

July 29, 1916

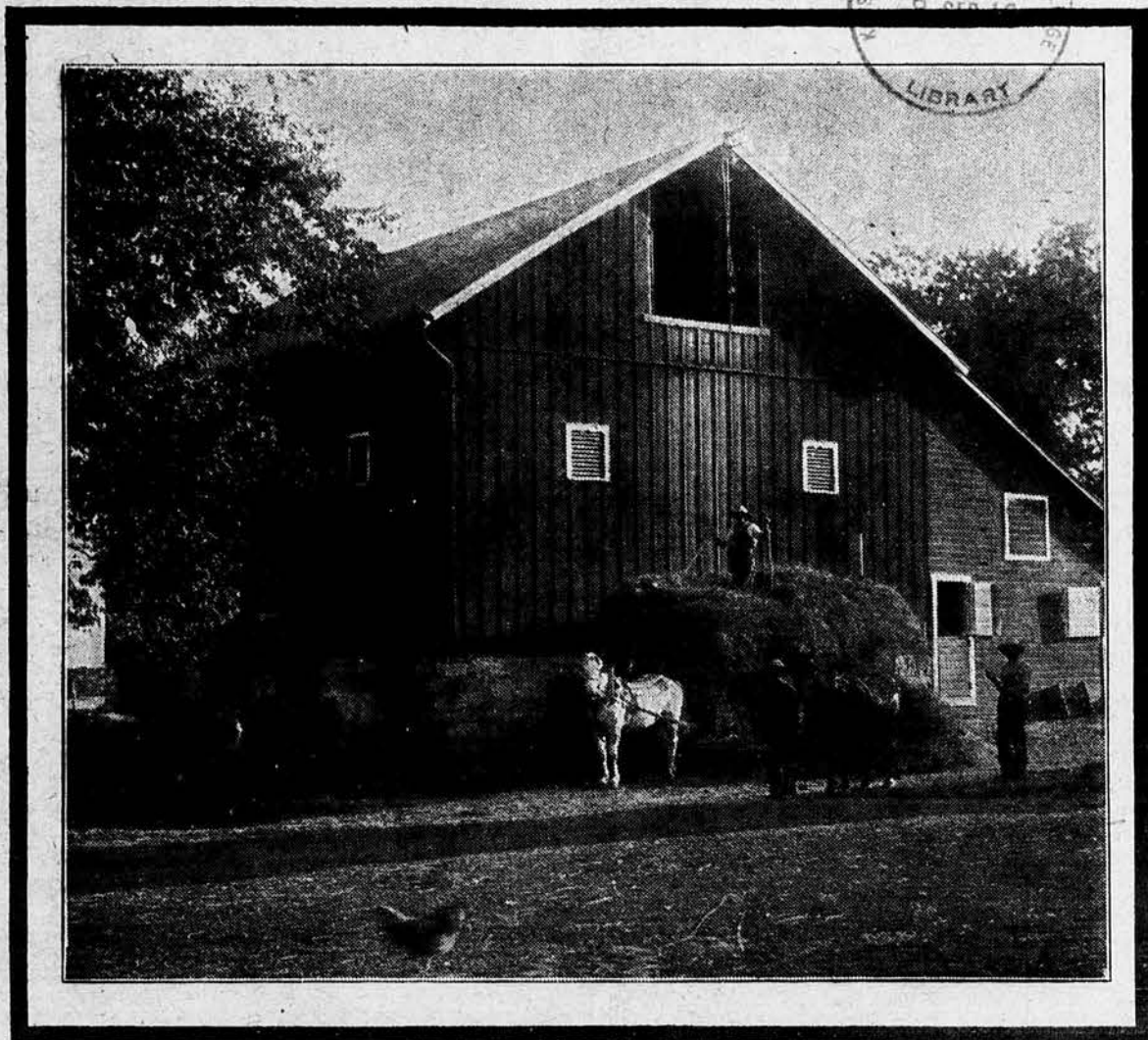
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Oliver Method for fighting the Hessian Fly



Agricultural experts tell us the best way of checking the Hessian fly evil is by deep plowing. Mr. McCulloch of the Kansas Experimental Station believes the Oliver rolling coulters and jointer plays an important part in fighting the fly.

July 8, 1916.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:

I have just seen the Oliver combined rolling coulters and jointer in operation on wheat stubble, and wish to say that I am certainly well pleased with it. The way it turns the stubble and trash under is a big advance in the thorough preparation of wheat land.

I was especially interested in this implement as a means of turning stubble and volunteer wheat under to destroy the Hessian fly. One of our recommendations for the control of this insect is that the ground should be plowed to a depth of at least six inches and all stubble and volunteer wheat buried under at least three inches of soil. The ground should then be worked into a good seed bed.

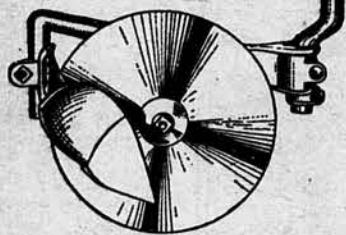
It is a difficult matter to thoroughly bury all the stubble and volunteer wheat with the ordinary plow and the subsequent working of the ground with a harrow pulls much of it out again. For this reason the farmer often becomes discouraged and gives up trying to control the fly.

The thoroughness with which the coulters and jointer buries the stubble on the bottom of the furrow overcomes this trouble and in my opinion solves one of the most serious difficulties in the control of the Hessian fly. The thorough preparation of the seed bed, together with the other methods advocated in the inclosed circular, will serve to control the fly in any community. If the coulters and jointer did nothing more than aid in the control of the fly it would be a valuable implement on any farm. Very truly yours,

J. W. McCulloch.

Ask us to send you a copy of the circular Mr. McCulloch refers to. We also have a special circular on the Hessian fly.

The Oliver combined rolling coulters and jointer covers weeds, turns under green manure, checks the Hessian fly and provides the compact seed bed necessary for good crops. This device can be used on Oliver wheel plows. It is regular equipment on tractor plows.



The Oliver combined rolling coulters and jointer—the device for checking the Hessian fly.

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When answering ads mention this paper

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Birth Control.

Why will no doctor explain to a person how to control the birth rate?

READER.

You would not have asked why a doctor will not tell had you read the opening article of a series which Harpers' Weekly ran last year on the subject of "Birth Control." The articles were prepared by Mary Alden Hopkins, and drew much attention. The first relates the case of Doctor G. Alfred Elliott of Kansas, who was fined \$10,000 and sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary at Leavenworth because he gave some such information to an inquirer who afterward betrayed him. I am glad to mention this little item because it will serve to keep my mail down to normal in the ensuing weeks.

The symposium in Harpers' brought out some facts, some information, some enlightenment and a great deal of bosh. The one extreme is represented by persons who imagine that a few quiet words in the confidence of a physician's consulting room will remove all irksome responsibilities, the other by those who believe the punishment given to Doctor Elliott was deserved.

Doctors, in general, think that birth control is already too well understood by a large class of our "best citizens." They do not shed many bitter tears over the pathetic cases presented by the magazine writers. They see in their practice, a great many more cases of ill health from attempts to prevent increase than ever occur from over production.

To be childless is rightly considered cause for either pity or reproach, both to husband and wife. There is a certain stigma attached to the condition that is unwelcome to any healthy man or woman. Particularly is this true in a farming community where neighbors are shut up with one another and deeply concerned in neighborhood affairs, and where large families are more commonly considered an asset than in cities.

Is there also a justifiable criticism of the over large family? The writer of this letter evidently thinks so. He turns to a physician for advice and learns that on this subject the adviser is tongue-tied. To whom then shall he go?

He may look through the columns of some catch-penny advertising sheet and find propositions in plenty, their terms just sufficiently disguised to evade the law. If he responds to them it is at great risk to his health and that of his wife. He may find physicians of the unscrupulous class who will tell him many wonderful things at wonderful prices, for the law and its penalties are slight barriers to the class of doctors who believe in doing the public good—and plenty.

There is a way in which you can help to a solution of this problem. Let there be raised a public issue to the end that the ban may be lifted from physicians. Yes, I know that the physician is only human and may sometimes abuse his privilege, but remember that the quacks do it anyway, so the persons who have no recourse are those who will not deal with quacks. I do not think the liberty should be general. I should limit it to physicians because they are interested in having a high rather than a low birth rate and because all of the sacred mysteries attending birth have long been their especial charge. But I certainly think that the right of every child to be well born will be better preserved when a doctor may write or say a few words to an anxious father or mother without being subject to a fine of \$10,000.

I am a seemingly healthy girl, 20 years old, but have an ugly complexion. I have blackheads continually, and at intervals break out with pimples. My face is also spotted with light brown spots, sometimes they are not visible. I think they must be liver spots. My skin in general is clear and healthy. I use nothing else but cold water, a vegetable soap and talcum powder for my face. My diet consists of vegetables and fruits. I sleep in the open and work from two to three hours daily outside. Please advise me what to do to clear my complexion. Could it be impure blood, or does nature attribute to certain folks a dark unattractive complexion?

MISS A. D.

Nature does seem a little partial about complexions, but quite often she is willing to be corrected. Don't give all your attention to the skin of the face but improve the whole skin by taking a daily bath and brisk rub. You

need not turn vegetarian but you should avoid fat meats, and limit starches and sugars. Be particularly careful to masticate thoroly. Avoid constipation. Drink water freely. The trouble does not indicate impure blood, but sluggish, oily skin, and is susceptible to cure.

I have a very uncommon case I know but perhaps you can help me. I am always so worried about even the least trifles that my family find it difficult to live with me. I know I ought not to worry. I have plenty to live on and a good home and family. Am 48 years old and always have been nervous but now I have got so nothing seems bright and often I wonder if I am going crazy.

MRS. E. S.

This mental state is dependent upon a physical condition due to the climacteric. Don't entertain thoughts of going crazy. Say to yourself "No. This is due to a physical condition. I shall soon pass thru it and be all right." Live in the open as much as possible. Be active without overworking, and take every opportunity for social relaxation. Avoid worry by filling your mind with pleasant things.

What shall I do for my breath? Seems to be very offensive at all times; am sure it is not my teeth.

MRS. F. B.

When we say that our breath is offensive we mean that a bad odor comes from the mouth. Rarely, indeed, is it from our breath unless in serious illness like chronic bronchitis or abscess of the lung. Bad odors from the mouth may be due to catarrh, to indigestion, to diseased tonsils or to decayed teeth. Masticate your food thoroly, avoid overeating, keep the bowels regular, have diseased tonsils treated and be very sure that your teeth are firm in the gums and clean. Many persons have pyorrhea for years before discovering it.

To Anxious Lad: I would have written you a personal letter had you given an address, for the sole reason that you are "only 16 and doing a man's work every day." You say, "don't tell me to go to a doctor as this is impossible," but I don't agree with you. You MUST go to a doctor, and the quicker the better. Any reputable doctor will give you curative treatment which you can get in no other way. I hope, too, that he will point out to you that a lad of 16 may be able to do a man's work, and yet avoid ruining his whole manhood by the follies in which he tries to ape the man. The thing you have is curable. Get well, and in doing so don't skip the lesson that every true man is clean.

