-acre farm, no waste land. Well improved. 3 1/2 miles to live town on main railroad. H. Anton, Ionia, Mo.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY quickly for cash. No matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 5, Lincoln, Neb.

WE GUARANTEE to sell or trade your farm or realty, and a square deal if you want to buy. Koller Realty Co., Crab Orchard, Neb.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

WE WILL find you a good trade in any state of the Union or no pay. Listing free. Write us. Farmers' Co-operative Land Market, Virgil, Kan.

SIXTEEN hundred dollars buys quarter section broom corn land, Hamilton county, Kansas. Fenced, house. George Paul, 1734 North Clark, Chicago.

DELAWARE, the diamond state. New booklet; unusual opportunities; ideal homes. Fruit, or diversified farming. State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.

FOR SALE—160 a. shallow water land, near Garden City, Kan., 1 1/2 mi. from Tennis station; \$3,000 cash. R. E. Hemphill, 439 E. Laula St., Olathe, Kan.

FREE TRIP to Southern California; cool summers; warm winters; year round exposition, 1915; write today. Bankers Loan Company, Union Bldg., San Diego, Calif.

FOR SALE by owner. 160 a. river bottom farm, 1 mi. from town, abundance of timber and water; possession any time. M. T. Dye, Bloomington, Kan., R. R. No. 1.

SECURE CASH for your property, no matter where located. To buy or sell. Write for particulars giving full description. National Property Salesman Co., Dept. 1, Omaha, Neb.

HOMESEEKERS—Come to Oregon; no storms, cyclones or failure of crops; write for list of bargains in stock, grain, fruit and poultry ranches in the fertile Willamette Valley. Henry Ambler, Philomath, Ore.

FARM FOR SALE—260 cult., 40 pasture. Never failing well. 6 room house. Barn. Granary. Orchard. 20 a. alfalfa. 4 mi. town. R. D., phone. Priced to sell. J. E. Lester, owner, Hazelton, Barber Co., Kan.

SHAWNEE COUNTY land. 40 cres choice level land, without rock, near city of Topeka, on good road, with city advantages near at hand. Priced so you can afford to own it, by C. W. Strickland, 433 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

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MUST SELL to close estate, 160 acres in Woods Co., Okla. During life owner always raised good crops. Wheat above average this year. Only \$4500. Particulars from the administrator, J. R. Trenary, Capron, Okla., or T. H. Taylor, Liberal, Kan.

ADVERTISE YOUR PROPERTY in Kansas Weekly Capital for quick and sure results. 200,000 circulation guaranteed—among best farmers in Kansas. Advertising rate only 5c a word. Address Kansas Weekly Capital, Adv. Dept., Topeka, Kan.

LANDS.

HOMES IN THE OZARKS and other safe, profitable investments. Write A. A. Post, Dept. V, Rogers, Ark.

FOR RENT—Combination stock and grain farm in Sherman county, Kansas. 1,600 acres. 500 acres cultivated, 1,100 acres grass. Will rent three years. Might furnish some stock, and give possession now. First Trust Company, Loup City, Sherman county, Nebraska.

GOOD TENANT WANTED—640 acres good land near Ransom, Ness county, Kansas, for which tenant is wanted who is equipped with horses and implements and can take possession at once, to put in fall crops; good 8-room house, 15-stall barn, modern, up-to-date, 2 good wells, one mile from Ransom. Address V. E. West, Agent, Ransom, Kan.

280 ACRES 45 miles from Minneapolis; one mile from town; heavy soil; 160 acres under cultivation and into crop this year; balance pasture and meadow; can all be cultivated; good set buildings; 18 good milk cows, six horses, complete set farm machinery, hogs, chickens, all this year's crop and everything goes at \$40 per acre; \$6,200 cash; balance can stand; 6% interest. Schwab Bros., 1028 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—Have client with 161 acres, Fremont county, Iowa, farm to trade for cheaper farm in western Missouri or eastern Kansas; price \$150 per acre; mortgage held by insurance company for \$7,000; due in five years. P. O. Box "A," Hamburg, Ia.

MALE HELP WANTED.

CITY MAIL CARRIERS—Postal clerks—Wanted everywhere. \$90 month. Apply Franklin Institute, Dept R 53, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED. Reliable men to sell nursery stock. Outfit free. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Experience unnecessary. Chanute Nurseries, Chanute, Kan.

MEN—WOMEN—Get government jobs. "Pull" unnecessary. Thousands of appointments coming. List of positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept R 53, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN wanted in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas. Work full or part time, as you prefer. Pay weekly. Outfit free. The Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

4TH CLASS POSTMASTER positions now open to everyone. Examinations everywhere may be called any time. Write for full description. Franklin Institute, Dept R 51, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED for government jobs. \$65 to \$100 month to commence. Vacations. Steady work. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Parcel post requires several thousand. Influence unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions available. Franklin Institute, Dept R 53, Rochester, N. Y.

YOUR opportunity to learn salesmanship quickly. We want ten more good men to act as special representatives in the best territory in Oklahoma and Kansas. Will pay extraordinarily liberal commissions to start. Send one bank reference with application. Address, Circulation Manager, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-operative Realty Company, L 157 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED in every county. Liberal terms; cash weekly. Outfit free. Write for terms. Fayetteville Nurseries, Dept. 2, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

AGENTS WANTED.

CAN USE a few old experienced salesmen for Oklahoma and Kansas to act as special representatives in good territory. Write Circulation Manager, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

HELP WANTED.

GIRLS WANTED to take training for nursing; \$180 paid for the course. Baptist Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.

WILL PAY reliable woman \$250.00 for distributing 2000 free packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. M. B. Ward & Co., 218 Institute Pl., Chicago.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

WHIPPOORWILL cowpeas recleaned and good seed \$2.25 per bu. Herman Ruppel, Inola, Okla.

FOR SALE—Alfalfa seed; clean; extra quality; seven to eight dollars per bushel. H. E. Clark, Republic, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED for sale. I have about 100 bushels of choice alfalfa seed for sale at \$7.00 to \$8.00 per bushel f. o. b. cars. Ask for samples. E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as farm manager. Soil and farm improvement my specialty. Profit sharing plan only. Good references. Can take charge Sept. 1st. A. Reeves, Conway Spgs., Kan.

PATENTS.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET. All about Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500 C Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS and inventive ability should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," "Patent Buyers" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co. Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

OILS.

WRITE us for prices on oil and greases. Complete line; lowest prices; immediate shipments. The Neosho Valley Oil Co., Chanute, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. R. BOYNTON HAY CO., Kansas City, Mo. Receivers and shippers. Try us.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, largest in world. Own largest living mule. 1404 Grand, Kansas City.

PLACES found for students to earn board and room. Dougherty's Business College, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—Chicks, any size or age. Highest prices paid for fancy stock. Shelton & Co., Denver, Colo.

TWO DOLLARS invested brings \$450. Unique and practical; how to do it; particulars free. Address The Ark, Palestine, Tex.

ROSE HAIR TONIC—Delightful preparation for hair and scalp; price \$1. Send for free circular. S. J. Maggart, Watts, Calif.

THE ANDERSON LOADER, loads manure, cornstalks, stackbottoms, dirt, gravel, sand; no hand work. Write Anderson Mfg. Co., Osage City, Kan.

WANTED—Farmers to write me, I will write them how to buy a \$45 guaranteed sulky plow for \$25 delivered. W. P. Brown, Coffeyville, Kan.

POULTRY MAGAZINE—Big 40 to 80 page illustrated magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. 4 months on trial only 10c. Poultry Culture, 904 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

Is Sorghum Safe Feed For Mares

It is asserted by some people that sorghum should not be fed to mares in foal. If so, is there any difference between green and cured sorghum when used as roughness in winter?—R. W. A., Bryan county, Oklahoma.

In many parts of the country we find considerable criticism of sorghum as a feed for mares in foal. Probably this is because in many instances sorghum hay is fed as an exclusive ration or is only supplemented with other materials of the same nature, such as Kafir, corn fodder, millet, prairie hay or timothy hay. In feeds of this sort, there is not enough bone and tissue-building material to properly develop the colt. The result is a weak foal at birth or occasionally the loss of colts.

Frequently in changing from dry pasture to the feeding of green sorghum as a supplement, the radical difference in the character of the rations is apt to

cause abortion. This is not only true in the feeding of sorghum, but in the feeding of any other succulent feed after a considerable period of time in which the stock has been on a very dry ration. If you feed sorghum in such quantities that it will be cleaned up readily, supplemented with alfalfa hay, clover hay or cowpea hay; or in case none of these feeds are available, with bran, oats or some other grain which will furnish a sufficient amount of protein and mineral matter, the use of sorghum will prove entirely satisfactory.

In feeding brood mares, or any other class of breeding animals, no radical change should be made in the ration at any time and it should be of such character that all of the elements needed for the growth and development of the young will be provided.

W. A. Cochel.
Kansas Agricultural College.

Curing Shed For Broomcorn

Please give me what information you have on construction of a modern shed for broomcorn.—J. D. W., Oklahoma county, Oklahoma.

Broomcorn sheds are seldom used in Oklahoma. The western and southwestern sections of Oklahoma are the only parts of the state in which we advise growing broomcorn. In those sections, sheds are rarely needed. The best broomcorn produced in Oklahoma is a field cured. The size of a broomcorn shed will depend entirely upon the size of the crop. A broomcorn shed is simply a shell with or without the sides. On the interior there is a continual series of shelves, which are made by dividing the shed into divisions or alleys. Upon the sides of these are nailed cleats. The shelves are made by placing slats upon these cleats. The shelves are from 7 to 10 inches apart. where you can get it.

In putting the broomcorn in the shed the tiers of shelves should be built up at the back side of the shed, that is, the opposite side from which the straw is taken in, beginning at the bottom and building up to the top. In each shelf the broomcorn should be placed 4 or 5 inches deep in layers. This leaves several inches of air space between the bottom layer and the upper layer. Continuing in this process the entire shed can be filled.

A. H. Wright.
Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.

I am in hearty accord with all Tom McNeal and Arthur Capper have written in the Mail and Breeze lately.—G. S. Erlewine, R. 4, Liberal, Kan.

If you need anything not advertised in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze, write us and we'll tell you where you can get it.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose ads appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and bargains worthy of consideration.

Special Notice

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

WRITE J. M. McCown, Emporia, Kansas, special bargain list, farms and ranches.

FOR SALE—Imp. 1/2 sec. stock farm. Also wheat quarter. J. H. King, Cawker City, Kan.

340 ACRES well imp., \$37.50 per a. Other bargains, send for list. H. J. Walrad, Moran, Kan.

MORTON COUNTY—Write for new list of snags and information regarding this country. Luther & Co., Rolla, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE—600 a. fine land, Wharton Co., Tex. Want Cen. or E. Kan. land. Write for information. Walter Hanson, Sabetha, Kan.

320 ACRES Franklin Co., Kansas. 1 mile town, new house and barn, good location. \$60 a. A. E. Clark & Son, Pomona, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 a. good land in Gray Co., Kansas. Might consider small stock of hardware. Lock Box 267, Macksville, Kan.

GET on the new R. R., where land only sells for \$10 to \$15 per a.; best land in state; fine water. Life Real Estate Co., Hugoton, Kan.

WIDOW MUST SELL a clean, clear \$3,500 stock general mdse. at a sacrifice. Poor health the cause. A little cash, bal. approved security. J. A. Decker, Valley Falls, Kan.

360 ACRES 8 miles Ottawa, all kinds of improvements. 280 acres bottom fenced hog tight, alfalfa land. Terms. Bargain at \$65.00. Porter Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

FURNITURE and fixtures for an 8 room hotel, all up to date, in live eastern Kansas town; cheap rent, desirably located, brick building. \$800 value. Splendid opening for right man. Libby & Wilson, Blue Mound, Ks.

CLARK CO., KAN. 800 a. 7. mi. south of Bloom. 12 of Minnesota; 400 broken and planted 1913. About 200 hay and grazing; inexhaustible springs; fenced; \$15,000. Terms. Owner, Robt. C. Mayse, Ashland, Kan.

ARK. land. 444 a. sandy loam adjoining town of Washington; large house, 4 tenant houses, fine timber, plenty water, 80 a. Bermuda grass. \$25 a. Terms. Write for list. Horton & Co., Hope, Ark.

211 ACRES red limestone land. All tilled but 25 acres. Six room house, barn; 5 mi. woven wire and hedge fence; abundance of water, 4 1/2 mi. town. Sell all for \$10,000 or 131 a. for \$50 per a. Good terms. Owner, Box 156, Edna, Kansas.