No Opposition to Capper

Gov. Arthur Capper is without opposition on the Republican ticket. So far no opposition has developed on the Democratic ticket. Governor Capper has been satisfactory. Kansas likes him for his sincerity of purpose. He has given the state his best. He stands for the things Kansas would have its chief executive stand for. There may not be a serious effort to defeat Governor Capper this year. The impression is general that the trick cannot be turned. Politicians are conceding that this is Capper's year.

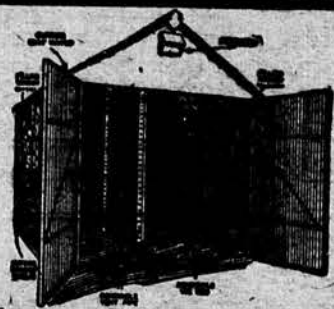
The platform of the governor is economy and efficiency. It was his platform last year. In spite of the increased taxes he made great strides in economy. He cut off useless jobs. He combined departments. He watched over the people's money as a conscientious man should. And he made good. The state government is being efficiently conducted. The governor appointed good men to office. There is little to complain about.—Atchison Champion.

Wild Parsnips Poisonous

I saw an article in the Farmers Mail and Breeze June 24 in regard to the question of wild parsnips being poisonous. When a small boy in Central New York I remember that we had wild parsnips in our meadows, and we tried to prevent the seed being scattered. When they were damp from dew I carried some of them from the meadow where they could be burned. The absorption of the dew thru my clothing poisoned me so badly the physicians thought for several days that I would not recover. In the early summer of 1912 I was called with Dr. S. E. Ragan of Seward, Neb., to see some boys who had eaten wild parsnips. One of them was dead before we reached him, and another was barely saved. No mistake about what they had eaten. The boys lived at Staplehurst, in Seward county.

J. T. Potter.

Mt. Hope, Kan.



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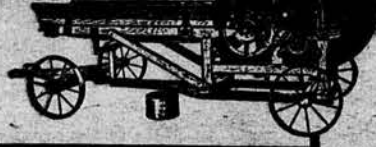
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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Livestock for the Money

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor



THE PRODUCTION of purebred stock on a big scale is the principal aim on the Sutton and Portious farms at Lawrence. One of the main lines is the Angus cattle, of which about 150 head are kept at Lawrence. In addition, Mr. Sutton owns a ranch in Russell county used for producing purebred Angus. Attention is given also to Berkshire hogs; there are about 20 sows in the breeding herd, which farrow twice a year. A purebred Percheron stallion and a jack also are maintained.

Two farms near Lawrence are used for this stock. The south farm consists of 80 acres and is used mostly for the hogs; this is near town. The north farm consists of 480 acres 6 miles north of Lawrence, and it is used almost exclusively for the cattle. It is under the immediate charge of Mr. Portious, who is especially concerned with the cattle.

Mr. Portious has been in partnership with Mr. Sutton with this herd for about eight years. Before that he had some excellent training in the livestock business, in Scotland, in Canada and as the herdsman at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Mr. Portious was at the college under R. J. Kinzer, now the secretary of the American Hereford Breeders' association. A special effort was made in the building up of the Angus herd during the time Mr. Portious was herdsman, so he got a good training in the production of this breed of cattle under Kansas conditions.

The ideal in cattle raising which he took to Lawrence was the growing of the blacks under practicable Kansas conditions; to use good foundation stock and constantly to improve this by proper mating. In addition, care has been taken in feeding, to give the animals a chance to grow out properly. This has not been on a fanciful basis, however; the purpose has been to get growth, and not extreme fat, and to get this development with a proper regard for the costs of feed.

Open conditions are provided. The cattle are kept on the pasture a great deal of the time in the winter as well as in the summer. In the summer the rule is to develop a show herd, and the animals are given some extra care and attention, but not to an extreme degree. A good record has been made by the Angus in the show ring. This is helping to increase the demand for this breed, and it seems to be very probable that this will grow greatly in the future.

"I feel much encouraged over the future of the Angus in the Middle West," said Mr. Portious. "There is a growing appreciation of the high value of this popular breed. This is coming because of the profits they are bringing. They are adapted to early maturity, and the market demands indicate that the best profits are to be made in beef raising by quick feeding and marketing; early maturity is desired. The blacks are especially well adapted to filling just this purpose."

The hogs, which are handled at the south farm under the immediate charge of Mr. Sutton, are taking a very high

place in the Berkshire world. Almost all the animals go as breeders, to a trade that reaches into many states. The few culls, which develop in any purebred herd, always go on the general market promptly. The herd is kept on pasture as much as possible.

Apart from the livestock, one of the most interesting things on these farms is the bluegrass pasture on the north place. The carrying capacity of this has been doubled under the management of Mr. Portious in the last eight years. He comes from a district in Scotland where great care is taken with the pastures, and therefore the way that the average grass land is handled in Kansas seems almost a crime to him. He has shown quite well that the grass production can be increased rapidly by good management.

Care is taken not to overpasture. It is necessary that the grass plants should be protected carefully so they will not be injured—if this protection is not given they will not be in a condition to give the maximum yields. Every effort

and available plant food. It has a fertile appearance. This fertility is still further indicated by the heavy growth of the grass. The growth consists mostly of bluegrass, with some White clover and other plants. This bluegrass dies down in midsummer of course, but there usually is enough of a growth on the land in connection with the clover to carry the animals along until the fall growth starts later. As a rule the rag weeds come about the time the bluegrass stops its growth, but these have not bothered enough to make it necessary to mow them. There are a few patches of buck brush in the pasture in places where the grass had been killed in former years which will be cut out, but fortunately this pest bothers but little. This pasture is a most encouraging example of successful grass land management, which shows that the carrying capacity of the average pasture in Kansas can be increased materially.

"A great deal more attention will be given to handling Kansas pastures in the future," Mr. Portious said. "It is

of the Kansas river near Lawrence, where huge yields are the rule. This crop takes a large part in the feeding of the Angus cattle, for it is a mighty good basis for a ration intended to develop bone and muscle, so much desired in breeding animals.

This year about 50 acres of corn and about 20 acres of oats were planted. The oats are used very profitably for the growing animals. A considerable planting also has been made of Sudan grass. It is believed that this sorghum is especially adapted to the upland conditions in Douglas county.

Some effort has been made in drainage on this place, and more work will be required before the soil is brought into the proper condition on all the fields, with the wet spots eliminated. Mr. Portious believes there will be a great increase in the use of tile drainage in Kansas in the next few years. He says that in Scotland, where he got his early experience in farming, practically all the land is tile drained. When the wet years, such as 1915 in Kansas, come good yields are produced anyway.

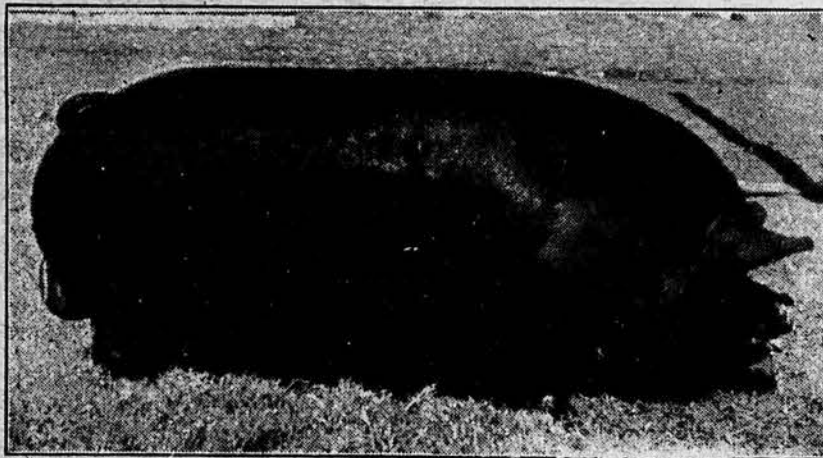
The vitally interesting thing is the progress that has been made in livestock production. The success which has been obtained by this system indicates the paramount place which livestock should occupy in Kansas. "The conditions in this state are such that livestock, on most farms, must be given the first consideration if the most profit is to be made," Mr. Portious said. "I think this is being realized to a greater extent every day. Especially do I believe that this is true in the western part of the state. There has been a most encouraging increase in the interest in livestock in that section in the last two years. I think this indicates that Kansas is to develop into perhaps the leading livestock state of the Middle West."

"Of course it is necessary that this development should be made on a basis of quality. This has always been the rule in Europe and in the eastern states where the most satisfactory systems have been established. The constantly increasing prices of feed have made it necessary that the feed should be used only for animals that can make the best use of it, and of course this means animals that have the proper breeding behind them. More efficiency will be obtained in livestock farming in Kansas in the future, and better breeding will have much to do with this."

This farm is taking a large place in the movement for better breeding. It is keeping the ideal of quality, and it is leading in the progress toward a better type of livestock farming in Kansas.

Capper's Record Pleases

It is a pleasure for the Republicans of Kansas to view the splendid record made by our present Governor, Arthur Capper. His administration has been so clean that every effort to start some scandal dies before it gets very far. We look to see him re-elected with one of the biggest majorities a governor ever received.—From the Clyde Voice.



An Animal from the Berkshire Herd—These Animals are Kept on Pasture, and the Quality is Maintained at a High Standard.

is made to make the soil conditions as favorable as possible. It is recognized that the soil must be kept in good physical condition if it is to give good yields, and this result cannot be obtained if it is deficient in humus and available plant food. A special effort is made to supply humus to this soil. The pasture is never burned; the grass is left where it is needed, on the soil that produced it, if it is not eaten by the animals. In addition, considerable feeding is done on the pasture in the winter, and the feed and manure left by the animals go into the soil to help to maintain the humus supply.

Considerable manure is hauled on the pasture to help still further in keeping up its grass producing ability. The rule is to keep the manure as nearly all hauled out in winter and summer as the farm work will permit. When it cannot be hauled on the field it goes on the pasture; a large quantity is used in this way in the spring and summer.

Over most of this pasture the soil is in good condition, with plenty of humus

necessary that the production of grass should be increased if the livestock business is to make the most progress in the state, for more feed must be provided. This can be brought about if an effort is made to aid in the fight the grass is making. Get the soil in better physical condition; add humus as manure or in any other way you can get it. It is especially important that this vicious practice of burning off pastures should be practically eliminated. Most of the pastures do not need burning. The growth that is destroyed in the process is vitally important for the following crops. Cut the brush and timber where necessary. Remember that the grass is the profitable crop, and that like other ordinary farm crops it must have attention if it is to give the best yields."

Alfalfa is a leading crop on the north farm, the present planting consisting of about 60 acres. The soil is well adapted to the crop, except in wet spots, and the yields usually are good altho of course they are not so high as in the bottoms

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

T. A. McNEAL, Editor.

F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

Buy a Slice of Mexico?

It is being seriously considered, say the news reports, that this government enter into negotiations with Mexico to purchase both the peninsula of Southern California and a considerable slice from the northern part of Mexico. If this can be done I am heartily in favor of it, provided of course, that we do not buy with it a couple of billion dollars or so of claims for damages from foreign nations against Mexico. It is certain that after the European War if ever there is established a responsible government in Mexico, claims will be presented by foreign governments aggregating hundreds of millions and possibly even billions of dollars on account of damages done to the persons and property of the citizens of these foreign countries who had located in Mexico.

This government will not care to assume these claims for damages or any part of them and if we buy a slice of Mexico it should be with the distinct understanding that we are not to be held responsible for what was done there when we had no authority or jurisdiction over the country.

Much as we may be opposed to forcible intervention in Mexico it must be acknowledged that if the United States could peaceably secure control over a part of the Mexican territory it would be a benefit to the United States and much more of a benefit to the people who either now or who may in the future become residents of the territory secured.

No one can travel over that part of the United States formerly owned by Mexico without feeling that wrong as the Mexican war was in principle the acquiring of that vast territory as a result of the war was a great benefit to the people who then lived in the territory acquired and a greater benefit to the people who afterward settled there. If California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas had remained until now a part of the Mexican nation they would have been just about such a country as the northern part of Mexico is now. There would be no great cities, no fine cultivated farms, no schools and colleges, no fine roads, no improvements of any kind worth mentioning.

All one has to do to contrast the present condition of these prosperous states with what they would have been if they had remained a part of the Mexican territory is to go to El Paso and then walk across the bridge which separates the city from old Mexico. There are two civilizations in immediate and sharp contrast. El Paso is an up-to-date, progressive American city with all the comforts and improvements that implies. Juarez is a typical Mexican town, built mostly of huts and inhabited by a poverty stricken and unambitious Mexican population. The town is unsanitary and filled with a greater and more obnoxious variety of smells than any other place I was ever in and yet there is no reason except the reasons of government and people why Juarez should not be as good a town as El Paso. It would be a vast advantage to Northern Mexico to come under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Good Roads Law

Aside from the Rural Credit law one of the most important acts of the present congress is the good roads law which appropriates \$85,000,000 to be distributed over a period of five years. The fund will be divided among the various states first according to area, second according to population and third according to the number of miles of rural delivery routes in the state. The various states will be expected to pay one-half of the expenses. The Secretary of Agriculture has authority to make payments as the road work progresses but not in excess of the government's pro rata share, nor in excess of \$10,000 a mile.

This was as the bill was originally agreed upon, but would have left Kansas out, for the reason that our state constitution forbids the state's engaging in internal improvements. Senator Curtis, however, succeeded in having the bill amended so that counties may participate in the fund. For example Shawnee county can receive from the government a part of the appropriation in proportion to its area, population and number of miles of rural routes. Any other county in the state will have the same privilege. How much this will amount to for this county I of course do not know, as I do not know what proportion the area of population or number of miles of mail routes in this county bear to the population, area and number of miles

of rural mail routes in the United States. In a way it seems to me that this is rather better than the state plan, especially in a state like Kansas. In Eastern Kansas the tendency will be to make more and more hard surfaced roads, while in Western Kansas the natural dirt roads are so good, if properly cared for that there will not, in all probability, be much call for hard surfaced roads for some time to come. If the fund is distributed by counties each county can use its share of the fund to build the kind of roads needed in that county.

Within the next few years there will be great development in road building. It will not be surprising indeed if the building of good roads and the perfecting of the motor truck almost revolutionize the system of transportation in this country. It is a fact that over a well graded, hard surfaced road farm produce can be hauled for distances up to two or even three hundred miles at a lower rate than is charged by the railroad companies.

We Get Used to It

The other day I was reading a story told by an American who had just returned from the war front about Verdun. After one of those desperate charges made by the German troops up a slope on which they had been exposed to the withering fire of the French guns, and finally forced to retreat leaving the slope piled deep with the dead and wounded, a French officer undertook to go to the relief of his brother-in-law who had been desperately wounded and lay somewhere between the hostile lines. The officer accompanied by a gigantic and recklessly brave private of the French zouaves, started out under cover of darkness to seek the wounded man. It was not literally true that they were covered with darkness for the bursting and screaming shells continually lit up the night with their glare.

Finally they found the wounded man lying part way up the side of a shell crater, that is a great hole made by a huge shell. He and the other dead and dying, mostly Germans, were for the time being out of range of the shell fire, but they were without either food or water and were perishing from thirst and loss of blood. The artillery fire was constant. Neither side dared to send out aid to the wounded and so both friend and foe were doomed to perish if not from loss of blood, then from thirst. As the French officer and the giant zouave were getting the wounded man out of the shell crater of course at the constant risk of their own lives, a wounded German officer whose one arm was torn to shreds and who was otherwise disabled, with his uninjured hand caught the French officer by the sleeve and in German entreated him to kill him and his wounded comrades.

"We are bound to perish here," said the German officer. "Our troops will not again attempt to charge up this slope after the fearful losses we suffered today and the French will not dare to advance from their at present impregnable position. You must kill us and put us out of our awful misery, for we are certain to perish here."

The French officer protested that he could not kill wounded enemies in cold blood, but the German pleaded desperately that it would be an act of great kindness and not of cruelty. At last the French officer, wiping the clammy perspiration from his brow, told his zouave companion to take the wounded man back to the French lines if possible and then return with as many hand grenades as he could carry. He waited there until the zouave did return with the grenades and then they cast them into that pit among those desperately wounded men until at last their cries ceased and life had left their mangled bodies.

This is not the only story I have read of similar character. There seem to be no truces made by the contending armies for the purpose of rescuing the wounded and burying the dead. The men of both armies who fall in the desperate charges and counter charges often lie for days between the lines suffering all the agonies of hunger and thirst in addition to the pain of their wounds until at last death comes mercifully to their release.

And the people of Europe and of the world are getting used to it. When the Titanic went down with several hundred passengers a few years ago the whole civilized world was horrified at the disaster, but now we read of the slaughter of tens of thousands daily without a shudder. We hear of fine young men mangled and bleeding, dying

by inches with their pain and torture aggravated by thirst with no means to satisfy it, and we give it but a passing thought. We become callous to human suffering and indifferent to human life.

To my mind that is the strongest count that can be brought against war. It destroys the sacredness of human life and renders the human mind callous to suffering. Unless human life is sacred there is no argument in favor of the perpetuation of the human race. If human life is no more to be regarded than the life of a beast then race suicide is rather to be commended than condemned and the greatest good fortune is not to be born at all.

The truth is that it is easier to brutalize men than to make them kind and gentle. The refinement of generations may be swept away in a few weeks of fighting. Supposedly refined men become creatures of the wildest passion who engage in the most brutal cruelties apparently without compunction or remorse. At the beginning of the present war stories from the battle front told of the horror men felt in plunging the cold steel into one another's bodies. When the news first came that Germany was using poisonous gases which left the victim writhing in untold agony the world shuddered at this new barbarity of war, but now all the armies are using poisonous gases and instead of expressing any contrition or shame the fact is boastfully announced that a new kind of gas has been discovered more deadly in its effect than any heretofore manufactured.

At first the political leaders of this country recoiled from the idea of militarism but now without protest they vote for larger military preparation than has ever before been heard of. War is progressive in its barbarism.

Under its sinister influence men of high and low degree rapidly revert to the condition of the cave man so far as ferocity and disregard of human life is concerned, with this difference: The cave man fought with such primitive weapons as he could fashion in his crude ignorance but the modern savage has to aid him in manufacturing weapons of destruction the scientific knowledge accumulated during the ages since the cave man existed.

Grant Chapin's Opinion

I have just read with interest your comments on "Mr. Bishop's Reply," in the June 8 issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and note what you say regarding the Socialists being unable to tell you what plan they have for determining the value of every worker's toil. I do not think it would be at all impossible to determine approximately the value of each person's labor. However, if the Socialists do not have every detail of a plan worked out it seems to me that it does not condemn Socialism or its advocates to advocate this principle. Abraham Lincoln, you no doubt know, once said, "Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor it follows that all such things by right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened in all ages of the world that some have labored and others without labor enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure each laborer the whole product of his labor or as nearly as possible is a worthy subject of any good Government."

You seem to fear that determining the rate of wages by popular vote would lead to equality of incomes. I hardly think you are correct in this conclusion. However, we are so far from that condition that I will not worry about that yet. Equality of incomes looks rather remote when I read in the report of the Industrial Relations Commission that "Three-fourths of the male wage earners in the United States receive less than \$600 a year. Of the eight million women working for their living two-thirds receive less than \$8 a week and one-half of them less than \$6 a week. Every year in industry 35,000 people are killed and 700,000 injured." At least one-third of these accidents are preventable, the reporter says. On the other hand according to the books of the United States Income Tax officers "Forty-four families of this country have each one of them one million dollars or more pouring into their laps every year."

The United States Health Bulletin No. 76 shows that among American wage earners 250,000 are killed and 4,700,000 disabled annually by preventable disease because of their economic disadvantage.

This report shows that the average family cannot

get adequate subsistence on less than \$800 a year while less than half the wage earner's families receive less than \$750 and one-third of them less than \$500.

More than half of American wage earners' families do not get enough to eat unless they lower their standard of life in other ways. What do you think of people who say we are enjoying great prosperity when a government report shows that most of the people too hard at work are not able to get enough to eat?

In the final report of the Commission on Industrial Relation we find these statements: "We find the basic cause of industrial dissatisfaction to be low wages. Citizens numbering millions smart under a sense of injustice and of oppression born of the conviction that the opportunity is denied them to acquire for themselves and their families that degree of economic well-being necessary for the enjoyment of those material and spiritual satisfactions which alone make life worth living."

Every administration since I can remember has congratulated itself on what it has done for the common people and yet after 127 years we have the United States government report for the statement "that more than half of our working people are compelled to live on diet so poor that their bodies are giving way." Equality of incomes is not a menace at this time in my opinion. I shall not concern myself about it at present, anyway.

Grant Chapin.

There is a good deal of force in what Grant Chapin says. Perhaps it is not worth while worrying about a bridge until we are ready to cross it. It is worth while, however, to know whether there is any bridge on which to cross. If the Socialist party ever gains control of this government there is reason to believe that conservative minds will determine the policy to be pursued rather than the impractical radicals. Another thing probably is true and that is that we will not get Socialism any faster than we are ready to receive it and adapt ourselves to it. I also feel pretty certain that Grant Chapin's object was rather to call attention to the startling statements in the Industrial Commission report than to argue the theories of Socialism.

Lessons of the War

Horrible as war is and foolish and wicked as it is, there will be some valuable lessons learned from the experiences of the nations engaged. Germany, for instance, has been compelled to resort to unusual methods to conserve her food supply.