FOR SALE BY OWNER. 16 quarters, adjoins German settlement Minnesota. Small pay, bal. 3 years 6%. Write at once. Box 317, Minneola, Kan.

JEFFERSON COUNTY BARGAINS. 195 acres, imp., 4 miles out, \$42.50 per a. 160 acres, improved, 4 miles out, \$50 per a. 80 acres, improved, 4 miles out, \$60 per a. 100 acres, improved, 5 miles out, \$65 per a. 30 acres, improved, 3 miles out, \$70 per a. 200 acres, finely improved, 3 mi. out, \$70. COMPTON & ROYER, Valley Falls, Kan.

ALFALFA FARMS Write for list of farms and ranches near the best college town in the state.

CATTLE RANCHES T. B. GODSEY, Emporia, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY BARGAINS. 480 acres, 180 acres cult., creek bottom, 65 a. alfalfa, best of water, fine improvements; 2 1/2 mi. town. R. F. D. and telephone. Price \$50 per acre. Other farms. A. J. KLOTZ & CO., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Hot Weather Prices. During July and August only you can buy any of my choice town lots in Plains, Kansas, on terms of \$1.00 down, balance \$2.00 per month, if you will cut out this ad and send to me. Prices range from \$17.50 to \$50.00. All well located lots and "monie-makers." Act quick for the best. JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Plains, Kan. Desk G.

Cream of Neosho Valley Alfalfa Land

990 acres of the best bottom land 1 mile from Chetopa, will produce choice alfalfa, wheat corn and potatoes. 450 acres in cultivation, 140 in meadow, 380 in pasture, 70 acres alfalfa, cuts 4 and 5 crops a year, 500 pecan trees, some timber in pasture; main traveled road through farm; two sets of buildings, one 8 room house with barn 40x40, one 5 room house with barn 24x36, splendid orchard land, alluvial soil 25 feet deep, best of pure soft water in unlimited quantities at a depth of 25 feet, healthy locality, no malaria, no rough land, no bluffs or rocks, can be subdivided. Price \$48.00 per acre in payments. No trades.

160 acres splendid land; 50 acres in cultivation; 60 acres in meadow; hog and stock pasture; good orchard of young trees; six room house; barn 32x42, cribs and other outbuildings; 25 acres of this land is very rich bottom land; one of our best bargains; price \$5,500.00.

138 acres splendid alfalfa, corn and orchard land, one mile from Chetopa, Kansas; 160 miles south of Kansas City. High bottom land, never loses crop from overflow; 25 acres in alfalfa, cuts 4 crops a year; no irrigation necessary; 60 acres in wheat to be followed by alfalfa fall of 1913; all fenced, no buildings. \$50 per acre, easy payments. Other bargains, send for list.

J. B. COOK, Owner, Chetopa, Kans.

SECTION, 1/4 alfalfa land; balance hay or pasture. Fine imp. Plenty of water. Five miles town. P. D. Stoughton, Madison, Kan.

266 ACRES, improved. 115 acres bottom land. Write for description and terms. W-P Farm & Mortgage Co., Burlingame, Kan.

240 A. well improved; 150 a. broke, balance grass, fine stock farm; \$50 per a. Write for photo. Gutsch, the land man, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kansas.

320 A. good land in Stevens Co., Kan., 6 r. house, stable, well and mill; fenced; 100 a. cult.; ideal stock or dairy farm; carry \$1,250 if desired. John A. Firmin, Hugoton, Kan.

80 ACRES in Greenwood county, just fairly improved. Price \$3,200. Terms, \$500 cash, balance like renting. Address owner, Lock Box 367, Iola, Kansas.

ROOKS CO., Kansas, snap; 160 1/4 miles of Palco, well improved, all fine land, ideal home and money maker, for thirty days can sell at low price of \$35.50 an acre. Some terms. Buxton, Utica, Kan.

80 ACRES, 1 mile from county seat, Osage Co., Kan. 6 room house, barn, plenty water. Grass land except 10 acres. High school and church. W. M. Rock, Lyndon, Kan.

I HAVE the finest grain, stock, and alfalfa farms in Sumner county, from \$45 and up, per acre. Well improved. Good water. Fruit and vegetables. Write me what you want. Information free. I also make exchanges. Write H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.

ALFALFA AND WHEAT LANDS at \$20 up. Grass lands \$10 up. Crops are good; prices are rapidly advancing—NOW'S the time to buy. List free. A few exchanges considered—they must be gilt edge. WILLIAMS & PICKENS, Meade, Kan.

LINN COUNTY FARMS. Biggest bargains in Kansas. Corn, wheat, timothy, clover, bluegrass land \$15-\$80. Coal, wood, gas, abundance good water. Fruit, everything that goes to make life pleasant. Large illustrated folder free. EBY-CADY REALTY CO., Pleasanton, Kan.

50 BU. PER ACRE. Our wheat is making as high as 50 bu. per a. Our land is selling from \$38 to \$100 per a. Get in touch with us before prices go higher. N. E. Kansas, Washington and Marshall Cos. Come and see us. Pralle Brs. Realty Co., Bremen, Kan.

ALONG THE NEW RAILROAD. IN THE SHALLOW-WATER COUNTRY. Large and small tracts, improved and unimproved ranches, on easy terms, in Haskell, Grant, Stanton, Stevens and Morton counties, Kansas; Texas county, Oklahoma; and 33rd county, Colorado. ALONG THE NEW RAILROAD NOW being built by the Santa Fe from Dodge City to Colmar, N. M. GET MY PRICES AND TERMS. FLOWING ARTESIAN WELLS — INEXHAUSTIBLE UNDERFLOW. Agents wanted. DON VAN WORMER, Rolla, Kansas. Richfield, Kansas.

A BARGAIN FOR A MAN WITH A FAMILY to educate: A 14 room, modern, practically new, furnished boarding house, fitted with hot and cold water in all bed rooms, ample baths and toilets, electric light, vacuum steam heat; large, concrete, well lighted basement. Furniture new. Located within 200 feet of State Normal campus on paved, shady avenue. Street car line, State Normal library, athletic park, and Albert Taylor Hall all within 1,000 feet. Good reasons for selling. Gross monthly income when filled, \$800. \$10,000 buys it. Address J. H. GLOTFELTER, Emporia, Kansas.

OLD LADY MUST SELL. 158 acres located in Franklin Co., 1/4 mi. of town, 90 a. creek bottom, 40 a. clover, 10 a. timber, 10 a. wild hay meadow; 7 room house, barn 30x40, chicken house, other outbuildings. Price \$10,000. Terms to suit. 122 acres located in Franklin Co., 3 mi. of town, all in cultivation, except 15 acres that is in bluegrass pasture, 5 room house, barn 20x30, chicken house. Other outbldgs. Price \$65 per a. Terms \$2,000 down, remainder at a cheap rate of interest. There are two never failing wells. 80 acres located in Franklin Co., Kan., 5 mi. of Ottawa, 7 room house, small barn, 20 acres bluegrass, remainder in cultivation; never failing water. Price \$50 per acre. MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.

SOME BARGAINS. I am going to change my location and I have three farms to sell, and must sell regardless of price. Write for price and terms. J. D. Reneau, La Cygne, Kan.

FOR SALE. 320 acres level wheat land \$9.00 per acre. Carry 1/4 on land. Also many other good bargains in corn, wheat and alfalfa lands. L. E. FENDLETON, Dodge City, Kan.

FARMS FOR THE POOR. Imp. E. Kan., Neb., and Mo. EASY PAYMENTS, or exch. Also Topeka homes. Kaw Valley Exchange, 104 E. 6th, Topeka, Kan.

STOCK RANCH IN CHASE CO., KANSAS. 1,824 acres, 4 miles from railroad; 150 acres cultivation, some alfalfa; balance finest bluestem; fine springs and stream; improved; price \$50,000. Terms; no trades. Other farms and ranches. J. E. BOGGER, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

SEDGWICK COUNTY FARM BARGAINS. 80 a. farm near R. R. town, good 6 room house, large new barn, orchard, fine water, good land, only \$4,500.00. Terms, one-third crop. 145 acre farm, good house, 2 barns. Best land, \$58 per a. Terms to suit. 21 a. bottom farm, good house, barn, 12 a. alfalfa, in suburbs of Wichita, \$6,500. 280 a. bottom farm—an alfalfa proposition; soft water, 15 feet any place on farm. \$50.00 per a. Terms to suit. Call or write H. E. OSBURN, 227 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.

Good Quality at Low Cost. 235 acres near Garnett, Kansas, most bluestem meadow, low price. 60 acres, well improved, 3 mi. of town, subject to one year lease. 160 acres 1/4 mi. of town, well improved. SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kan.

LOUISIANA

DON'T be a renter; we sell finest improved corn land in North Louisiana on 15 years' time. Write HUGO JACOBSON, Salina, Kansas, immigration agent.

LOUISIANA LANDS. We offer some bargains in Louisiana lands near Shreveport. Write for free map of state. W. A. Jones, Shreveport, La.

NEW YORK

WE HAVE all kinds of farms for all kinds of people. Bargains coming every day. Write for catalog. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga county, N. Y.

VIRGINIA

CHEAP CATTLE. For sale—Well improved 200 acre Blue Grass stock farm in Virginia with established cattle buying business—no competition—1/4 mile to R. R.—close to market—modern home. Splendid money maker \$10,000.00; \$6,000.00 cash. Address BOX 333, Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

GROCERIES for land or land for mdse. F. Gass, Joplin, Mo.

EXCHANGES—all kinds—free list. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.

\$16,000 GENERAL merchandise, never changed hands; for good Kansas land. A. W. BREMEYER & CO., McPherson, Kan.

320 A., 115 a. river bottom; bal. valley land; 7 r. house; price \$23,000. Want hardware or mdse. Owner's Sale & Exchange, Independence, Kansas.

IRRIGATED lands; any size tracts for sale or exchange; terms to suit. We exchange property in any state. Give full description in first letter. Southwestern Lands Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

NICE smooth 160 acre farm Grant Co., Oklahoma, fair improvements, fine water, 4 miles of town, to trade for small farm near town or stock of merchandise. Write owner, J. M. Nowell, R. F. D. 1, Medford, Okla.

FARMS, stocks, and city property for sale or trade. What have you to offer? Bigham & Ochiltree, 802 Corby-Forsee Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

GIVE ME full description of any really good property you wish to trade. I am in a position to do business. John D. Jones, Plains, Kan.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Washington Co. improved farms at \$50 to \$150 a. Write F. E. Beeson, Washington, Ka.

FOR TRADE. \$8,000 stock dry goods, shoes, etc., in good county seat town. Fine opening for good business. Want good farm about same value clear. Lock Box 27, Severy, Kan.

For Sale or Exchange

Three 5 room cottages in good repair near Carnegie Library, So. St. Joseph, Mo. Annual rental \$450. Always rented and for cash in advance. Will exchange for stock of hardware, furniture or both. See, call on or write us for N. W. Mo. famous bluegrass farms. Splendid crops of all kinds. Terms and prices reasonable. W. L. BOWMAN REALTY CO., King City, Mo.

YOUNG FARMER'S CHANCE

To trade a farm for a well established business in a thriving little town in West Central Kansas. Real estate and insurance, notary public, grain elevator, residence and office. Postoffice in building with a chance at it. Stock of John Deere and I. H. Co. implements, total about \$7,000. Address "P," care of Mail and Breeze, Topeka.

OKLAHOMA

N. E. OKLA. prairie farms. Easy payments. Write J. T. Ragan, Vinita, Okla.

80 ACRES, cotton and alfalfa farm, just ahead of oil field. \$30 per acre. Other farms. Write "Eitz," Davenport, Okla.

320 ACRES, 50% tillable, fine grass, in Washita county, Okla. \$15 per acre. 320 acres, small improvements, some bottom land, \$10 per acre. Write Robert L. Knie, Cordell, Okla.

FOR RENT. 500 acres first class bottom land joining Chickasha, Oklahoma. Level, no rock or stumps. Price \$4 per acre cash in advance. This farm is for sale also. Golden Gate Trust Co., Chickasha, Okla.

BEST alfalfa farm in Oklahoma. 90 a. growing alfalfa, 25 a. wheat, 25 a. oats; 3 mi. hog tight fence; one-half mile to \$50,000 federal building. The greatest bargain ever offered. One-half mile to this city. C. W. Smith, Kingfisher, Oklahoma.