And it must be said that the German government has made a remarkable record in that respect. The latest order seems to go to the limit of governmental Socialism. It is the government kitchen or communal feeding. The government takes charge of almost the entire food supply and prepares the food in the government kitchens. The people are fed either at a common table, or if they prefer, they may take their cooked food from the government receptacles hauled about the streets, and take it to their own homes. It may be said that as a war measure the amount of food that can be taken by any one person or by any one family is limited.

The arguments in favor of the plan are, first, that it is a great economy. The food is prepared in great quantities and at a much less aggregate expense than when prepared by the individual German housewives. Secondly, it is better cooked. The cooking is done under the supervision of trained cooks and in the most scientific manner. Third, it saves a vast amount of wearisome waiting on the part of the housewives who have been compelled since the government took charge of the food supply, to wait many times for hours at the public markets to get the amount of food they were permitted to buy. It also saves them the drudgery of cooking the food and serving it on their own tables. This permits the women more time to work, for just now the German women are doing most of the work. True they do a great deal of work even in times of peace that would be done by men in this country, but now they are compelled to do not only the work they formerly did, but in addition the work the men used to do. When in addition to doing the work on the farms and in the factories they have to go to market and stand there sometimes for hours and then go home and cook the food for the children and themselves, the burden is heavy, indeed. Then government cooking and traveling kitchens will relieve them from a part of their drudgery.

But now suppose that this plan proves to be a success, will the people of Germany be willing to give it up after the war is over, or does it mark the beginning of a new economic condition? Of course only time will tell that, but my opinion is that it means the beginning of a new but permanent economic condition, and that it probably will spread to other countries.

Barrenness of Good Wishes

A fine example of the way some pacifists state their wishes and then assume that they are facts is this from Editor McNeal's editorial comment in the "Farmers Mail and Breeze" of Topeka, Kan., entitled "The Chance We Had."

It is my opinion that the United States has missed the greatest opportunity to bring universal peace and confer an inestimable benefit on mankind that ever was given to any nation or any people. President Wilson, in his speaking trip across the country to stir up the people to an approval of his sudden conversion to military preparedness,

made the striking statement: "The world is on fire."

Grant it. When a building is on fire it would seem to be the proper thing to pour on water as fast as possible instead of heaping up a vast pile of powder in close proximity to the blaze.

If the United States, as the one great, rich, and powerful nation of the world not involved in the strife, had played the part of the good Samaritan, the kindly friend of all the warring nations, there would be no possible need for any extensive military preparation.

Instead of assuming that somebody intended to attack us, and we must therefore at once appropriate fabulous amounts for guns and battleships, equipping vast armies, and, in short, following the very course which had resulted in the world-wide conflagration spoken of by the President—if we had appropriated a few million dollars to be used in equipping Red Cross nurses, surgeons, hospital supplies, stores of food for the hungry in all the warring nations; if out of our abundance we had tried to bind up the wounds, to relieve the distressed, to alleviate as far as possible the horrors of war in all the nations, my judgment is that today we should have the friendship, confidence, and gratitude of all of them instead of, some persons declare, the distrust, if not the enmity, of most of them.

No evidence, nothing to support this theorizing, except—benevolence. How many people, one wonders, think with Editor Tom McNeal that it is enough in this world to be good, and everyone else will be good, too? How many pacifists conduct their private business on that basis? President Wilson has put some of Editor McNeal's theories to the test in Mexico.—Collier's Weekly, July 22.

I am under obligations to the Irish editor of Collier's Weekly for giving a wider publicity to

A Personal Request

I urge every citizen of Kansas to attend the primary election next Tuesday, August 1. If the primary is to accomplish what it is designed to accomplish, it is of the greatest importance that the men and women of the state go to the polls and name candidates who are competent and trustworthy. It is only by the fullest expression of public opinion that the primary can be made effective, and it is tremendously effective when the people turn out.

I especially urge this duty upon my friends and supporters. A large primary vote will strengthen my hands and help the whole ticket clear thru the campaign.

I am not asking the renomination for governor because of precedent, but because I believe my experience in the office has increased my official usefulness. I wish to serve Kansas and I feel I can render the people of Kansas genuine service in carrying out the plans begun during my first term. I hope to present to the next legislature an analysis of our cumbersome and complicated state government which will enable it greatly to simplify the machinery of the public service, and correct many of the glaring abuses that impair its efficiency and entail great waste.

I hope to have support of every one who has confidence in my ability to administer the affairs of the state. But whether you can support me or not, I urge you to go to the primary. The interests of good government demand your help on Tuesday.

Arthur Capper.

what I had written than it could otherwise have obtained, even if it is coupled with a criticism. It is true, as Editor Sullivan says, that I have advanced a theory, for any proposed rule of conduct is a theory until tried out in practice. The Golden Rule has never been made the standard of national conduct, and therefore the editor of Collier's assumes that it never can be. He asks how many pacifists conduct their private business on that basis? Not being familiar with the private affairs of many pacifists I, of course, cannot answer that question. It may be that the private conduct of a great many professed pacifists varies greatly from their public declarations as to what is right and what is wrong, just as the private practice of 90 per cent of the professed Christians varies widely from the teachings of the Man of Galilee. But this much is certain: that business men are learning more and more that it does pay to apply the Golden Rule in their private business affairs. In 99 cases out of 100 if you are good to your neighbor he will be good to you, and the fact that perhaps one man in 100 will deliberately return evil for good does not prove that the Golden Rule is a mistake and impracticable in business.

I have not at any time said that "it is enough in this world to be good, and everyone else will be good, too."

I am perfectly well aware that evil exists in the

world and that it probably always will exist, but I maintain that the application of the Golden Rule in business and the everyday affairs of life, so far as it has been tried has proved to be the most powerful force in the world for the restraining of evil. A nation is only a great aggregation of individual units. It is an axiom of mathematics that what is true of each of the component parts is true of the whole, and if it is true that, so far as tried, the Golden Rule has worked well with the individual units it is logical to suppose that it would work well if tried by the nation.

Editor Sullivan says that "President Wilson has put some of Editor McNeal's theories to the test in Mexico."

When and where, I wonder. Has congress made any appropriation to be used in feeding the starving inhabitants of Mexico? I have not heard of any such appropriation. Have we sent into that unhappy land any body of well trained nurses and skillful surgeons at the expense of our government? If so the fact has escaped my attention. Have we sent there any deputation of our foremost citizens to learn what is the real situation and the most probable remedy? I have not heard of it.

What we have done there has been to threaten and scold but we have never in a spirit of brotherly kindness tendered a real offer of help to the distressed and starving people. It is my candid judgment that if our government had appropriated 100 million dollars to be used in sending food to the starving, to the bringing out of Mexico 50,000 peon boys and girls, educating them in American industrial schools and training them in the knowledge of the principles of real democracy and republican government, in the knowledge of agriculture and the industrial arts, in domestic economy and the way to build up homes, these would have gone back to their own land carrying with them a love of the United States. They would have gone back as teachers among their own people and they would have acted as a leaven which would have leavened the whole sodden mass, and that gradually there would come a new Mexico bound to us with ties of interest and affection which could never be broken. A reign of justice and order and universal education would come to the Mexican people which will never come by force of arms.

Flying Within Ten Years

When the German submarine merchant vessel came into an American harbor the other day after escaping the vigilance of the British navy and making the long voyage in safety, the captain was quoted as saying that a fleet of Zeppelins was being prepared for passenger service across the Atlantic. One of these airships will carry, in addition to the crew, 40 passengers. It is not stated how long it will take to make the voyage but probably not more than half the time required to cross in the swiftest passenger ships.

I do not think this statement is a bit of wild fancy or exaggeration. I have not a single doubt that within 10 years a trip across the Atlantic in an airship will be so common as to excite no wonder or extended comment. The date of the passage and list of passengers will be given just as now the date of the sailing of a passenger ship with the names of the passengers is published as a matter of ordinary news.

Gradually the size of the airships will be increased and the number of passengers carried probably will reach into the hundreds for each ship. Not only will the airship be the most delightful and comfortable method of travel ever devised, but it will be fully as safe or even safer than traveling on the ground. There will be no danger from collisions, or should not be any. The only serious danger will be from falling, but an arrangement somewhat on the principle of the parachute will be attached to the airship which will obviate that danger. It will be a glorious way to ride; far above the dust and heat of the earth, scooting faster than the swiftest bird can fly thru the pure upper air. No hot, stuffy sleeping car berths, no smoke and cinders to irritate the skin, blind the eyes or excite unseemly profanity on the part of the passengers. It is coming faster than most people imagine. Within 10 years flying machines will be common and within 25 years private flying machines will be as ordinary as automobiles are today.

Death Benefits

The Santa Fe railway company has adopted a plan of death benefits for all employees dying after two years service, paying the beneficiary 5 per cent of the last 12 months salary multiplied by the number of years in continuous service. The minimum payment will be \$250, the maximum \$3,000.

When the local agent distributes pay checks July 15, every employe will be handed a card to be filled out, giving the name of the beneficiary. Employees will be permitted to change their beneficiaries but a beneficiary in every instance must be a dependent member of the employee's family. The plan will be tried out for two years.

The plan strikes me as being a good one and so far as I know the Santa Fe system is a pioneer in this idea. I am of the opinion that today the Santa Fe not only is the best managed, but in a good many ways is the most progressive railroad company in the world.

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Don't Rub—Don't Fade Your Clothes—Don't Ruin Your Hands—Use 20 Mule Team Borax on washday.

Borax should be used in the proportion of one part borax to three parts soap. Soap alone, no matter how good it is, will not produce the cleansing results that soap and borax together will produce. It softens the water, removes dirt, germs and odors, whitens the clothing, brightens colors and prevents woollens from shrinking.

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FREE! This Daisy Repeater is a Real Gun

This is a man's gun as well as a boy's gun, and should not be confused with the ordinary cheap air rifle that you see advertised. It is a real gun. Best of all you can receive one of these dandy rifles free of cost to you. The Pump-Action Daisy, Take-Down Model, operates by pulling the slide toward the stock. Fires rapidly from the shoulder, the magazine having a forced feed. A strong and accurate shooter for men and boys. Metal parts in non-rusting gun blue; stock, genuine black walnut, hand polished; adjustable sights; length 38 inches, weight 3 1/2 lbs.

Boys Have One For small target practice this air rifle is unexcelled. We have 5,000 of these new model repeater rifles to give bustling red-blooded boys. We pay all express charges so it don't cost you a penny. Write us at once for our special free offer. Do it NOW.

HOUSEHOLD, Rife Dept. M.B., Topeka, Kan.