230 A. 6 miles McAlester. All prairie, 100 a. tillable. Bal. meadow and pasture. Good neighborhood, rural mail, school close. Quick sale, \$10.50 a. No exchange. Crops good. Price advancing. Buy low and get share crop. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

TEXAS

BRAZOS bottom farm, 320 acres, 110 cult.; 2 houses, very fine soil. \$45 per acre, 1/4 cash, balance easy. Winston McMahon, 317 Beatty Bldg., Houston, Tex.

CORN, cotton, potatoes and rice are making our farmers good money. Prices from \$25 an acre up. A few special bargains. Fidelity Immigration Co., Eagle Lake, Tex.

THE BEST cheap land proposition in the United States today. Wheat yielding from twenty to forty bushels per acre, all other crops equally good. Write us for particulars. J. N. JOHNSON LAND CO., Dalhart, Tex.

BARGAINS IN GULF COAST LANDS. FACTS about the Mid-Gulf-Coast Country of Texas. Production, climate, rainfall, soil, markets, water. Large or small tracts. Write at once for free booklet and price lists. Reference given. John Richey & Co., Binz Bldg., Houston, Tex.

FLORIDA

FOR SALE BY OWNER. Four very desirable improved pieces of property in Alachua county, Fla. 90, 20, 30 and 30 acre tracts on large lake. Not to be classed with the ordinary Florida lands being offered for sale. Terms to suit customers. T. S. McManus, Waldo, Fla.

CANADA

CANADA For sale, improved farms, ranches and raw lands in Southern Alberta. LYNN W. BARETT, Airdersyde, Alberta.

MISSOURI

WRITE Morris & Walker for list of south Missouri farms. Mountain View, Mo.

HOMESSEKERS farm list, Southwestern Land & Imml. Co., Springfield, Mo.

200 A. valley farm, impr. \$20 acre. Maps, views free. Arthur, Mountain View, Mo.

A SNAP IN THE OZARKS—240 acres unimproved land \$5 per acre. \$100 each year. J. L. Smith, Cabool, Mo.

800 ACRES practically all tillable, 4 miles from Amsterdam, Mo. 80 miles south of E. C. Well watered and fenced. No rock. Price \$62 per acre. J. D. Sage, Amsterdam, Mo.

VALLEY FARMS, \$25 to \$50; unimproved lands, \$6 to \$20; orchard and berry farms, \$40 up; water and climate unexcelled. Literature and free list. ANDERSON REAL ESTATE CO., Anderson, Mo.

SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI LANDS—If you want to become independent, buy a farm in Scott Co., Mo., in the rich drained lands that raise anything and raise it certain. All we ask is a chance to "Show you." Prices very reasonable. Write F. S. Bice, Oran, Mo.

ONE of Howell Co., Mo., good farms. 279 a.: 170 cult., 9 room house, good cellar. Large barn, other buildings. Orchard, fine water. 3 mi. railroad town, 6 mi. county seat, West Plains, on R. F. D. and phone line. 1/2 mi. school. \$40 a. No trade. A. P. COTTRILL LAND CO., Pomona, Howell Co., Mo.

A SNAP FOR THE CASH. 200 acres, 160 fenced, 120 cultivation. 3 1/2 miles to postoffice, 1 mi. to school, 10 to county seat. Good house and barn; everlasting spring, fruit; price \$4,000. Will give terms. KIRWAN & LAIRD, West Plains, Mo.

CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI. 40 acres, smooth and improved, \$90.00. 80 acres, fine second bottom, \$75.00. 120 acres, fine and dandy, snap, \$75.00. These farms are improved, well located. Can give terms to suit; they are priced right. CHARLES BIRD, Harrisonville, Mo.

POLK COUNTY FARMS For Sale or Exchange Ideal climate, pure water, fine pastures, short feeding season, productive soil, prices and terms to suit. HARRY T. WEST REALTY CO., Belmar, Mo.

Ozark Unimproved Farm Bargain

150 acres of good unimproved farming land, near Van Buren, county seat of Carter Co. Fine pasture land, good for dairy, fruit and in fact you can raise almost anything you can raise in the North. Located in the Ozarks of Missouri. Makes the climate the very best. Excellent water. Price \$10 per acre. For full particulars write JOHN M. CARNAHAN, Van Buren, Mo. (County Recorder Carter Co.)

ARKANSAS

80 A. Impr. valley farm; on Ry. 35 cultivation. \$15 a. Robert Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

ARKANSAS farms and cut-over land for sale. Write for list and illustrated pamphlet. Ben H. Crowley, Paragould, Ark.

891 A. alfalfa and cotton land; some improved, tracts to suit. \$75 per a. New list free. Pope Co. R. E. Co., Russellville, Ark.

160 ACRES one mile from Oliver, Ry. town; church, school; partly improved; good timber. In Scott county, Arkansas. Price \$3 per acre, cash. Box 308, Heavener, Okla.

17,000 ACRES, no rocks, hills or swamps. Any size farms Grant Co. \$1.50 per a. down, bal. 20 yrs. at 6%. Employment. TETER & Co., Op. Union Depot, Little Rock, Ark.

BARGAIN. Well improved 160 near Raven-den Springs, Ark. All new buildings, good land, large orchard. Quick sale, don't miss this. Burrows, Warm Springs, Ark.

CHEAP homes in Arkansas. Healthful climate, pure water, timber. Crop failures unknown. Write for list. Hindsville Realty Co., Hindsville, Ark.

600 ACRES level upland, 7 mi. from good town. 300 acres in cultivation, 1,000,000 feet timber. Good residence, 6 tenant houses, good water. A complete gin system. A complete saw mill. A bargain, price \$20.00 per acre. 1/2 cash, bal. one and two years. Floyd Porterfield Company, Hope, Ark.

COLORADO

HOMESTEAD. If you want a homestead, now is your chance to get a fine 320 acre homestead relinquishment in eastern Colorado. Write Box 418, Goodland, Kan.

320 HOMESTEADS 320

I now have a few 320 acre homesteads relinquishments at from \$200 to \$1,000, perfectly level, every acre tillable, no better soil, fine water, good schools, in good neighborhoods. They will not last long. If you want a home write me now. R. T. CLINE, Towner, Colo.

NEW MEXICO

FOR SALE—Improved and unimproved farms. Also city properties, cheap. Good investments. Jas. J. Hall, Tucuman, N. M.

CHEAPEST, best irrigated lands in the world \$25.00 to \$40.00 per acre. For information address Dan Vinson, Portales, N. M.

Seeds.

Kafir corn, No. 2 white \$1.04@1.05 a cwt.; No. 3 white, \$1.04 a cwt.; alfalfa, \$9@12 a cwt.; flaxseed, \$1.18 a bushel; timothy, \$1.75@2.50 a bushel; cane seed, 75c@1.00; red top, 70c@90c; millet seed, 80c@1.00.

I am an old subscriber and couldn't do without the Mail and Breeze.—J. B. Lanen, Mountain Park, Okla.

MARKET PROBABILITIES

(Written Specially for Farmers Mail and Breeze.)

Kansas showers of last Friday to Sunday were effective in reducing shipments of cattle. Instead of the five Western markets showing an increase of 20,000 to 30,000, as was expected late last week, the supply was 6,000 smaller than a week ago. Not all dry weather pressure has been removed, but general hopes have been raised 100 per cent and a determined stand against shipping pressure is being taken. Prices for stockers and feeders rebounded 25 to 40 cents, and fat steers were steady to strong at Missouri river points and weak in Chicago. Last week's break in thin cattle attracted a large demand this week.

What Kansas does in the next 10 days will determine the course of cattle prices, especially for grass fat steers. Conditions in that state are mixed. Friday morning cattlemen were ordering cars, Saturday they were countermarching the orders as rains, light showers to more than 1 inch fell over most of the state Friday. However, conditions are still critical and the severe effect of the hot winds, high temperatures and lack of moisture in the past 10 days have brought that state up to a place where shipping seems inevitable. However, more rains can change the course of events in a very short time. Kansas is the state where crops, grass and livestock are suddenly revived and shipped out, largely on reports, and yet at the season's end, that state comes through with enough to care for itself and some to spare. Corn has deteriorated in the past 10 days, pastures are dry, but not completely burned up. Cattlemen have been struggling to overcome a shortage, and it is evident that they will not cut out their supplies before they are compelled to. In 1901 and 1911 excessive shipping caused the high prices of 1902 and 1912. The experiences of the men who held on to their cattle under trying circumstances in the drouth years are still to be remembered by the good prices realized later.

Next week will uncover a large movement of cattle from the west. Increased supplies are seasonable and would be cared for easily if the trade would get away from the idea that dry weather was a compelling force in shipping. From the Missouri river east, Nebraska, the Northwest, most of Oklahoma, and the Southwest, and Colorado are in excellent condition. Any excess in shipments that may be compelled by dry weather in Kansas, especially of the half fat kinds, ought to be cared for by sections that are well off in crops.

Anticipation Worse Than Realization.

Last week prices for stockers and feeders were lowered 50 cents to \$1.00 a hundred pounds. Some dry weather cattle were among the offerings, but the expectation that larger supplies are to follow was the depressing influence. On Friday the yards were cleared of offerings and orders, induced by the price decline were pouring into buyers' hands. It now appears that last week's prices will be the low point of the season, for though next week's supplies may increase there are orders to care for them. Then should general rains fall all shipping incentive will be removed.

Prime Cattle Scarce and High.

While the market battle is being fought on the basis of grass fat cattle, mill feed to prime steers are in the commanding position. Scarcity is holding them high with indications strong for an advance by the latter part of the month. Ten dollars is not entirely out of line for late August and September. This week prime steers made \$8.75 to \$9.25 at the various markets and the market for the next two weeks will hold firm. Cattle that are on feed now in any section are in strong hands, and the recent rise in prices will prevent others going on feed. Steers from below the quarantine line sold as high as \$8.15, there was a fairly liberal supply above \$7.50, and the total receipts from that section were the largest thus far this year.

Butcher Cattle Follow Steer Prices.

By reducing prices for common to good steers killers were able to bring pressure against the medium classes of cows and heifers and they were quoted down 25 to 35 cents. Dry lot grades were as high as any time this year. Yearlings made \$8.90, and steers and heifers mixed \$8.75. Lower prices are indicated for the next few weeks though no material decline will be maintained. Veal calves are firm, tops \$9 to \$10.25. Bulls are lower.

Hog Market on \$9 Basis.

Hog prices last week were advanced 30 to 35 cents to the highest level this year, and at the advance the market turned to the \$9 basis. The advance came as the result of continued moderate receipts, a large shipping demand and big fresh pork requirements. This advance should stimulate the movement, next week provided the hogs are in the country, while on the other hand a decreased supply would indicate shortage and bring a further advance in prices. The bullish element are predicting \$10 hogs for August, but retail prices now are at such

a level that further advances will curtail demand to a marked degree. Packers may set the market for high prices in order to dispose of their surplus of cured meats, but they are expecting a large supply of hogs for the winter packing season and after August can hold off for that increase. Pork in the speculative market is above \$22 a barrel, and lard up to \$12. This is the season for a large trade in both. The average weight of hogs is decreasing, and practically no old sows or "piggy" sows are coming. No sick hogs are reported at any of the markets, though high temperatures have caused considerable loss in shipping.

Fluctuating Sheep Prices.

Sheep prices the past week were decidedly acrobatic. In the closing days of the preceding week and early last week prices were advanced 50 cents to \$1, and then the market turned down with considerable vigor losing the entire advance. However, the market did not recede to the low level of the season, but maintained a fair average for the past six weeks. Packers were able to gather in another liberal crop of Southern lambs, which will probably be their last from that direction. They are now directing their attention to the Western ranges, from whence a large run is expected in the near future. Men who have visited the sheep sections of the West recently, say that lambs this fall will carry more flesh than usual, and packers see prospects for a good fall surplus. Country buyers are awaiting an increase in the Western movement before they begin buying stock and feeding sheep. The corn belt will be able to care for a large number this fall.

The Movement of 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	47,700	38,875	22,975
Chicago	45,800	128,000	101,000
Omaha	10,300	55,200	31,400
St. Louis	26,900	40,000	33,500
St. Joseph	6,800	26,500	6,500
Total	137,500	299,575	195,375
Preceding week	96,900	290,900	170,600
Year ago	93,875	280,600	156,900

The following table shows receipts of livestock in St. Joseph thus far this year compared with the same period in 1912:

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle ..	218,101	229,998	.....	11,897
Hogs ..	964,919	1,219,446	.....	254,527
Sheep ..	421,732	366,645	.....	55,087
H. & M. ..	17,788	24,919	.....	7,131
Cars ..	24,557	27,665	.....	3,108

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in St. Louis thus far this year, compared with the same period in 1912:

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle ..	471,874	401,808	.....	70,066
Hogs ..	1,446,214	1,468,805	.....	23,591
Sheep ..	512,508	534,243	.....	21,735
H. & M. ..	78,300	92,830	.....	14,530
Cars ..	39,847	38,660	.....	1,187

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and the same period in 1912:

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle ..	393,180	731,678	.....	101,503
Calves ..	45,906	54,841	.....	8,935
Hogs ..	1,435,701	1,553,684	.....	117,983
Sheep ..	1,062,475	1,113,220	.....	50,745
H. & M. ..	45,512	45,706	.....	194
Cars ..	58,462	56,958	.....	1,504

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five Western markets, Monday, July 21, together with totals a week ago and a year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	15,000	7,000	8,000
Chicago	19,000	50,000	35,000
Omaha	3,500	7,000	13,500
St. Louis	7,500	11,000	7,500
St. Joseph	1,300	8,200	2,700
Totals	46,300	83,200	66,700
A week ago	52,200	77,200	48,100
A year ago	33,600	65,200	50,500

The following table shows a comparison in prices on best offerings of livestock at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Per 100 lbs. 1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912
Chicago ..	\$9.15 \$9.70	\$9.60 \$7.82	\$6.60 \$5.75
Kan. City ..	8.90 9.60	9.20 7.50	6.25 5.75

Good July Demand For Horses.

Demand for horses has been active for this season of the year. Extreme heat reduced horse power in the cities, through death channels, and incapacity of the aged class, and these had to be supplemented by others. The big markets were called on to replenish the supply, and with meager prices ruled firm. Only a few of the better classes of horses were offered. The mule trade was quiet. The South is keeping up a rather discriminating demand for heavy mules. In the Northwest large sales of range horses are in progress and prices for them are quoted up to last year's level.

A Big Movement of Wheat.

Practically the entire harvest of winter wheat is ended and the crop is moving

to market rapidly. Kansas City received more than 2,700 carloads this past week, and other markets reported similar increases in the supply. Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Missouri are the principal states shipping. The Nebraska movement is just beginning. As a rule hard wheat is grading well and soft wheat is showing extremes, though a fair average is maintained. Prices range from 78 to 87 cents a bushel which is slightly higher than last year when the general movement was under way. Corn prices are higher, extending well above 62 cents. The rapid deterioration of the crop in Kansas has been a bullish factor. Other corn surplus states report good prospects, though conditions in Illinois, Oklahoma and Nebraska are very much mixed. Farmers are holding on to their old corn, and the marketward movement is unseasonably small. Prices will probably be lower in September than at the present time.

The following comparison shows prices on best grades of wheat, corn and oats at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats
	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912
Chicago	93 1/2 \$1.09 64 1/2 76 43 54		
Kan. City	87 97 66 1/2 79 41 45		

Hay and Seeds Higher.

Receipts of hay were some larger this week, but demand increased from all directions. Prairie, timothy and clover mixed hay were higher. Alfalfa and clover hay brought firm prices. All reports indicate that less hay will be available this year than last except in the Northwest. There alfalfa is the principal winter forage and in 1911 gave a large surplus to the Central West. Dealers expect no further advance in the near future, though higher winter prices are expected than in 1912. Seeds of all kinds were higher. The price for timothy seed was nearly doubled, and that at a time when the new crop was just available, thus indicating a short crop.

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	\$12.00@12.50
Prairie, No. 1	10.50@11.50
Prairie, No. 2	8.50@10.00
Prairie, No. 3	6.50@8.00
Timothy, choice	14.00@14.50
Timothy, No. 1	13.00@13.50
Timothy, No. 2	11.00@12.50
Timothy, No. 3	7.50@10.50
Clover mixed, choice	13.00@13.50
Clover mixed, No. 1	11.50@12.50
Clover mixed, No. 2	9.50@11.00
Clover, choice	10.00@10.50
Clover, No. 1	8.50@9.50
Clover, No. 2	6.50@8.25
Alfalfa, fancy	14.00@14.50
Alfalfa, choice	13.00@13.50
Alfalfa, No. 1	11.75@12.50
Alfalfa, standard	10.00@11.00
Alfalfa, No. 2	8.75@9.75
Alfalfa, No. 3	7.50@8.75
Straw	4.75@5.00
Packing hay	4.00@5.00

Bullish Reports on Broom Corn.

The Southwest is sending in discouraging reports concerning the new broom-corn crop. Dry weather reduced acreage, damage by storms, etc., would indicate that less than half as much will be grown this year as last. However, buyers of the old crop have remained unmoved by such conditions, are no more anxious for the old crop now than a month ago. Unchanged prices are quoted. Choice green, selfworking corn is quoted at \$80 to \$90 a ton; fair to good, \$45 to \$75 a ton; common to fair, \$25 to \$40.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, July 21.—Butter this week is firm at 26 cents.

Kansas City, July 21.—Prices this week on produce are:

Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 17c a doz.; seconds, 10c.

Butter—Creamery extras, 26c a lb.; firsts, 25c; secondaries, 24c; packing stock, 20c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 16c a lb.; spring chickens, 15@16c; hens, 12 1/2c; roosters, 9c; young turkeys and turkey hens, 15@16c; old toms, 12@14c; cull turkeys, 6@7c.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago. (Quotations on Best Stock.)

	Butter	Eggs	Hens
	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912
Chicago ..	26 25 16 1/2 17 1/2 15 13 1/2		
Kan. City ..	26 24 17 18 12 1/2 13		

All Five For \$1.25

The Mail and Breeze is enabled to make the biggest clubbing offer it has ever had, and for only \$1.25 will send all five of the following papers for one year each:

THE MAIL AND BREEZE of which nothing need be told our own subscribers or those reading this copy of the paper. It speaks for itself.

THE HOUSEHOLD, a large family magazine, containing the choicest stories and departments of particular interest to lady readers.

THE KANSAS WEEKLY CAPITAL, the oldest and best weekly newspaper in the entire Southwest.

POULTRY CULTURE, a "chicken magazine" full of practical, pertinent, timely and terse talk about the scientific money-making side of poultry raising. Edited by Reese V. Hicks, considered America's greatest poultry expert.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, a big monthly farm and agricultural paper which should be read by every farmer. No liquor advertising is printed in any of these papers.

Remember, all five of these big papers will be sent to one address or to five different addresses if so desired for only \$1.25. If you are a subscriber to any one of these papers your time will be advanced another year. You will be supplied with the best class of reading matter for a full year. Don't fail to mention the names of these papers in sending in your order. Send your order to the

MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 1124 So. Market St., Wichita, Kans.
John W. Johnson, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska.
C. H. Walker, N. W. Kansas, N. Missouri, 2612 Flora Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Geo. W. Berry, N. Nebraska and W. Iowa, Copper Bldg., Topeka, Kans.
Harry W. Graham, E. Iowa and Illinois, Chillicothe, Mo.
Ed R. Dorsey, S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri, Girard, Kans.

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. 12—H. Fessenden, Clarinda, Ia.
Aug. 13—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
Sept. 5—Jas. T. Ellis, Adrian, Mo.
Sept. 6—J. C. Stalter, Jasper, Mo.
Sept. 17—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville, Ia.
Oct. 1—D. C. Loneragan, Florence, Neb.
Oct. 4—Frank Rainier, Logan, Ia.
Oct. 10—Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kan.
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 15—R. B. Davis, Hiawatha, Kan.
Oct. 16—J. M. Nesbitt, Aledo, Ill.
Oct. 17—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
Oct. 18—Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kan.
Oct. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 23—Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Oct. 23—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
Oct. 25—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Oct. 25—J. W. Leeper, Norton, Kan.
Oct. 27—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 28—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 28—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.
Oct. 29—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Oct. 30—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Oct. 30—Merton Williams, Valley Falls, Mo.
Nov. 1—John Belcher, Raymore, Mo.
Nov. 3—Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.
Nov. 5—R. E. Davis, Hiawatha, Kan.
Nov. 5—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.
Nov. 7—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
Nov. 8—John Naiman, Alexandria, Neb., at Hebron, Neb.
Nov. 15—John Kemmerer, Jewell, Kan.
Feb. 3—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 11—H. C. Graner & Son, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 12—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 13—J. E. Willis, Prairie View, Kan.
Feb. 13—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.
Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Orinogue, Kan.
Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Feb. 18—H. H. Rter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 24—M. T. Shields, Lebanon, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 17—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.
Oct. 30—A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.
Oct. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Nov. 1—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.
Nov. 5—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.
Nov. 7—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 23—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Jan. 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
Jan. 28—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan.
Jan. 29—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.
Jan. 30—Geo. P. Philippi, Lebanon, Kan.
Jan. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 3—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 4—Moser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.
Feb. 5—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 7—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.
Feb. 9—E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.
Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 20—John Emigh, Formoso, Kan.
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 25—A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.

O. I. C. Hogs.

Feb. 18—H. L. Bode, Friend, Neb.
Feb. 19—Chas. H. Murray, Friend, Neb.

Hampshire Hogs.

Nov. 4—H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Ia.

Galloway Cattle.

Sept. 16—C. D. McPherson, Route 2, Topeka, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 14—C. J. Mc Masters, Altona, Ill.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Oct. 22—W. F. Eckles, Green City, Mo.

Hereford Cattle.

Dec. 30-31—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
Feb. 12-15—Nebraska Hereford Breeders' association, at Grand Island, Neb.

Percheron Horses.

Sept. 16—C. D. McPherson, Route 2, Topeka, Kan.

Colt Show at International

A feature of the horse show at the Chicago International this fall will be the futurity classes. Already the stakes amount to \$400 for each of the four draft breeds. To this are to be added the entry receipts from exhibitors in these classes. There will be classes for stallions and fillies, with at least 12 prizes in each class. Owners of Per-

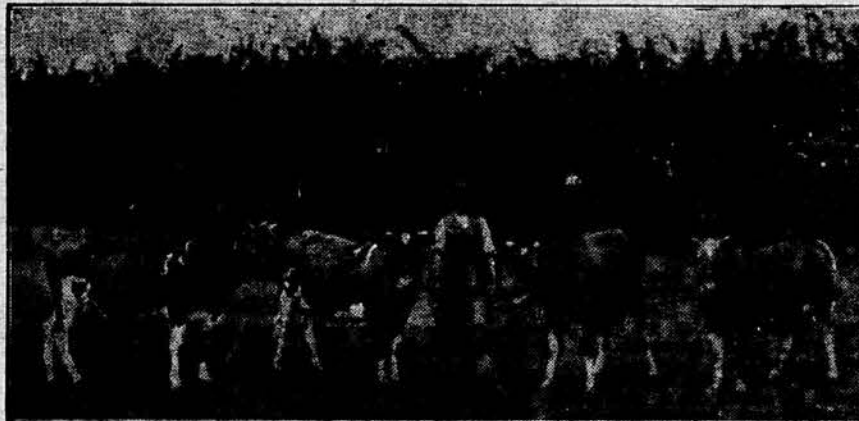
cheron colts intending to enter for the futurity stakes should write to Wayne Dinmore, of the Percheron society, Union stock yards, Chicago. Secretary R. B. Ogilvie of the Clydesdale association, Union stock yards, Chicago, will receive entries of that breed. The Shire men should address Charles Burgess, secretary of the Shire association at Wenona, Ill. J. D. Conner, secretary of the Belgian association at Wabash, Ind. will enter the Belgian colts.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Clasen Bros of Union City, Okla., are offering in this issue of this paper some extra good Duroc-Jersey hogs of November and December farrow. These hogs are big husky fellows ready for heavy service, and are descendants from such noted boars as B. & C's Col., Buddy K. 4th and Grand

A group of imported Guernsey helpers owned by Conway F. Holmes of Kansas City. The Overland Guernsey farm at Overland Park, Kan., is one of the model dairies of the



country and boasts of the finest herd of imported Guernseys in the United States. This herd is doing a great work in furthering the interests of this great breed in the West.

Master Col. 2d. They are making especially close prices on these pigs. Look up their ad for prices and further description. Write them if interested and mention this paper.

Russell's O. I. C's.