Keep the Letters Coming

Associate Members of the Capper Pig Club are Invited to Write

BY JOHN F. CASE
Contest Manager

MORE than 500 boys applied for membership in the Capper Pig Club. As the rules provided for only one representative from a county about 400 wide-awake chaps necessarily were disappointed. I feel sure, tho, that many of these boys are interested in the work of our club and I should like to have every one of them feel as if he was an associate member. No doubt a number of these applicants live on farms where purebred swine are kept and I believe that members of our breed clubs would welcome every associate member who has a purebred sow and pigs of his own. I should be glad to hear from the boys enrolled as associate members. Tell us what you are doing this summer and send a picture of yourself and your pigs. There's nothing small about the Capper Pig Club. Get in line and help us boost for more and better swine.

Ted Montee tells me that "John, Tom and Arthur," certainly are growing into Profitable Polands. And he adds this, which I think is a good joke on Tom McNeal: "The pig we call Tom," says Ted, "squeals so much when he is being fed that dad says he must be a Socialist." You should have heard Mr. McNeal laugh when he read Ted's letter. Tom McNeal is considerably older than "us boys" but he's still a boy at heart and genuinely interested in the success of our club.

According to the contest rules members can dispose of the sow alone, the sow and pigs, or any of the pigs whenever they desire to do so. Whenever sold or removed from the contest, enter the date and total weight on your record. Weights should not be sent to me until you can include your story about "how I fed and cared for my sow and pigs."

These red breeders sure "see red" wherever they go. Fred Hartwell, Sherman county representative tells me that during the Goodland Chautauque the juniors engaged in a red and blue contest. "And," says Fred, "this is what I heard: 'One, two, three, four; three, one, two, four; Who shall we yell for? The Reds?'" Some yell, wasn't it?

Wilton Allen of Satanta, Haskell county, paid \$35 for Haskell Lady, his fine Duroc-Jersey contest sow. And from the satisfied smile on Wilton's face when the picture was taken I'm sure that he thinks she's worth the change. This picture was taken almost two months ago and the five pigs should be fine big fellows now. They show real class.

Mighty few pictures sent in have



Wilton Allen, Satanta, Kan.

shown a finer lot of pigs than those owned by Roy Miller of Howard, Elk county. Roy paid \$40 for his sow and from the appearance of the pigs he got a bargain. The sow was taken out of the contest June 7 and the pigs were weaned the same day. When Roy sent in the picture several days ago he was feeding the pigs 3 gallons of shelled corn a day and 1 1/2 gallons of separated milk mixed with a pint of shorts in water. Of course they were on pasture and I'll wager that you can see 'em grow.

Here's Elmer Jones.

And now I'm going to let Elmer Jones, secretary of the Duroc-Jersey breed club talk to his fellow club members. It's good stuff. Elmer beat the other secretaries to this "open letter" stunt but they can have space if they will write. Here's Elmer's letter, written at the Jones farm near Clay Center:

"I hope the Duroc-Jersey club members will excuse me for not writing privately to all. It takes quite a while to write to each, tho, and I have been busy putting up alfalfa and cultivating corn. I had a double dose of doing chores. My brother ran a nail in his foot and has been unable to walk. I have permission from Mr. Case to write to you thru the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

"Now I will settle down and talk to you about hogs. Dad says that from now on everything depends on the care we give the pigs. He says that the boy who has had the toughest luck should not get discouraged or give up. That is not the way a real hog man is put up.

"The boy who may have the best luck now may have a streak of hard luck later on; then if all us boys were depending on him to advertise the red hogs we might have a pretty slim showing at the fair.

"Say, fellows, we want a big showing at the Topeka fair this fall. We want to be in the lead of that parade right after Mr. Case, and want to see a good many of our pigs there. If any of our pigs are there we will be sure to take home some prizes. I hope to see all our club members at the fair.

"Now, boys, about that Hampshire slogan. We will sure let them know they have had a race if we take any of their dust. Don't let such nerve frighten you but just get down to business and hustle.

"I received a letter from Ralph Barge, of Powhattan, telling me all about his hogs. Ralph is our new club member; he joined last May. I wish all of you



Roy Miller, Howard, Elk County, Kansas, and as Fine a Contest Entry as Has Been Shown in This Paper.

would write to me telling me about your hogs.

"My sow's name is Advancers Gem. She was sired by Colonel Advancer No. 181289 and her dam is a Defiance 2nd sow. She raised five fine pigs and they all are dandies.

"You fellows who have not sent in your dues please send them in at once as we want to have more members in the Duroc-Jersey Breed association."

The Showers Helped the Corn

ROBERT McGRATH.

This vicinity had refreshing showers the middle of the month. The ground drank the downfall as quickly as it fell. Corn is doing well, except a few fields that were drowned out at the start.

One effect of the rain was a mess of roasting ears July 14. This crop was planted early and tasseled in the dry spell. The shoots came, but we feared no ears would fill unless rain came immediately.

Our melon crop is going to be a failure this year. The plants thrived well until the vining stage was reached, then they began to shrivel up. At that time we noticed small spotted bugs in the patch and so sprinkled the vines with a Paris green solution. This was not noticeably effective as the melons kept on wilting and dying. These watermelons were planted on alfalfa sod and we think that had something to do with it.

We tried cutting the flax with a binder but made slow progress on account of the grain being so rank and tough. We borrowed an attachment from a neighbor and finished the job. This attachment fits on the back of the mower sickle and pushes the grain off in bundles slightly larger than those the reaper unloads. A few years ago when wet weather would not permit binders in the field, a number of farmers cut their wheat and oats with such an attachment.

The corn is laid by as far as cultivating is concerned. There are 35 rows in one field waiting to be hoed, just as soon as we can get around to the job. We always try to give our corn a hair cut with the hoe each year.

Several fields of timothy are being left to ripen for seed. The reason for this is the enormous amount of work that came on the farmers so suddenly and kept them from their hayfields until the hay was matured. This, perhaps, was a blessing in disguise for the timothy will make good yields.

So far as straw is concerned, we never have seen flax better. We fear, however, the drouth has affected the proper development of the bolls. Flax can stand drouth in its early stages of growth better than when the seed is forming. This year, we had practically no rain from the time the blossoms appeared until the grain was cut. The bolls we have examined contained on an average, seven seeds.

When the heavy work is finished we shall find time to do the small jobs which have been piling up for some time. There is the mowing of the pasture to be attended to, besides cutting the weeds along the corn rows and hoeing the volunteer sunflowers from the potato patch. We never feel quite at ease until these minor labors are out of the way.

We have all our grain stacked and the greater part of the exchange work done and soon can begin plowing for wheat. The wheat crop has proved a disappointment for three years, but we are too experienced to become discouraged.

The first oats threshed here made a 50 bushel yield. The oats crop is good on all farms and there was a large acreage planted.

The roads never have been better for hauling grain to market or motoring than this summer. Some of them are rough because the busy times have not permitted dragging. Last spring an engine was used to grade up the roads in this section. A well slanted grade was made, which will drain well.

No mast, plums, hickory nuts, paw paws or hazelnuts are in evidence along the creek. The brood sows had the time of their lives last year cracking the nuts.

Corn Fields are Getting Dry

Wheat Yielding Well, and is of Excellent Quality

BY HARLEY HATCH

NO RAIN has fallen in this locality since June 24 and it is getting dry. This is written July 15. Corn has not suffered yet but soon will need rain as the ground is in poor condition to stand a prolonged drouth. During June 11 inches of rain fell in this locality and so far none at all has fallen in July which is not a condition to be desired for the corn.

Corn will stand an immense amount of dry weather if hot winds do not blow. The timid ones begin to get scared long before the corn is hurt. They will say "If we don't get rain within a week corn will be gone," and yet when a rainless week rolls 'round they put the calamity off still another week. So far corn looks well and with rain in a reasonable time will make a good average crop.

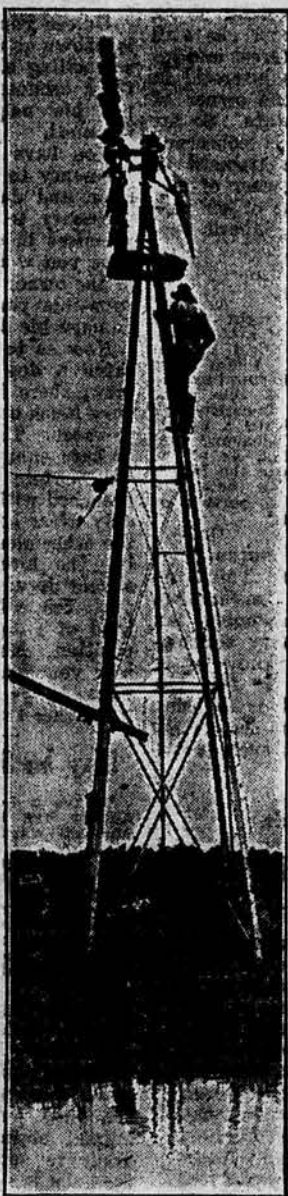
No threshing machine has been in this immediate neighborhood. Most of the grain has been stacked but here and there are to be seen fields yet in the shock waiting for a machine. I have heard of but two fields of wheat being threshed so far, and they made 20 bushels to the acre. The quality of both wheat and oats is good; both grains will more than weigh out the established 60 and 32 pounds fixed by law and both were harvested without a drop of rain falling on the straw.

Our oil man was here yesterday with a supply of gasoline. For this we pay 18.7 cents a gallon delivered 12 miles out in the country. Kerosene costs about 8 cents delivered. It is a great convenience to have these oils delivered right at the door. To make a trip to town to get a barrel of oil and then to have to make another to return the empty barrel would make the oil much more costly to us than under the present delivery system.

The roads are hard, and there has been enough travel since the heavy rains of June to smooth them off and to provide a slight coating of dust which cushions them so that travel by motor car now is a pleasure no matter in which direction we may go. We can notice a wonderful difference in the amount of gasoline taken since the roads ceased being spongy; in fact, I doubt if it now takes more than half the gasoline to make a mile that it did three weeks ago.

The new 6-cylinder car delivers mileage at a much less expense than the old 4-cylinder. While the new car is larger it is not much heavier than the old one and it is so much better constructed that it takes less gasoline to make a mile. And when it comes to lubricating oil there is no comparison. The old car was very loosely made and seldom would make a better record than 100 miles to the gallon while the new car will make six times that. The tires, too, are very much better than those made five years ago, so that even if gasoline is high mileage still can be made by motor car more cheaply than it could five years ago.

We are leaving our 18 acres of alfalfa for seed. By the time the corn was laid by and the small grain harvested and stacked the alfalfa was in full bloom and seed had begun to form. The hay cut at that time would have been stemmy and we decided to see what the alfalfa would do in producing seed. The weather is ideal for that now, being hot and dry, and we may succeed in harvesting a



Oil Your Windmill Often.

fair crop of seed. If we could get two bushels to the acre it would pay better than hay, for hay is just now the cheapest thing on earth down in this part of Kansas.