H. R. Russell, Sedgwick, Kan., is a breeder of O. I. C. hogs, whose standing as a breeder ranks higher each year. While his herd is not large, the breeding stock has been properly selected and good results obtained by proper matings. He is using at the head of this herd the massive, 2-year-old boar, Silver Chief, by Concerned and out of Carmensell, by Silver Chimes. He is assisted by Prince Albert, by Kansas King. A splendid lot of gilts sired by Silver Chief are bred to Prince Albert. Mr. Russell has recently purchased a young boar of Mr. Silvers, the O. I. C. breeder of Ohio, and as he at present has a number of Silver Chief's daughters and a considerable amount of Prince Albert blood in his herd he is in position to sell these two boars. They will be priced reasonably. Mr. Russell has a splendid bunch of spring pigs by Silver Chief and Prince Albert. They are large and growthy and calculated to please those who are looking for good O. I. C's. When you call or write, please mention this paper.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

J. L. Willifong, Zeandale, Kan., is breeding both big and medium type Poland Chinas. He has two medium type boars and

two of big type breeding. His sows are about equally divided in type and come from leading herds of both types and have been reserved from Mr. Willifong's own breeding. He has 127 spring pigs, mostly of March and April farrow, but a part of them are of May farrow. He has five fall boars that are extra good. A string of 23 fall gilts that are as good as will be found anywhere are being reserved for Mr. Willifong's own breeding, but as he desires to fill orders of old customers and new ones as well with choice animals he will price a few of these gilts at fair prices. The breeding to be found in Mr. Willifong's herd is up-to-date and popular. The four herd boars are fine individuals of the best of breeding and are the sires of the 127 spring pigs, which are proof of the ability of these sires to produce the right kind. The line up of herd sows is good and has constantly been improved for several years. Mr. Willifong does not make public sales but sells all of his stock at private sale. His 127 spring pigs are for sale at reasonable prices. The five fall boars are for sale and a few of the 23 fall gilts. He guarantees satisfaction and will be glad to give you a complete description of any of the stock he is offering for sale. He has been very successful in the past in pleasing his customers and Farmers Mail and Breeze readers feel acquainted with Mr. Willifong because of his advertising in its columns. If you are going to buy you better write him at once and let him price you a spring or fall boar or some gilts. Look up his advertisement in this issue.

Duroc-Jerseys That Please.

Breeders of Duroc-Jerseys everywhere know C. O. Anderson of Manhattan, Kan., at least, by reputation. For six years his



C. O. Anderson.

advertisement has appeared regularly in Farmers Mail and Breeze and he has shipped stock during that time all over Kansas and into many other states. The satisfaction he has been able to give in all of these sales is remarkable. He has never made a public sale, preferring to sell direct, after giving the buyer a careful description. He has shown the writer on different occasions dozens of letters from buyers who were more than pleased with their pig and with the prompt and careful manner in which Mr. Anderson had handled their business. He has been a close student of his business and has made good because of his ability to learn and profit by experience and because he has been everlastingly on the job. He has been absolutely fair and honest in his dealings and has established a line of customers who buy from him almost every year because of his fairness with them. His prices are very reasonable and might be considered too low by other breeders, but Mr. Anderson has made money and sold nothing but good breeding animals. Last winter he bought a young boar sired by Ohio Col. 87047. He is recorded as Model Chief 137211. His dam is Model Queen, grand champion



One of the herd boars in A. J. Hanna's herd at Elmdale, Kan. Mc's Tat breeds true to the champion Tattarrax type.

at Kansas and Nebraska state fairs in 1910. She outsold the grand champion sow of 1912 in the Davis dispersion sale and is one of the greatest sows of the breed. Her sire was Golden Model, Model Chief is one of the coming young boars of the West and Mr. Anderson showed the best of judgment when he bought him. He is of the richest breeding to be found and is a topsy fellow that would make a great showing at the big fairs this fall if he was taken out. He is being bred to some of the choice sows in the herd and Mr. Anderson will have some pigs by him for the winter trade. At present his offering is choice spring boars, sired by Red Royal, by Tattarrax, the grand champion boar at Kansas and Oklahoma fairs. He has a few choice boars of March farrow that are out of sows that are daughters of sows sired by B. and C's Col. Mr. Anderson has had a big trade this spring and summer. You can't miss it by getting his descriptions and prices if you are looking for the best in Duroc-Jerseys, both breeding and individuals. Look up his advertisement in this issue.

Wonder-Colonel Durocs.

J. R. Jackson, Kanopolis, Kan., is a Duroc-Jersey breeder with 40 March and April pigs that are as good as anyone has. They are being grown along with plenty of pasture



J. R. Jackson.

and range and are sure to develop some unusually good prospects by fall. The breeding is up to date and his herd sows, as attractive a lot as will be found in almost any herd. Mr. Jackson has only been breeding three years but has succeeded in getting together a choice lot of sows. Jackson's Lady, by Hancock's Wonder, is a 3-year-old sow that is making good in the herd. Seven fall gilts of October farrow that are being reserved in the herd are as attractive as anything of the kind we have seen in a long time. Clear Creek Col., by Col. Campbell, he by Dreamland Col., is a July yearling boar that Mr. Jackson bought of Leon Carter last winter. He is a promising young herd boar and is valued highly by Mr. Jackson. Mr. Jackson's advertisement can be found at all times in Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he is offering stock for sale. He will not make a sale this year but will sell at private sale all of his top boars and gilts at prices that will be found very reasonable. He is ready to price you a boar or some gilts any time.

Klein's Poland China Offering.

L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan., is a breeder of big type Poland Chinas who is well and favorably known among the Poland China fraternity of Kansas. He has always been a good buyer of tops in bred sow sales that he has patronized and never been out look-

FREE

This Famous Sewing Awl

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....

ing for cheap ones where they were inferior. He has made an honest effort to put his herd among the best ones in the state so far as breeding and individual merit were concerned and how well he has succeeded can only be determined by visiting his herd. He has combined size, bone and quality in his herd to a remarkable degree and has without doubt, one of the really topsy herds in the state. His two herd boars have real merit, both as individuals and producers. Chief Price, referred to by us several times in the past, and the sire of most of this spring's crop of pigs, is a big smooth fellow that is right in every way and a splendid producer. He recently bought a young boar sired by Bell Boy, by Bell Expand, by Bell Metal, that will undoubtedly make a good cross on Chief Price gilts. His spring crop of pigs is doing nicely and are as promising a lot of youngsters as you will find. He has about 40 February pigs that you ought to see to appreciate. Among them are a lot of extra fine herd header prospects that you will be interested in if you are going to buy a boar. Mr. Klein has decided not to make a fall sale but will sell the tops of his boars at private sale. Also some choice gilts bred or open. The dams of these pigs are the big mature sows that have been bought and reserved for this herd and are one of the strongest herds of sows in the country. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him at once. He is going to price them right and you will get a square deal from him as well.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

COL. T. E. GORDON, WATKINSVILLE, KANSAS
Livestock Auctioneer. Write for open dates.

L. J. Calloway, Lebanon, Kansas
Livestock Auctioneer. Write or phone for dates.

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

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

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

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

CHAS. M. SCOTT, Livestock Auctioneer. Thoroughly posted on pedigree and values. Formerly of Scott & Singer, Poland China breeders. Hiawatha, Kan.

John D. Snyder, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Wide acquaintance and practical knowledge of draft horses and pure bred live stock, all breeds.

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LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Phone or write for dates. Donkey heads my Duroc-Jersey herd.

G. A. Drybread, The Auctioneer
Elk City, Kan.
Live Stock and Farm Sales made anywhere. Prices reasonable. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FRANK J. ZAUN, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Independence, Mo., Bell Phone 675 Ind.
My References: America's best breeders for whom I have been selling for years.
Get Zaun He Knows How

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 big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens August 4th.

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

PUREBRED HORSES.

PERCHERONS

Ever notice average farmers who keep their own stallion raise more colts from the same number of mares and make more horse-money? A BIG PERCHERON from my 13 young registered studs at brother's prices would make you money. Trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joe. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa.



Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm

America's Largest Importers

Shire, Percheron and Belgian Horses
Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

TRUMAN'S, Box E, BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

ELK GROVE Shropshires!

Imported Delta, sire of show flock winning 100 prizes, 1912, assisted by Wordwell's Kedge, by Tysol Champion at head of flock. For sale—50 rams, including 30 yearlings and Wordwell's Kedge, and 20 lambs. Send for catalogue.
FRANK RAINIER, LOGAN, IOWA

W. Iowa and N. Nebraska

BY GEO. W. BERRY.

R. B. Baird will hold a sale of Poland Chinas at Central City, Neb., August 14. The offering includes the show herd which is fitted for the state fair circuit. Features in the sale will be two senior yearling sows, sired by Big Columbus, and three junior yearling sows by the grand champion Columbus, also the junior yearling boar, Columbus 2nd, by Columbus. Ten boar pigs and 10 sow pigs, sired by Columbus, go in the sale. There are 30 head of large sows in the sale, bred for fall litters.

Fesenmeyer's A Wonder Sale.

Breeders of Poland Chinas, far and wide, will be interested in the announcement of the sale of A Wonder Poland Chinas by Henry Fesenmeyer of Clarinda, Iowa, which appears in this issue of this paper. Fieldmen and breeders who have inspected the herd and are in position to judge, pronounce the offering, which is to be made by Mr. Fesenmeyer on August 12, the best he has ever made. The offering on this occasion comprises 20 head of bred sows, three choice gilts, and 27 choice boars. Nearly all of the sows which are bred will bring early fall litters by the famous boars, A Wonder and Big Joe. In regard to this pair of really great sires it is needless to say more by way of introduction for the reason that they are already known wherever Poland Chinas are raised, further than to relate that old A Wonder now 8 years of age is still vigorous and gives promise of further usefulness and service to the breed. Big Joe has made wonderful growth and is developing into a remarkable specimen of the big type, combining wonderful quality, and a high degree of finish seldom seen in a boar of his great size. It is safe to say that no other boar of the big type possesses the finish in head and ears of Big Joe. The offering which Mr. Fesenmeyer will make on August 12 is outlined in the advertisement, and details are explained in the catalog which will be mailed upon application to Henry Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Ia.

Well Bred Shropshires.

An announcement by Frank Rainier, breeder of Shropshire sheep, appears in this issue. Mr. Rainier is a careful and painstaking breeder of Shropshires, and is the owner of one of the best bred flocks in Iowa. His flock is headed by the imported ram, Delta, sire of the show flock winning over 100 prizes at Des Moines and other fairs in 1912. Imported Delta is assisted at the head of the flock by Wardwell's Kedge, sired by the famous Tysol Champion. Mr. Rainier offers for sale to flock masters over 50 head of choice rams, including 30 yearlings that are well grown, and the shearers of exceedingly heavy fleece, also 20 early choice lamb rams. Prospective buyers will be supplied with interesting catalog giving descriptions and prices of Shropshires upon application to Frank Rainier, Logan, Iowa. When writing kindly mention Mail and Breeze.

Pfander's Giant Poland Sale.

The sale of big type Poland Chinas announced by J. W. Pfander & Sons of Clarinda, Iowa, is one of the very important swine sales of the year, and doubtless will attract the universal attention of swine breeders. This sale, which will be held on the 13th of August, includes 30 head of bred sows and 10 or more choice boars, all of the big, useful sort, for which the Pfander's herd is so well known. Nearly all of the 30 head of sows are bred for fall litters, to the superb yearling boar, King of Wonders. A few will be bred to Big Ben, a boar combining unusual size, quality, with show yard finish. In regard to the young boar, King of Wonders, it is safe to say that barring accidents, he is destined to rank as one of the really great boars of the breed. The writer was present when this youngster, on the day he was 15 months of age, tipped the scales at 665 pounds. He bids fair to develop larger than his famous sire, A Wonder. He is long, deep, mellow, and massive, with a perfect back, wonderful wide, deep, well rounded hams, is as smooth as plate glass from end to end, and stands on the best of underpinning. The sows which will be sold on this occasion are enhanced in value by being bred to King of Wonders, and their litters will prove attractions on the farms wherever they go. The boars which will be sold include 27 head of early spring farrow, including two February pigs, which are the largest specimens of their age that we have seen, and three last fall boars, that are sons of A Wonder. There are five boar pigs from one litter sired by A Wonder, and out of Lady Giantess 2d, which are among the attractions in the sale. Catalog will be mailed upon application to J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Iowa. Please mention this paper when writing.

Double Standard Polled Durhams.

Admirers of hornless cattle will be interested in the announcement by D. C. Van Nice of Richland, Kan., whose advertisement appears in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. A visit at the farm owned by Mr. Van Nice reveals the fact that the Richland herd comprises a rare collection of the choicest specimens of the breed of Double Standard Polled Durhams, a class of cattle rapidly growing in popularity with the farmers who recognize in this type of all-purpose cattle, the desirable points of excellence found in the grand old breed of Shorthorns with the additional advantage of being hornless, eligible to record as Shorthorns as well as Polled Durhams—hence the name Double Standard Polled Durhams. Anyone interested in the breeding of good cattle and especially one interested in the welfare of this breed would enjoy a day spent with Mr. Van Nice. He is the proprietor of a well improved stock farm of several hundred acres, adjoining the town of Richland. He is a successful farmer and business man, and is proprietor of a large hardware and implement store. He recently removed his hardware stock into a new building, which is one of the largest, most commodious and best planned buildings of the sort in eastern Kansas and is a credit to the town. Mr. Van Nice is a careful, painstaking stock breeder, and manages his herd with the degree of good judgment evidenced in all his business. He has used some of the best Polled Durham sires, such as the noted Belvidere, a bull used with great success for a number of years, and succeeded by the many times

DAIRY CATTLE.

18 Holsteins 10 Guernseys

All good cows and will freshen soon.
JACK HAMMEL, 215 Adams Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Holstein Bred Cows and Heifers

"EIGHTY HEAD"
Choice individuals personally selected, Wisconsin bred tuberculin tested, pure bred, unrecorded and high grade females, recorded bulls. Grade bull and heifer calves.
ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kans.

HOLSTEINS

—CHOICE BULL CALVES
H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

OAK HILL HOLSTEINS

Bulls ready for spring service by Shadybrook Gerben Sir Kornedyke out of A. R. O. dams. Heifers bred. Also a few fresh cows. All tuberculin tested.
BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

DENTON'S Angus Bulls all sold but a fine lot coming on for fall trade. Write your wants.
W. G. DENTON, DENTON, KANSAS

ANGUS CATTLE

Bulls and females for sale; singly or in carload lots. Address **SUTTON & PORTEOUS** Lawrence, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

LINSOTT JERSEYS

Only register of merit herd in Kansas. For sale: Grandson of Noble of Oaklands, ready for service. Also sons and daughters of the great Gamboge's Knight. Prices reasonable.
R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

POLLED DURHAMS.

Polled Durham Bulls

Six well bred young bulls and a limited number of cows and heifers for sale.
C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

Polled Durhams

Headed by the undefeated Roan Hero, shown since a calf at International American Royal and State Fairs, assisted by the superb show bull Acacia Prince. For sale at most all times young bulls to head herds and foundation stock. Look for my exhibit at the State Fairs.
D. C. VAN NICE, RICHLAND, KANSAS.

GALLOWAYS.

G. E. CLARK, W. W. DUNHAM.
CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS.
12 Miles West of Topeka.
Can furnish car of good bulls ranging in ages from calves to 2-yr-olds. Can suit your wants. Write
CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP
Imported and home-bred, absolutely equal to the best.
C. S. HECHTNER, Box 66, Chariton, Iowa

Hampshire Sheep

18 Ram lambs for sale. Also young ewes, from yearlings up.
Hampshire Hogs. Young stock for sale. Everything registered.
Shipping point, **Waldo, Kansas.** Address, **E. S. Tallafarro, Russell, Kansas**

Oldenburg German Coach Horses

We are the oldest and largest breeders of the Oldenburg German Coach west of the Mississippi River. Our 1912 winnings at the leading western shows exceeded those of any other individual horse exhibitor. We have stallions and mares of serviceable ages for sale. Write us. **JOS. WEAR & SON, Barnard, Kan.**

60-Bergner & Sons' Coach Horses-60

German Coach Stallions at prices you will be able to pay for at one season's stand. Also mares and fillies; all good bone with plenty size, style and action and the best general purpose horse that has ever been imported. The St. Louis Fair Champion Milon 3159 and the Kansas State Fair prize winner Mephistoles 4221 at head of herd. We are pricing these horses to sell and guarantee satisfaction. Write today or call soon.
J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Waldeck Ranch, PRATT, KANSAS.

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM

THE FINEST HERD OF IMPORTED GUERNSEYS IN THE COUNTRY

MAY ROYAL, by Hays Royal, a line bred Golden Secret, and "the best Guernsey sire in America," chief stock bull. Cows and heifers of best imported strains. All cows tested for advanced registry.
In order better to introduce the Guernseys in the West, we will make attractive prices on young bulls and cows and heifers, bred and open. Special inducements to new breeders in herd foundation material.
If you wish to improve the quality and production of your milk, cream and butter, use a Guernsey sire. Unsurpassed in constitutional vigor, adaptability, and richness of product. Correspondence invited—your personal inspection preferred. Call on or address.
Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kan.
C. F. Heinzen, Owner. W. C. England, Mgr.
Eight miles S.W. of Kansas City on Strong Line. Station on Farm.

PEGGY OF OVERLAND (Trade Mark)

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Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE.

WHITE J. F. PRICE,
Medora, Kans.
For prices on Pedigreed
Hampshire Hogs

REGISTERED
HAMPSHIRE

Well Bred Well Bred
SUNNY SLOPE FARM.
Frank H. Parks, Prop., Olathe, Kan.

Pedigreed Hampshires of various ages. Bred
Every hog properly vaccinated. C. E. Lowry, Oxford, Kan.

Pure Bred Hampshires
Some extra choice, well-bred spring boar pigs for
sale. ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas.

CLOVERDALE HAMPSHIRE

Special prices for thirty days only. Open
and bred gilts. Spring pigs in pairs and trios,
sired by my FOUR herd boars.
T. W. LAVEROCK, PRINCETON, KANSAS.

BERKSHIRE.

LEON A. WAIT'S
Berkshires
A good herd at Winfield, Kan.,
headed by Lord Duke 94, 122927.

Hazlewood's Berkshires!
Choice spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Write
today. W. O. Hazlewood, R. 2, Wichita, Kansas.

J. T. BAYER'S BERKSHIRES
Eighty early spring pigs by Bayer's Beacon and B.
D's Centerpiece, 30 extra fine sows and gilts bred and
open, four winter and fall males. Priced to sell. Write for
prices. J. T. BAYER, YATES CENTER, KAN.

Bred Berkshire Sows

35 head of young tried sows, representing
the best Robinhood strains and bred for
summer litters, to Ajax, a son of Rival's
Lord Premier and Longfellow's Duchess 4th.
These are extra good and are priced to
sell. They won't last long. Write at once.
W. J. GRIST, Ozawie, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Mule-Footed Hogs The coming hog
hardy, resist disease, the best rustlers known; pigs ten to
sixteen weeks old, \$30 pair. Circular free.
DE. W. J. CONNER, LABETTE KANSAS.

Mule Foot Hogs Bred gilts for spring
farrowing all sold.
Some choice boars for sale. Am now booking orders for
pigs of February and March farrow. In pairs not related.
ZENE G. HADLEY, Box D, Wilmington, Ohio.

O. I. C.

O.I.C. Boar Pigs HARRY HAYNES,
Meriden, Kansas.

Maple Leaf Improved Chester Whites All ages, the
round. Priced to sell. R. W. GAGE, Garnett, Kan.

BOOKIN'S O. I. C. HOGS. Booking orders for
spring pigs by five
different boars, out of sows not akin. Priced to sell.
E. C. BOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

RUSSELL'S O. I. C.'s February and March
pigs ready for ship-
ment. The large prolific type.
Satisfaction guar-
anteed. H. R. RUSSELL, Sedgwick, Kan.

25 O. I. C. FALL BOARS
For sale. Write for prices and descriptions.
CHAR. E. MURRAY, FRIEND, NEBRASKA

10 O. I. C. Pigs for Sale
Bred by my leading herd boars.
Also two nice gilts bred for Aug. farrow.
Write for prices and descriptions.
Andrew Koser, Glasco, Kan.

NEEF'S CHOLERA IMMUNE O. I. C.'s
Spring pigs of either sex in pairs and trios no kin.
Also tried sows and fall gilts bred fall farrow. Pure
bred seed wheat, seed rye and Collie pups for sale.
Riverside Farms, J. H. Neef, Boonville, Mo.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Smith's Durocs Fashionably bred boars
including grandsons of
the great Graduate Col.,
and a herd-leading son of the champion, Tatarax. Also
spring boars. J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS

MODEL AGAIN Duroc boars, \$12.00
Baby gilts, \$25.00
Bred gilts, \$50.00. R. W. Daldwin, Conway, Kan.

Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm
Priced from Taylor's Prize Winners, 25 early Duroc
Jersey pigs from prize winners of State Fairs. \$20
for one, \$37 for two, \$49 for three. Bred sows \$25
to \$35, for August farrow. Fall boars \$30.00.
J. L. TAYLOR, Olean, Missouri.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM
Duroc-Jersey boars, Nov. and Dec. farrow, sired by sons of
B. & C's Col., Buddy K IV and Grand Master Col. First
chole \$25; Second choice, \$20 for next 30 days. Weight 150
to 175 lbs. CLASEN BROS., Union City, Oklahoma

Good E. Nuff Again King 35203
Hearde our great herd. Sale average: March 11
sows, \$77.50, sows and gilts, \$32.00. Write for prices.
W. W. OTTE & SONS, Winfield, Kansas

ILES' Farm Duroc-Jerseys
A selected lot of early boars and gilts sired by and
out of prize-winning boars and sows. The big kind
with quality and guaranteed to please. Priced
right. Visitors met by appointment at Everett or
Pierce Junction. H. C. ILES, Everett, Kansas

champion, Roan Hero, the best known bull
of the breed, a winner since he was a calf,
and undefeated, being shown at the Inter-
national, the American Royal, and the west-
ern state fairs. The show herd is headed
by Acadia Prince, a bull of extraordinary
scale and superb character. Most of the
young stuff now on hand represent the get
of Roan Hero.

E. Iowa and Illinois
BY HARRY W. GRAHAM.

The announcement of Jas. Dorsey's fine
Holstein cattle appears in this issue; look
it up and read it. He has 500 head of
females, yearlings up, to select from and 50
heads of registered bulls of serviceable age.
These cattle come from families showing
records from 24.00 up to 38.02. This is a
fine bunch of cattle of the very best colors
and types. They are a great quality herd
and well worth the time and expense of a
visit to the herd. Mr. Dorsey can fill any
order, from one animal up to a carload if
wanted. The herd is headed by the ex-
cellent sire, Sir Kornedyke Zoldusky De Kol,
his dam was Zoldusky De Kol Queen with a
record of over 24.00. He has daughter
in the herd with 50 per cent same blood
as Pontiac Lady Kornedyke, she with a
record of 38.02, and he carries 50 per cent
same blood as Pontiac Pei with a record
of 37.68 and Clothilde De Kol 3d with a
record of 37.21. This herd is easily reached
from Missouri and Kansas by taking the
C. M. & St. P. Southwestern Limited train
out of Kansas City to Elgin, Ill., then
interurban line to Gilberts, Ill. Write him
your wants, mentioning this paper.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri
BY ED. R. DORSEY.

J. L. Taylor of Olean, Mo., breeder of
Duroc-Jersey hogs of show yard character,
is starting an ad in this issue. In 1912 he
showed four sows at the Missouri State fair,
where he won first prize on Lady Thornton
318582, and third prize on Minnie Thornton
286014. The latter is not only a show sow
but breeds high class extra fine males,
farrowed January 16, 1912, just outclassed
in age. Barring age, they would have easily
been placed inside of the money. Many of
his good herd sows are daughters and
granddaughters of these two show sows. At
the head of the herd is Dreadnaught 138315,
by Bancroft's Wonder 97331, out of Pei of
273806, by Model 2nd 87469. Many of the
sows now for sale are bred to Dreadnaught
for August and September farrow. Whisky
and Faith 12817, farrowed March 28, 1912,
weighs over 600 pounds. He will be shown
with the herd at the Missouri State fair
with the American Royal this fall. He was sired
by Golden Charley 111229, by Chief Mutt
61999, out of Florence Thornton 286016, by
Missouri Kruger 92169. Firestone 18446,
out of the great brood and show sow Minnie
Thornton 286014, by Golden Charley 111229,
farrowed October 27, 1912, will also be one
of the herd of 1913. A line of prize win-
ners on both sides makes the owner feel
like he has license to win right along with
these hogs. They go back to S. Y. Thornton's
great herd of State fair winners. As this is
a first class herd, the owner has no hesi-
tancy stating he can please the most ex-
acting. He is pricing spring pigs at \$20
each, \$37.50 for two, \$50 for \$25 and bred
offering young sows open from \$25 to \$35.
Not often does a breeder print his prices,
but Mr. Taylor is willing breeders should
know his prices and a check, draft or money
order gets a good one for the price with
a first class guarantee of satisfaction or
money returned.