We received word this week that on Monday, July 17, the hay baler we engaged to bale our prairie hay will be ready to begin. So for the last day or so we have been doing odd jobs getting ready for the week when there will be no time for such work. We have trimmed the hedge and cut the weeds around the buildings for the second time this summer. It is not work that I enjoy and still I hope I shall have to do both jobs again this summer; if we have a growing season which will produce another crop of hedge and weeds we will have corn. If it is too dry to produce another crop of hedge it will also be too dry for corn.

The check valve at the well, 60 rods from the buildings, went on a strike this week and refused to hold the water any longer. To keep the tank from draining we got a piece of pipe and put on the inlet in the tank so that it would be above the tank level. By so doing we could pump the tank full and hold it. This check valve has acted this way once or twice before but it always cleared itself in a short time. It did not do so this time and as it was under three feet of water, we dug down to the pipe just outside the well and put in another check valve about 10 feet from the other. I think that now, with two check valves in the pipe, they should be able to hold the water.

During the last 10 days there has been just one day with enough wind to turn windmills in this locality. As a result, those who had pastures supplied by wells and mills had to do some rustling. It is out of the question to pump water by hand for many cattle in such weather as we have had in July and so many engines have been installed. On this farm all the stock in the pasture drink at the creek or at springs so we did not have to provide water for them. For the horses and hogs at the yards we had to do some pumping but if this still weather lasts much longer we shall install a pumping jack at the well and run it by a small engine we have.

I have one fault to find with the windmill we now have, or rather with the tower of that mill. It has the ladder on the corner of the tower and I much prefer to have the ladder go up the middle. But even were the corner ladder rightly located it would not be so bad but ours is on the northwest corner. The prevailing winds here are from some western quarter most of the time, and they keep the wheel right over the spot where the ladder ends. That the ladder is located on this corner is our own fault. The man who put up the mill asked which corner we wanted it on and we thought it would be fine to have the wind at our backs when climbing the ladder in the winter so told him, "Put it on the northwest corner." If you ever put up a mill with a corner ladder have the ladder on the northeast corner.

The prairie hay crop is being put up here now at a rapid rate. The weather is ideal for the work and the hay so far put in the bale is the best grade I ever saw. It seems to me that very little

of it should grade less than choice. The price for such fine hay is so low that nothing remains for the owner after the necessary expenses are paid. In spite of that, there is a big demand for cars for shipping, and the hay men here say they are getting them in the old time ratio of "16 to one." That is, they get one car for every 16 ordered.

The government has sent two hay compressors to Gridley to rebale 1,500 tons of 1915 hay which is to go to the Philippines. These compressors make four average bales of prairie hay into one. The compressor bale is of the same size as the ordinary bale but instead of weighing the 70 pounds which the average bale does it weighs nearer 300 pounds. The texture of the hay after it is compressed is like that of plug tobacco. The hay is handled in this manner because of the room taken in shipping. It costs \$3 a ton to rebale this hay but that amount is saved twice over when hay is shipped as far as the Philippines.

Trouble May be Navel Ill

We have a calf a month old that has what seems to be rheumatism in her left shoulder, and right hip. She is rather badly crippled, and has been that way since she was a week old. She passes a little bloody stuff from her bowels occasionally. The cow began to do poorly about six weeks before the calf was born. We fed cane and corn fodder, bean hulls and bran through the winter, and all the rest of the stock are in good condition. B. E. P. New Mexico.

I am very much afraid that your calf is affected with the condition known as navel ill. This is a very common disease in colts, more rarely observed in calves. It is due to an infection taking place thru the navel at the time of birth. Afterward this disease lodges in the joints and produces severe lameness. It usually terminates fatally. Occasionally animals recover, but frequently they remain unthrifty. I advise that you wash off the navel thoroly with some antiseptic such as a 2 per cent watery solution of carbolic acid repeating this daily. Internally, you should give the calf 2 ounces of castor oil mixed with 4 ounces of warm water. The day following this the calf should receive three times daily a powder consisting of 7½ grains of salol and 7½ grains of tannic acid.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

I would like to be informed about what old stamps are worth. Can you tell me what a 4 cent internal revenue stamp, series 1898, is worth? **R. N. Salina, Kan.**

You had better write to the American Numismatic association, Oshkosh, Wis., or to the American Numismatic society, Audubon Park, Broadway and 150th street, New York.

Loses His Vote.

I moved to Oklahoma last spring. I am told that I can't vote in this state until I have been here a year. Do I lose my vote, or could I vote in Kansas, where I came from? **A REPUBLICAN.**

Unfortunately you lose your vote if you have changed your residence.

Write to Hackney.

Will you kindly state what are the preliminary requirements for those wishing to take the certified public accountant examination in the state of Kansas? **Lindsborg, Kan. O. E. HUMBARGER.**

Write to Ed T. Hackney, chairman board of administration, Wellington, Kan., for particulars as to qualifications required, and time of holding examinations.

Bounties.

I should like to know if there is a law compelling counties to pay a bounty on crows, gophers and coyotes, and if so how much? This county pays nothing. **Hutchinson, Kan. TAXPAYER.**

The law requires the county commissioners to pay a bounty for the destruction of wolves but in the case of crows and gophers the payment of a bounty is optional with the commissioners.

Pensions.

Would a person old and disabled without means and no one to help, who lost a son in the Spanish American war be entitled to a pension and if so what steps should be taken and to whom shall we write? **MRS. L. H. G.**

So far as I know there is no provision in the pension law to cover cases of this kind. You should write your member of congress. He may be able to get thru a special pension bill for your relief.

Owner is Responsible.

If a man is working for another who tells him to burn off a field and the fire gets away from him and burns up some green wheat on the same farm will the hand be held responsible for the damage? If the wheat destroyed was on rented land can the renter collect full damages for the wheat destroyed and then put the land in a spring crop and if so has the owner of the land a right to the usual rental?

If the hand exercised ordinary care and diligence in trying to prevent the spread of the fire he cannot be held responsible for the damage done. The landowner who ordered him to set out the fire could be held responsible.

If the damages to the growing wheat are settled for, that closes that transaction, and if the renter puts in another crop on the same land the landowner would be entitled to the usual rent or whatever might be agreed upon.

A and B Again.

A and B own adjoining farms with a public road between. A water course or draw carrying considerable water formerly ran thru A's farm. At a certain place this draw widened out. Here a hedge was planted and grew, forming an obstruction in the water course. Trash drifted against the hedge. Dirt washed and lodged there and with the addition of the plow throwing the dirt toward the hedge the water was turned, running it into the public road which it crosses, part of it going thru a culvert the rest flowing thru B's land cutting a very damaging draw. What redress, if any, has B?

If this was really a water course thru which water flowed all or most of the time, A had not the right to obstruct it and would be subject to damages if he did so. If, however, it was merely a depression thru which water flowed in case of a hard rain the court would perhaps hold that the law in regard to obstruction of streams did not apply. Before taking action B should consult a reputable lawyer and lay all the facts before him.

The Widow's Rights.

A man dies intestate leaving a wife and two children as heirs. The deed to their property was made in both their names, as to John Smith and Sara Smith, his wife. Can the wife get one-half of the property and then one-half of his, making 3/4 in all, or does she get only 1/2 of all real estate? What is her share of the personal property, such as stock?

Also, if at one time the man and wife sold property, he, the husband, giving the wife a share of the money which goes to pay for more property bought later, the

deed for which was made to both, could the wife hold all of this property after the death of her husband? Could she hold it if it was paid for with a check signed by her, even if the deed is made to both? One child is a minor. **SUBSCRIBER.**

From your statement of the facts in this case I think the wife was a joint owner in the real estate; that is she owned an undivided half interest. If so, at the death of her husband she still owns that undivided half interest and inherits half of her husband's interest; in other words she becomes the owner of three-fourths of the real estate. So far as the personal property is concerned there is nothing in your statement to indicate that she was the owner of any part of that before the death of her husband. She would, therefore, inherit one-half of the personal property.

Double Taxation.

It has never seemed quite right to me to be compelled to pay double tax on my automobile which is assessed first by the county at the rate of \$800. I am then taxed \$5 for the privilege of running the same on the public highway. Is that right or wrong, according to the Constitution? We have at least 75 cars within a radius of three or four miles of Galesburg and we do not get any of the tax, as all of it is spent on county roads near the larger towns of Chanute and Erie. Is there any way in which we can have a portion of this tax spent in our locality? **Galesburg, Kan. C. B.**

Of course the owners of automobiles have to pay double taxation. This however is not forbidden by the Constitution. The expenditure of the automobile tax is in the hands of the county commissioners. The only way I know of in which you can get a part of this tax spent in your neighborhood, is to bring sufficient pressure to bear on the county board to make it see that such is the thing to do.

A Mail Route Sale.

A has a mail route which he sells to B for \$90. B giving a note supposedly signed by his father and mother. No interest is specified in the note. The note is past

Insects take a billion dollar's toll from the farmers every year. But the bug that devours most of the farmer's crop is the "interest bug." It works every night and every day, winter and summer, wet or dry, in sickness and in death, world without end. This bug not only is eating the crop, it is consuming the farmer. It is making fewer farmers landowners, it is steadily reducing the number of farmers. It is preventing poor to good farmers from becoming better farmers. We now have a rural credit system to control the interest bug. The bug is going to be controlled because it has got to be controlled. The new law doesn't promise much for the landless farmer, but at least it is a first step. It will be strengthened and improved, or it will be superseded by something much better.

due. A has written B and also B's father from whom he can get no reply. B writes that he cannot pay the note and asks that the time be extended. A offers to extend the note if B will pay \$25 on the principal and \$5 interest, but receives no reply to his offer.

At the time of purchase of the route B paid \$15 down and gave the note described for the remainder. A wrote the banker at the town where B's father lives and was notified by the banker that he thought the note was good. What would be A's best course to pursue? Can he get back the route? Would rather have the route back than the money as it is worth more than it sold for. What will it cost to put the note in the bank for collection? **C. D.**

You can put the note in the bank for collection. Unless the note is protested the bank's charges will be trifling. You can instruct the bank not to protest the note and save protest fees. If the bank fails to collect then you could bring suit on the note making B and parents parties defendant. If you fail to collect the note you might get an order from the court directing B to turn the route back to you.

Hedges and Dogs.

A hedge grows on the line between two farms, each land owner caring for his part of the hedge. If one of them keeps his end trimmed down so as simply to make a fence, can he compel the other to keep his part of the hedge trimmed down also, or has he the right to allow his part of the hedge to grow up for posts, and in so doing allow it to encroach on the land of the other? If he refuses to cut or allow the hedge to be cut how shall the other landowner proceed to make him do it?

What is the law pertaining to dogs running at large? Must a dog be caught and held for damages the same as other stock when found trespassing, or has one the right to shoot him when found persist-

ently damaging one's property: the owner refusing to keep the dog away after having been notified to do so? If he must be caught and held for damages please give a plan for the catching and holding. Then having gotten possession of him, in case no one wants him but the owner, which is the case with most dogs, how must one proceed to get pay out of him for the damage he has done? **W. B. Girard, Kan.**

Unless your township has voted what is known as the hedge law, that is a law compelling all owners of hedges to keep them trimmed, one farmer cannot compel his neighbor to keep his hedge trimmed.

You have a right to do whatever is necessary to keep dogs from trespassing upon and damaging your property. If necessary to kill the dog while on your premises in order to prevent this trespass you would have the right to do so. If the owner of the dog is financially responsible you can collect for whatever damage his dog does to your property.

Now as to how you should proceed to catch a dog trespassing on your property; there is no fixed rule. It depends very much on the kind of a dog you want to catch. There are some dogs it might be safe enough to catch almost any old way, while other dogs should be approached with great caution and care and only after holding a council of war with the other members of your family including the hired man. As to what you should do with him after you catch him, that, too, will depend altogether on the kind of a dog it is, and his general disposition. Neither am I able to tell you how you can get money out of a dog. I have always considered a dog as a liability rather than an asset.

May be Skin Form of Glanders

I have a 7-year-old mare that since last August has had bumps resembling rough surfaced warts on her hind legs from the ankle to the hock joint. About 8 months ago our veterinarian gave me a salve to apply, but this did no good. I then used a mild blister a number of times without satisfactory results. I notice bumps are coming to the surface of the skin higher up on the legs. I never have seen any marring from these wart-like places. If they are scratched they will bleed. **R. N. T.**

I cannot tell you positively what ailment is affecting your mare as there are several diseases having about the same symptoms. Some of them are much more dangerous than others. In the first place you should have your animal mallein tested by a competent graduate veterinarian as it is possible that she is affected with farcy, which is the skin form of glanders. Glanders is a very dangerous disease for both man and animals, and it is of importance that it be correctly diagnosed at once. If it is not glanders then the animal may be affected with one of the various forms of lymphangitis. This disease may be due to a mould or a germ. The variety which is due to a mould can be treated successfully only by burning the small elevations with a hot iron. The form of lymphangitis caused by a germ usually may be treated successfully by opening the swellings and washing them daily with some strong disinfectant such as a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid. **Dr. R. R. Dykstra.**

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Why Does a Horse Slobber?

A mare of ours slobbers when the bit is in her mouth. Changing bridles does not make any difference. Is there anything that we can do to stop it? **M. W. A.**

Slobbering in horses usually is the result of some irritant located in the mouth. As such irritants, the following may be mentioned: Sharp, irregular teeth, elongated teeth, vegetable material such as barley beads in the tongue or cheeks. I have seen two horses in which pieces of corn cob became lodged between the teeth, producing slobbering. It is a well known fact that when a large amount of white clover is consumed salivation is common. The animal's mouth should be examined carefully and anything abnormal corrected. If nothing abnormal is found in the mouth, the animal may be given a teaspoonful of fluid extract of belladonna in the feed morning and evening until the slobbering ceases. **Dr. R. R. Dykstra.**

Kansas State Agricultural College.

A neighborhood club is the best foundation for any co-operation. Learn to co-operate in one thing, then another, and finally in all things. A close combination is not co-operation.

The first man, the farmer, must get a fair price for his produce, or all business will languish.

But No Help for the Tenants SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The Hollis Rural Credit Bill Becomes a Law—Some Good Features and Others that are Bad

OUTLINE OF FARM LOAN ACT

The Act provides for the creating of twelve Federal Land Banks and permits the establishing of any number of joint-stock land banks for making loans at a reasonable rate of interest, for long periods, on farm lands.

A Federal Farm Loan Board has complete control over these banks.

FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

Twelve Federal Land Banks are provided, one in each of 12 districts into which the country will be divided. These banks are empowered to lend on first mortgages on farm lands in amounts of \$100 to \$10,000 for approved purposes. The loans are to be made thru farm loan associations and agents. No loan may be made for more than 50 per cent of the value of the land mortgaged and 20 per cent of the value of the permanent insured improvements upon it.

National Farm Loan Associations—local organizations composed exclusively of borrowers—are authorized. These associations must be stockholders in the land banks in proportion to the amount their members wish to borrow. Eventually all stock in the federal land banks will be owned exclusively by these associations.

A reasonable interest rate is established. The act prohibits the Federal Land Banks from charging more than 6 per cent on any mortgage, or requiring fees not approved by the Farm Loan Board.

The borrowers will share in the net profits of the bank because they are stockholders. It is contemplated that ultimately the borrowers will be the only stockholders.

Long term loans are provided by authorizing mortgages for periods of from 5 up to 40 years.

Small annual or semi-annual payments on the principal are made a required feature of all mortgages.

JOINT-STOCK LAND BANKS.

Joint-stock land banks are authorized. They are corporations for carrying on the business of lending on farm mortgage security and issuing farm loan bonds. They are to be under the supervision of the Farm Loan Board, but the government will not invest in them. Subject to geographical limitations and subject to the 50 per cent and 20 per cent limitations, these banks can lend to an individual any amount they wish, and for any purpose. They cannot charge an interest rate exceeding 6 per cent and such rate must not exceed by more than 1 per cent the interest they have paid on their last issue of bonds. Their mortgages, however, must provide for amortization payments. These banks are prohibited from charging, under any pretext, fees or commissions other than those authorized by the Act.

reau of five members at Washington with the secretary of the treasury at its head. Four of them will receive \$10,000 a year each.

This federal loan board will establish 12 federal farm loan banks, but before a farmer can borrow any money the laws of his state will have to conform to the federal act which requires uniformity of title transfer laws, of exemption laws, the repeal of exemption laws in regard to foreclosing mortgages and the uniformity of foreclosure laws.

This doubtless will take some little time. Then if you are a land-owning farmer and not a landless tenant, you can negotiate a loan.

Predictions are premature, but there are persons who believe the Hollis rural credit law will effect an economic revolution.

If the new rural credit banks are successful, then one of the most important benefits likely to arise from their success is inculcating in American farmers the habit of acting co-operatively. For the rural credit banks are to be co-operative. Ten or more farmers may organize a local "national farm loan association," which is the nucleus of the system. It elects as its head, or secretary-treasurer, a local business man, and five directors who appoint an examiner. Eventually the farmers, who are borrowers, become the owners of the capital of the banks, by virtue of the provision of the act which requires every local farm association to subscribe to the bank stock to the extent of 5 per cent of every loan it obtains for its members. If in this way farmers become used to acting co-operatively they will be likely to do so in many other ways.

Only one such association may organize in a community.

The 12 federal land banks to be created, are each to have a capital of not less than ¼ million dollars. If individuals do not subscribe for the stock the secretary of the treasury is authorized to furnish the capital, and shares held by the government are not to receive any dividends.

No loan is to be made at a rate exceeding 6 per cent nor for more than 50 per cent of the value of the land mortgages.

The mortgage loans are to be used by the federal land banks as security for bonds issued to sell to investors, and these bonds are to be free from national, state or local taxation. Holders of these bonds need only send the coupons to the nearest land bank, which must pay them.

These banks probably will be organized as soon as their locations are determined at Washington.

Discharge from Horse's Nose

A horse of mine, 14 years old, has a discharge from his right nostril. He has been that way for about six months. He will be all right for about 10 days, and then the discharge will trouble him for two or three days.

Your horse is affected with the condition known as infection of the sinuses. The sinuses in a horse are hollow cavities located in the head and communicating thru very narrow slits with the nasal cavities. Sometimes infection passes thru these narrow slits, and as a result the sinuses fill up with pus. The pus accumulates until the sinuses are almost full, and then when the horse depresses its head the pus will run out of the nostril. The treatment of this condition is purely surgical, consisting in opening the sinuses and washing them out daily with an antiseptic solution. This work should be performed by a competent graduate veterinarian.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

France First in Motors

A Berlin paper credits France with the first use of motor transports in the war. On the first day of hostilities 500 Paris buses loaded with French troops started for the Belgian frontier, followed the second day by 1,000 buses.

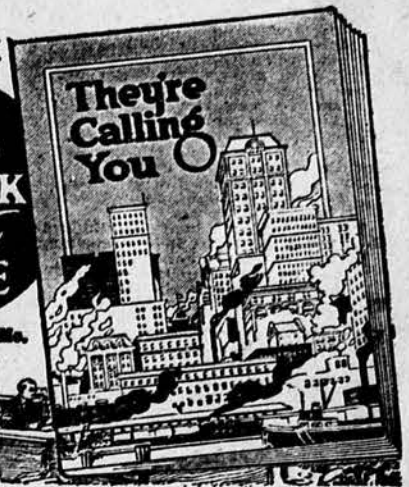
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If you would like a beautiful 31 piece dinner set, here is your opportunity to get one absolutely free of charge. These dishes are given only to members of the Household Dish Club, but you are eligible to membership in this club if you wish a set of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

How to Join the Dish Club

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

Household Dish Club, Dept. 56, Topeka, Kan.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the Farmers' Mail and Breeze

WITH somewhat of flourish and ceremony, the Rural credit bill has been signed by the President. He referred to it as a case of delayed justice. It is known as the Hollis bill and is one of 118 rural credit measures that have been introduced in congress during the last four years.

About the best thing that can be said for it is that the land given as security for a loan must be occupied.

It doesn't provide loans for landless farmers.

It does provide a lot of fine jobs at big salaries for a federal farm loan bu-

"RUBY GORDON Or Back From The Grave" FREE



By Libbie Sprague Phillips.
Here is a thrilling story of love, mystery and adventure that will grip your attention from the first word to the last! It is one of the greatest novels this famous writer has ever produced. Ruby Gordon, a poor orphan girl, becomes engaged to one of the young men in the town, who is the adopted son of a wealthy reclusive. The old gentleman took a great dislike to Ruby Gordon because she reminded him of his wife who had left him years before and had been lost at sea in crossing the ocean; he felt that she was his wife's spirit reincarnated, and forbade Lawrence, his adopted son, to marry her, and made so much trouble that the young man finally broke his engagement and married another, but it is not their fate to so easily evade Ruby Gordon, as you will discover when you get your free copy of this great book and read the story yourself. Ruby Gordon will surely find a warm place in your heart—she is one of those sweet pure characters every reader admires. We purchased a large edition and will send the book free and postpaid to all who send 2c to pay for one new one-year subscription to our big home, farm and news weekly—or send 2c to pay for your own new, renewal or extension 1-year subscription and be additional 2c in all. Send today. Address: CAPPER'S WEEKLY, BOOK DEPT., RG-101, TOPEKA, KAN.

Our Own

If I had known in the morning,
How wearily all the day
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind,
I said when you went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain;
But we may vex "our own"
With look and tone,
We might never take back again.

For tho in the quiet evening,
You may give the kiss of peace,
Yet well it might be
That never for me
The pain of the heart should cease;
How many go forth in the morning
Who never come home at night,
And hearts have broken
For harsh words spoken
That sorrow can ne'er set right.

We have careful thoughts for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest,
But oft for "our own"
The bitter tone,
Though we love our own the best.
Ah! lip with the curve impatient;
Ah! brow with that look of scorn,
'Twere a cruel fate
Were the night too late
To undo the work of morn.