The Sunny Slope Guarantee.

At Sunny Slope Farm, Olathe, Kan.,
Frank H. Parks breeds Hampshire hogs and
Barred, Partridge and Columbian Rock
chickens. In the upper right hand corner
of Mr. Park's letter head he says: "Any-
thing you buy of Sunny Slope must be as
represented or your money back." This is
the right kind of a guarantee, and while a
breeder may get "stung" occasionally by
making such a guarantee it certainly proves
his faith in the quality of his stock. His
stock does please, as is shown by the fol-
lowing letter: "Frank H. Parks, Olathe,
Kan. Dear Sir—The pigs which you shipped
me arrived in good shape. They are good
ones and I am satisfied with the purchase.
I also received a trio of Hampshires from
another breeder on the same train that ar-
rived in a very weak condition. They have
heads and ears like Poland Chinas and have
a mixture of red hairs on them. One has
a broken belt with but about a dozen white
hairs in it. Does this lop sound like Hamp-
shires? Sometimes occur in purebred Hampshires?
A satisfied customer, H. L. Anderson."
Write Mr. Parks about his kind of Hamp-
shires.

Editorial News Notes.

Business Course for Farm Boys.

The latest additional department in the
big Chillicothe Business College, is that of
the "Farmer Boys' Agricultural Business
Course," a six months' laboratory for re-
search work, business practice, farm man-
agement, farm accounting and the common
school branches. Just the thing for the boy
or young man interested in staying with
the farm. This school qualifies you for
scientific farm work. Its 25 years of
growth and development until four large
buildings are now in use with an annual
attendance of 900 students, is all the recom-
mendation it needs. Write for catalog, men-
tioning this paper.—E. W. G.

Students' Railroad Wire.

Negotiations were completed July 11 for
connecting the Wabash dispatcher wire with
the Chillicothe Telegraphy College of Chil-
licothe, Mo., thus offering an unusual ad-
vantage to the students of this noted insti-
tution. Some thirteen students alone dur-
ing the Moberly, Mo., division alone dur-
ing the past few months, when the Wabash
and other roads were hard pressed for oper-
ation. This attracted the attention of the
Wabash officials in St. Louis and Decatur
and led them to enter into an agreement
making the Chillicothe Telegraphy College

DUROC-JERSEYS.

TAYLOR'S SPRINGDALE DUROCS
Spring pigs for sale from ancestors that were lead-
ing State Fair winners in 1911 and 1912. Fall gilts
same breeding and quality. Chas. L. Taylor, Olean, Mo.

E. A. TRUMP, Formoso, Kan.
Breeder of fashionable Duroc-Jerseys
Stock for sale at all times. Write for prices and descriptions.

A FINE OFFERING Spring pigs
O. Buddy, Watson's Col. and Model Top. Prices \$20
and up. E. C. WATSON, Altoona, Kansas.

Deep Creek Herd Durocs!
Orders taken now for early spring pigs,
dams either state fair prize winners or sired
by prize winners. Write for low prices.
C. O. ANDERSON, MANHATTAN, KAN.

Big-Type DUROCS
Fall gilts bred or open. Booking orders for spring stock.
Monarch Wonder, Col. and Buddy strains. Fall sale Oct. 17.
MOORE & FITZWATER, GOFF, KANSAS

Big Stretchy Durocs A choice
lot, either
sex for sale, also S. O. White Leghorns, extra fine
stock HARRY GIVINS, Madison, Kansas

Clearview Stock Farm Durocs
All ages. A few open gilts, also tried sows, bred for
September and October farrow. Spring pigs, pairs
or trios. Satisfaction guaranteed on mail orders.
A. J. HANNA, ELMDALE, KANSAS.

Duroc-Jersey Spring Pigs
Dark cherry, sired by Bull Moose Col. 12255, he by
King Col. 89333 and out of large prolific sows
of popular breeding, priced reasonable, and f. o. b.
your station if desired. Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan.

McCarthy's Durocs
A few October boars by J. R.'s Col. by Graduate Col.
Also a son of the champion, Tatarax, that should
head some good herd Dan'l McCarthy, Newton, Kan.

FORTY MARCH PIGS
Also a few October gilts bred to farrow
last of September. Prices right. Descrip-
tions and prices by return mail.
J. E. JACKSON, KANOPOLIS, KANSAS.

Stith's DUROCS
Sows and gilts bred to and young boars and gilts by
Model Duroc, one of the best sires of the breed. His
half brother and sister were grand champions.
His sire was a champion. Write today.
CHAS. STITH, Eureka, Kansas

Quivera Place Durocs
A few, choice summer boars and gilts,
sired by Quivera 108611.
E. G. MUNSELL, Herlington, Kansas.

Royal Scion Farm Durocs

The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Scion, heads
this herd. Spring and fall boars, some of them show and
herd header material; also a few gilts and spring pigs,
either sex. G. C. Norman, R. 10, Winfield, Kan.

PLEASANT HILL STOCK FARM POLANDS

Long King's Best, Sampson Ex and Moore's Halvor, a trio of unusually fine, big-type boars in service.
Booking orders now for spring boars and gilts—over 100 head to select from. These are bred right.
HENRY GRANGER & SON, LANCASTER, KANSAS.

Robinson's Mammoth Poland Chinas!
My herd boars weigh from 800 to 1,025 lbs. Now have for sale, two good tried
boars and a few extra good last fall pigs of both sexes. My terms are: If you are not
satisfied return the hog and I return your money.
F. P. ROBINSON, Maryville, Mo.

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 De-
cember 1st. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money
worth. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kans.

EX B. by EXPANSIVE
one of the greatest breeding
boars of the day heads my
herd of over 250 head. Two
extra good boars by him, August farrow, for sale. Also choice line of fall gilts, open
Booking orders for spring pigs. Write or call. W. E. WEBB, BENDENA, KANSAS

Big Orange, Big Sensation &
Ott's Big Orange

in service in my herd of POLAND CHINAS. For sale—Pigs
of both sexes, and boars of most all ages of the correct type
that will please you.

J. O. JAMES, Braddyville, Iowa

LARGE SMOOTH POLAND CHINAS

50 Head—At Private Sale—50 Head

I have decided to reduce my herd at once. Those who buy early
will get

Big Bargains in Breeding Stock

9 bred sows, including some of my best herd sows.
8 open fall gilts by J. R.'s Hadley.
3 fall boars by J. R.'s Hadley—good ones.
24 spring pigs—the tops of this season's farrow.
Nobody will give you better bargains than I.
Santa Fe, Rock Island or Orient. Do not wait until you
day. They are priced for quick sale.

J. R. MINGLE, Anthony, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS.

BIG BARGAINS—BRED SOWS.
6 of our herd sows, bred and safe to Gold line, for July and September farrow. 5 fall gilts, safe to Best Price. Best bunch spring pigs we have ever offered. Priced right.
NETRICH & SPAULDING, Richmond, Kan.

Polands, with Size and Quality. Bred sows and gilts, all ages for sale, sired by Waschter's Referee, same and King Hadley. Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kan.

100 SPRING PIGS Sired by King Hadley, King Blain, Jr., King John and Long John 2nd; priced right and guaranteed.
Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI.

BIG BONE POLAND CHINAS. A Wonder and Long King breeding. Boar pigs \$12.50 each.
Borelli, Route No. 1, Dover, Oklahoma

Large Type Yearling Sows bred by and bred to boars weighing between 900 and 1000 pounds and due to farrow in August and September. Thos. B. Murphy & Sons, Corbin, Kan.

LARGE WITH PLENTY OF QUALITY!
Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, red heads. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock.
LIVIER & SONS, DANVILLE, KANSAS.

Schneider's Poland Chinas!
20 head of good fall gilts. Some bred for September farrow, others offered open. A good fall boar that I am pricing cheap to move them.
DE SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

Harry Hoak's Poland Chinas
Spring boars and gilts, pairs and trios unpaired. Fashionable big type blood lines. The finest lot of pigs we ever raised. Call or write today.
HARRY HOAK, Attica, Kan.

Bright's Fall and Winter Boars
Gilts for sale. 40 head of nice, smooth individuals, sired by Cavett's Mastiff, by King Mastiff, out of big type sows. Write for prices.
L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kansas

Dean's Mastodon Polands
Poland China hogs, the big-boned type, will weigh when mature, 800 to 1,000 lbs. Will sell a few boars serviceable age, also choice brood sows and gilts, bred to my herd boars. All
munized by Double Treatment
Headed by Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. Everything guaranteed and sold worth the money. Address
LARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI

E. O. W. NOWELS, GLASCO, KAN.
March boars and gilts for sale. Medium size. Size and quality. Pairs and trios not mated. Prices right. Address as above.

KLEIN'S TABOR VALLEY HERD
Some choice January Poland China boars by Chief Price 61067. Also two Sept. boars same breeding. All gilts, bred or open. Tops of 30 February boars. All of big mature dams. Satisfaction guaranteed.
E. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

John Harter's September Boars
25 selected Sept. boars to pick from. Sired by Mogul's Monarch, Long King, Prince Hadley and Gebhart. Well grown and desirable as herd boars. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.
H. HARTER, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

Poland China tried sows and fall gilts, bred or open. Big type boars and big mature dams.
F. FOLEY, Oronoque (Norton Co.), Kan.

Green Lawn Stock Farm of Adrian, Mo.
Offering 40 Fall and Winter Males that will weigh from 150 to 250 each. No better Poland Chinas on earth. Also a number of bred gilts.
JAS. T. ELLIS, ADRIAN, MISSOURI
Successor to A. J. Erhart & Sons.

10 SMOOTH BRED GILTS
A Wonder's Equal by A. Wonder out of dams Knox All Hadley by Big Hadley. Growthy yearlings with extra size and quality, bred for early litters to the noted Orphan Chief.
A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS.

Fall and Summer Gilts
5 fall gilts open, 10 summer gilts bred and open, sired and tried sows bred for fall farrow. Also attractive herd boar offer.
E. C. LOGAN, (McNeill Co.) SOLOMON RAPIDS, KAN.

At Tabor Herd Poland Chinas
BIG AND MEDIUM TYPE. Herd Immune. For sale: Fall boars and gilts and 100 spring pigs. (Big Mogul and College Special 5th. Bred sows gilts of either type. J. D. Wilkous, Zeandale, Kan.

Special 30-DAYS OFFER
Choice Poland China spring pigs, either sex, \$20, express paid. Certificate with every pig. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Edward R. Ames, Maple Hill, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS!
Bred sows at private sale. Also fall and spring boars. Sows bred to Tom Lipton, Welcomer, Iron Clad 2d and others. Priced right. Ask for prices and descriptions.
JOSEPH M. BAUER, ELMO, KANSAS.

A. D. JONES
BONAP, IOWA
Sows for sale 40 fall boars sired by 1,000 pound boars and from 400 and 800 pound dams; strictly big type Poland Chinas. I bred for length, bone, large litters and early maturity. I also have 50 fall gilts, in the market this fall and winter 100 spring pigs that are doing fine.

the official training school for the Wabash. That the facilities for instruction might be made the most practical possible, it was decided to run the regular railroad wire through the college. This gives the students an opportunity to get long wire practice and to copy the orders and messages direct from the dispatchers in Moberly and Council Bluffs. They now have access to 265 miles of railroad wire.

Something Different in Ensilage Cutters.

For many years, designers of ensilage cutters have striven to produce, among other things, a carrier that would do away with the old, open style and partake of the advantages of the pneumatic. This has been realized, it is said, in the Freeman ensilage cutter, which is fitted with an enclosed carrier of galvanized sheet steel. The ensilage is dropped directly into this carrier and elevated straight into the silo under cover all the way, and the usual heap of cut ensilage on the ground at the base of the carrier is absent. Besides the prevention of waste, this enclosed carrier has other unusual points. All buckets are carried on a single heavy chain belt, which eliminates side strain as well as the old-time, vexatious delay caused by one of the two then used chains stretching more than the other. The carrier, too, can be set so nearly perpendicular that the returning, outside buckets balance the ones on the inside, leaving only the ensilage itself to lift. This is one reason, it is said, why the Freeman ensilage cutter requires less power than is usual with ensilage cutters. Other improvements that will interest the up-and-coming farmer are: An unusually heavy, sturdy frame, extra large feed rolls and a traveling force-feed table, a safety fly-wheel that is 100 per cent safe, a throat that is guaranteed choke-proof, and complete control of feed rolls and apron from one lever. The S. Freeman & Sons Mfg. Co., 215 Michigan St., Racine, Wis., make a complete line of ensilage cutters, from a simple clover cutter of a capacity of 100 pounds of dry fodder to the hour to one of 12 tons of dry fodder an hour. A card addressed to them will bring anyone their complete catalog.

Crops and Farm Work

(Continued from Page 14.)

hot and dry and corn burning up. Kafir badly hurt. Most oats, barley, and some wheat were not cut. Wheat 68 cents, Kafir 43, hogs \$8.25.—W. E. Sells, July 18.

Tillman County—Corn badly damaged by dry weather but a good rain would bring most of it out. Kafir, milo, and cotton holding up well. No rain for three weeks. Several silos being hurriedly built in an effort to save part of corn.—E. T. Austin, July 19.

Delaware County—Had rain July 11 but not enough. Corn in a critical condition. Early corn is in silk. Some bugs but no widespread damage. Threshing nearly finished. Wheat making 12 to 25 bushels. Oats 20 to 40. Wheat 70 cents.—John M. Rock, July 19.

Washington County—No rain of any consequence for 8 weeks. Corn is burnt up. Chinch bugs have cleaned up many fields of Kafir. Wheat making 15 to 30 bushels, oats 40 to 60. Hay short and pastures would burn. Unless rain comes soon feed will be scarce.—J. M. Brubaker, July 19.

Blaine County—All threshing done except headed grain. Some farmers threshed mowed oats but yields did not pay. Corn has suffered some for rain but most fields all right yet. Millet and alfalfa about cut and have cured well. Some farmers disking and listing for wheat.—Henry Willert, July 19.

Hughes County—Hot and dry and corn is almost gone. Hay fields dry enough to burn. Cotton short but still green. Oats were very good. Pastures have dried up and so have the cows. Thermometer has registered from 100 to 104 for 15 days. Hay \$8.50, oats 31 cents.—Albin Haskett, July 18.

Tulsa County—Some rain in parts of county July 12. Corn in south part of county almost a failure. Will have about 25 per cent of crop the county over. Wheat and oats both averaging well. Pastures dead and farmers feeding stock. Wheat 80 cents, oats 32, prairie hay \$7, alfalfa \$8.50.—W. H. Booth, July 18.

Texas County—Wheat yielding light but is testing 60 pounds. Have been blest with a light wet here but need much more. Have had it hot here—110 in shade and 118 in sun. Plenty of stock for sale and most of it in good shape. Some farmers working on wheat ground. Wheat 73 cents, barley and oats 45, milo and Kafir 80.—Frank Free, July 19.

Grant County—No good rain since May 5. Corn all gone without a roasting ear. Kafir beginning to head but hoppers are thick enough to eat every grain. Looks like feed would be scarce. Best oats made 20 bushels, best wheat 32. Pastures dry enough to burn. Wells falling. Wheat 60 cents, oats 40, corn 67, Kafir 50, hay \$8.30.—A. C. Craighead, July 18.

Kingfisher County—Corn in roasting ear stage and would make 10 to 25 bushels per acre with moisture but no signs of rain for nearly three weeks. Everybody busy threshing, cultivating Kafir or cotton, and little plowing will be done in July. Third cutting of alfalfa about ready. Kafir in head and looks well. Pastures drying up.—H. A. Reynolds, July 19.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Please change my ad back into the auctioneers' column as I am sold out of Duroc-Jerseys and could have sold a carload more. Am very pleased with the results. Yours very truly,
N. B. PRICE,
Breeder of Duroc-Jersey Hogs.
Mankato, Kan., May 10, 1913.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I wish to say that our ad in Farmers Mail and Breeze got me a customer for a large ranch. The purchaser came from Tulsa, Okla. Please place enclosed ad in Farmers Mail and Breeze twice, sending bill to me. Yours very truly,
W. H. ALLISON,
Real Estate Dealer.
Rye, Colo., May 19, 1913.

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

**H. FESENMEYER'S
A WONDER BIG TYPE
Poland China Sale!**

CLARINDA, IA., Aug. 12, 1913

50 Head —20 Bred Sows, 3 Gilts, 27 Boars.
10 Sows Bred to the Real

A WONDER

6 Sows Sired by the only

A WONDER

10 Sows Bred to the Sensational

BIG JOE

2 Sows sired by BIG JOE and bred to

A WONDER

12 Choice Boar Pigs sired by A WONDER.

15 Choice Boar Pigs Sired by BIG JOE.

3 Choice Gilts Sired by A WONDER, the best known boar living.

The catalogue will be mailed free upon application.
Write for it.

HENRY FESENMEYER, Clarinda, Ia.

H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer. G. W. Berry, Fieldman.

**SALE OF PFANDER'S
Giant Poland Chinas**

CLARINDA, IOWA, Aug. 13, 1913

30 Bred Sows — 10 Tried Sows — 20 Yearlings

The most of them bred to

KING of WONDERS

The greatest boar at his age living and most promising young sire of the breed. Weight 665 pounds at exactly 15 months.

10 Choice Boar Pigs

Including 2 sired by Big Ben, without doubt the largest of their age produced in 1913. 5 extra choice boars sired by A Wonder and from Lady Giantess 2nd. 1 choice boar and 1 gilt by King of Wonders.

3 Fall Boars

Sired by the famous A Wonder. You are cordially invited to attend this sale. We want you to see our herd boars, King of Wonders and Big Ben. Write for the catalogue.

**J. W. PFANDER & SONS,
CLARINDA, IOWA.**

H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer. G. W. Berry, Fieldman.

A BIG-PAYING PROFESSION

And Not Over-Crowded--That of Veterinary Surgeon

REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF THE St. Joseph Veterinary College

Were it not for the disposition of too many young men to enter the already over-crowded professions for the purpose of capturing the eminent respectability that attaches thereto, and not with any particular hope of reap-



PROF. F. W. CALDWELL, D. D. M., Dean,
Professor of Theory and Practice.

ing fortunes therefrom, this little story about a wonderfully interesting St. Joseph institution might never have been written.

The fact that many lawyers earn fabulous fees, that many surgeons of skill have handsome incomes, that the ablest of engineers are retained at fancy salaries, should not be permitted to loom up greatly as an induce-



DR. F. M. CAHILL, D. V. S.,
Professor of Lameness and Shoeing.

ment for the farm boy to enter these and other professions in which so many bright young men practically fail for life on account of the mere fact that they are over-crowded.

These reflections and deductions would occur to any sane man who by chance should visit

the St. Joseph Veterinary College and learn something of what veterinarians are doing and the big, unsatisfied demand for veterinary graduates every year. He is bound to conclude that the farmer boy who by experience and sympathy has the advantage of knowing all about the characteristics of domestic animals, cannot afford to gamble on the professions which have become so greatly over-crowded and almost cheapened by the city-bred chaps.

For as a matter of fact, one of the very pleasant surprises of St. Joseph and the Middle West is the St. Joseph Veterinary College and the great work it has accomplished in just a few years. It has done much towards placing veterinary practice on the high plane it now occupies in the world of science, and at the same time has been placing hundreds of young men from all parts of the Middle West and Southwest into the ranks of what is now considered one of the most honorable and prosperous of all the professions.

A year or so ago the St. Joseph Veterinary College was entirely reorganized under the management of F. W. Caldwell.

Dr. Caldwell has associated with him men of the highest rank in the profession it was possible to secure and has organized one of the strongest faculties known to American Veterinary schools.

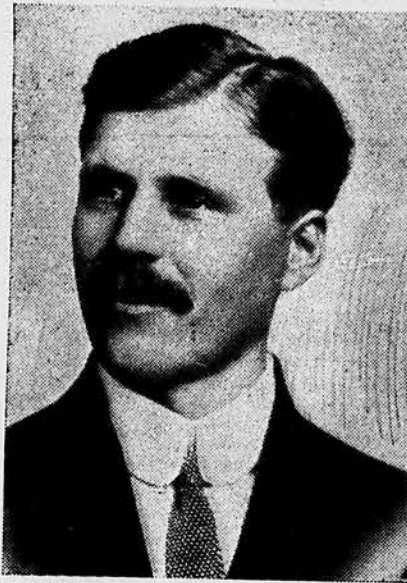
The laboratories were fully equipped and every department so strengthened that this school now occupies the highest ranks of American schools—those which meet fully all the requirements of the United States Department of Agriculture governing eligibility to veterinary inspector's examinations.

It is wonderful—the change that has been wrought in the standing and practice of veterinary science, even in the few years since this school in St. Joseph was started. So radical has been the change that the old-time "Horse-doctor" has almost disappeared—as is evidenced by the very small number of men who were willing to engage in robbing the Western Kansas farmers at the time of the recent horse epidemic. And, while Dr. Caldwell and his associates and other ethical veterinarians are largely responsible for this change it is to be observed that the United States Government has displayed a warm, direct interest in the development of veterinary practice by placing its stamp of approval upon such schools as the St. Joseph Veterinary College, and establishing rigid requirements as to entrance and the courses to be taught.

Many young men now go out of the St. Joseph school directly into the Government service, either as meat inspectors or quarantine inspectors. They start at \$1,400

a year and the rules provide a \$200 increase each 2 years thereafter until the salary reaches \$2,000. Two other positions also are open in the Government's service, those of cavalry veterinarian and Philippine veterinarians. These veterinarians start at \$1,800 a year and the cavalry veterinarians are allowed \$200 annually for expenses, an allowance which offers an opportunity for economy.

Also the veterinary graduate finds waiting for him lucrative municipal and state inspection



DR. J. M. MURRY, D. V. M.,
Professor of Anatomy.

work. The post of city veterinarian is something new and promises to be a great field for the future. The duties of the city veterinarian include the inspection of all edible products. This work requires only a few hours daily, so that the veterinarian is permitted to follow a general practice on the side, adding no inconsiderable sum to the stipend



DR. E. A. LOGAN, B. Sc., D. V. M.,
Professor of Pathology.

that comes from the city, in some cases, as high as \$2,500. State veterinarians are employed in various capacities. In some states they are employed as instructors in agricultural colleges, and in others as quarantine officers, their salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year.

In general practice there are two distinct and highly paying fields wide open to all the veterinary graduates that can be turned out—and to very many more than in any year have been induced to take up the profession. The fields are those of the country practitioner and the specialized city practitioner. The country veterinarian's annual earnings are easily \$5,000 and upward, depending on his location and the character of the livestock in his territory. The veterinarian in the city practice, having lost much of his fine driving horse practice through the advent of the automobile, specializes largely in dogs and pet animals of all kinds and these men make from \$10,000 to \$12,000 annually. Then there is the laboratory practitioner, who makes diagnosis by chemical test and microscopic examination, who is also able to keep his family a long way from the point of starvation.

Last year, notwithstanding the attendance of the school had increased, the St. Joseph Veterinary College received requests for more graduates than it was able to supply. There is an ever increasing demand for Government inspectors in the South. In addition to this, the rapid improvement in grades of livestock in the South, together with the growing demand that legitimate practice shall supplant the old-time animal doctor, is making the Southern field a particularly attractive one for the ambitious veterinary graduate. Heretofore the state of Texas, while growing more cattle than any other locality, has employed only one-fourth the number of veterinarians that flourished in other states; but the number there, as well as in all portions of the South, is rapidly increasing.

And what it costs for the young man to take advantage of the courses offered at the St. Joseph Veterinary College and enter one of the most vigorous of all professions is a mere trifle compared to the cost of the majority of ventures in life. The American Veterinary Medical Association has ruled that beginning September, 1915, veterinary courses shall be four years. But those who enroll this year will get their diploma in three years—and the thing that strikes the writer of this as being precious is the fact that the student's total living expenses need not cost more than \$350.00 a year.

The College is located right in the heart of St. Joseph, and good board and rooms can be had by students within three blocks of the main college building. The cost of living in St. Joseph is said to be 20 to 30 per cent cheaper than in any city of equal population in America. The students of the school maintain a College Y. M. C. A. organization in a magnificent new building which, among other things, provides baths, swimming pool, and gymnasium work under a trained instructor. St. Joseph itself is a city of wholesome hospitality, and that graduating students carry all through life the most pleasant memories of their sojourn here.

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