—Margaret Sangster.

Where Farm Women Rest

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON,
Jefferson County.

How many farmers in the state could describe a fine dinner provided for them and personally served by the merchants of the town where they do their trading? Those in the neighborhood of Lawrence could tell many such. These dinners are special occasions but the same generous spirit of hospitality is daily in evidence in the rest room furnished and maintained by the Merchants' and Farmers' association now that the two associations are combined but formerly kept up by the merchants alone.

This rest room is really three large, comfortable rooms in one of the city buildings. The city asks no rent. Two telephone companies provide free service as do the two local papers. Many magazines of all sorts are provided by townspeople. Other equipment and upkeep including the matron's salary of \$1 a day are paid for from the association funds. Tables are found in each room where farmers and their families may set their lunches. The kitchen is equipped with an ice box to aid in serving cold drinks and stoves for hot ones. There are maids to serve the drinks and clean the tables and a genial matron to oversee the whole and make everybody feel at home. The furnishings, too, include facilities for "cleaning up," easy chairs for resting and couches for naps, if desired.

The Rest Room celebrated its tenth anniversary on Memorial Day, 1916. During all that time it has been especially useful to women who go to Lawrence from neighboring towns. Train service often makes it a necessity to spend the day—more time than is actually needed for shopping. Then the rest room is a Mecca, indeed—a place to meet friends, to lunch, read, write letters, or wait for teams or car.

But the country women are only a few of those who enjoy the comforts of the rooms. Every school day, the rest room is a home for about 25 girls who go in from the country to high school. The girls are given an excellent place to await the opening of school and to spend their time usefully. Their parents feel relieved to know they are in care of the matron who takes a personal interest in every one. Clerks and stenographers who live a long distance from their work enjoy going to the rest room to eat their lunches and perhaps take a short nap during the noon hour.

For the town that is neither a large city nor a village, such a rest room is almost a necessity. In large cities, department stores provide rooms for their patrons. These do not "fill the bill" for farmers and their families so well, however, as does the Lawrence institution. In fact, we think there are few in the state so successfully operated. It was the merchants' effort to work with the farmers that made both realize their aims and purposes were the same. Since then, they have united their associations and their efforts to secure the best for both town and country.

To clean a wringer saturate a piece of soft cloth with kerosene, rub each roller till every particle of dirt is removed, then wash them with hot water and soap and dry thoroly.

No co-operation can succeed without giving public service, thru personal service of the co-operators.

Putting the "Jell" in Jelly

Rapid Cooking and Correct Proportions are Necessary for Success

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

MAKING good jelly is not a matter of luck. There is as much science back of the process as there is to mixing these wonderful German dyes we've been hearing so much about since we no longer can get any. First it is necessary to know something about the materials one works with and why they act as they do under given conditions and the next step is to learn to control

conditions so as to obtain the best results. The substance which makes jelly "jell" is a compound called pectin which is found in the juice of certain fruits as apples, currants, plums, grapes and blackberries. Other fruits as pears, pineapple and rhubarb contain no pectin and hence cannot be made into jelly without the addition of some pectin-containing juice. Pectin jellies best in the presence of acids so fruits like peaches, strawberries and cherries, even tho they contain pectin, are not suited for jelly making. Cooking is needed to change the pectin into a jelly but long boiling softens pectin so that a rosy, sirupy mass results. For this reason it is best to cook jelly quickly instead of letting it boil slowly on the back of the stove while one is busy with something else. Over ripe fruits are not so good for jelly making as under ripe ones because ripening causes chemical changes in the pectin which weakens its strength.

Don't Squeeze the Bag.

A long series of careful experiments in jelly making were conducted a year or so ago in the home economics department of the University of Illinois by Dr. N. E. Goldthwaite and the results published in bulletin form. Dr. Goldthwaite discovered it is better to make two or more extractions of juice than to make one extraction and squeeze the pulp in the jelly bag for a second quality of jelly, as usually directed. After the fruit has been heated thru and crushed she says to put it into the jelly bag and let it drain for half an hour, or until the juice is fairly well drained out. Empty the pulp into the preserving kettle, cover it with water, stir till thoroly mixed, cover the kettle and let the fruit come to the boiling point, then put it into the jelly bag to drain again. Usually a third extraction will exhaust the pectin but sometimes a fourth and even a fifth may be made with good results. She advises testing these extractions for pectin by mixing a tablespoon or two of the juice with an equal amount of denatured alcohol and letting it stand to cool. If much pectin is present a gelatin like mass will appear in the liquid and may be gathered up on a spoon. Denatured alcohol is a poison so the material used in this test should be thrown out where children or chickens cannot find it.

According to Dr. Goldthwaite, the old rule of equal parts of sugar and juice will not do for all fruits. There is more danger of getting too much sugar for the amount of pectin than too little. The juice of currants and partly ripe grapes is so well adapted for jelly that a proportion of a cup of sugar to a cup of juice is correct. Blackberries and fruits to which water must be added in extracting the juice require $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of sugar to a cup of juice. A still smaller proportion of sugar to juice must be used for the second and third extractions unless they are concentrated by rapid boiling to about the same richness in pectin as the juice from the first extraction.

Skimming Wastes Sugar.

It is a waste of sugar to add it to the juice at the beginning of the boiling for much of it is lost in skimming the hot sirup. Put the juice on to boil in shallow pans so that the process will be speedy and clarify by skimming as much as possible during the first half of the cooking. Then add the sugar which has been heated but not scorched, and finish the boiling. A good test



for jelly is to drop a portion from a spoon. If the mass jells, or sheets off from the spoon the jelly is done. This is quicker than the old way of pouring a portion into a saucer to cool and hence more accurate. The entire time of boiling ranges from 8 to 10 minutes for currants to 20 or 30 minutes for blackberries and apples. Not more than enough for four or five glasses should

be boiled at once for with some jellies there is danger of the mass jelling in the kettles before it can be poured out.

Jelly glasses should be sterilized by setting them on a rack or cloth in a dishpan, covering with water and bringing the water to the boiling point. Leave them in the hot water until time for use. Fill the glasses to the rim with the hot jelly and set them away to cool. Time will be saved if the glasses are arranged on a tray before filling so that they can be moved without picking up each one separately. Fill the space left by shrinkage in cooling with hot melted paraffin to shut out air and prevent mold. This paraffin may be saved as the jelly is opened and used again.

Dr. Goldthwaite says the inner white skin of oranges and lemons contains a large amount of pectin. This inner white skin may be removed from the orange, passed thru a meat grinder, soaked in water to cover for from 2 to 24 hours, then cooked slowly for a few hours and drained. The resulting liquid is a pectin extract which may be combined with other juices—orange, lemon, rhubarb and the like—to make excellent jelly. The thicker the skin of the oranges the larger the amount of pectin. Another good way to make jellies from fruits not ordinarily used for the purpose is to take apple juice as the base with enough of the other juice to give flavor. Many women find it good economy to can fruit juice without sugar and make it into jelly in the winter when sugar is cheaper than in the preserving season.

An Apron for Girls

Little girls need a big apron when they help mamma with the dishes. The smart cover-all apron shown here is one that will be sure to please. It may be



used in place of a dress when the weather is hot. This pattern, 7762, comes in sizes 2 to 14 years. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

No Pop for Brother

Hot weather and iced drinks are a bad combination for small children, according to Dr. Lydia A. DeVilbiss, head of the child hygiene division of the state board of health. Iced foods or drinks

chill the lining of the stomach and enlarge the blood vessels so that circulation is impeded and digestion is stopped until the warmth of the body can restore the stomach contents to its proper temperature. This stopping of the digestive processes causes a feeling of discomfort in the stomach and may bring about inflammation and serious illness. The danger of iced drinks is especially great in a season when excessive heat saps the vitality of the little ones.

Picnics and visits to parks and places of amusement are common during the summer months. Children are attracted naturally by the ice cream cones, the various colored soda pop bottles, penny candies and various other indigestibles. But the wise mother will go prepared with lemonade, orange or grape juice in the home filled lunch basket and not permit her children to risk a sick spell by foolish eating and drinking. Iced drinks in moderation will not injure adults if taken so slowly as to warm the liquid before it reaches the stomach but babies and small children are better off without them.

This Paste Will Stick

This paste for wall paper is one that will "stick." Put 6 cups of flour and 3 cups of sugar into a dishpan, add cold water and beat all lumps out thoroly until it is like pancake batter. Then set the pan on a hot stove and add 6 quarts of boiling water in a slow, thin stream. Stir and scrape the bottom of the dishpan, with a pancake turner, constantly for 15 minutes. When cooked the paste should be very thin. If it is jelly-like when cold, add boiling water and beat thoroly. The cold paste should be about as thick as strained honey. Do not apply it to the paper until perfectly cold. If you do not think the paper will stick well apply a coat of paste to the wall as well as to the paper. A smooth board 18 inches wide is much better than a table to use while papering. It should be about 10 feet long. Apply the paste with a whitewash brush. I have used this paste in papering walls where it was impossible to make the paper stick with any other.

Beech Creek, Ore. Mrs. F. E. K.

Ice Cream Cake

Cream together $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter. Add alternately $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups of sweet milk and $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour, sifting 2 heaping teaspoons of baking powder with the last cup of flour. Lastly fold in the stiffly beaten whites of 4 eggs, flavor with vanilla and bake in layers.

For the filling mix 1 tablespoon of cornstarch with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sweet milk and cook until it thickens. Then stir in 1 tablespoon of butter, remove the mixture from the fire, let it cool slightly, flavor with vanilla and spread on the cake.

Hettie Houser.

Chautauqua Co., Kan.

Store Jelly in Boxes

Every housekeeper has had the annoying experience of having to hunt thru a shelf of jellies and preserves for the special kind she wanted. Save your pasteboard shoe boxes. Fill each box with a certain kind of jelly, label, put on the lid, and set it away. Strawberry preserves, and all such rich preserves as will keep in open glasses, may be stored in the same way. The plan has two advantages. It enables you to find just what you want at a glance, and it keeps all dust and dirt away from the glasses. The boxes will take up no more room on the shelves, as they are usually just the right height and size to allow the glasses to be set in compactly.

Dickinson Co., Kan. Mrs. L. M.

Try Some Baked Cucumbers

Cucumbers are delicious when cooked and served as other vegetables. Pare good sized young cucumbers, cut them into quarters and cook in boiling salted water until tender. Drain the cucumbers and season them with butter, pepper and salt or pour a cream dressing over them. Another good way to serve cucumbers is to slice them crosswise and arrange them in a casserole or baking dish with grated cheese, salt, pepper and chopped parsley between layers. Cover the cucumbers with milk, sprinkle the top with buttered bread crumbs and bake in the oven until brown.

July in the West

A rhythm of reapers; a flashing
Of steels in the meadows; a lashing
Of sheaves in the wheatlands; a glitter
Of grain-builed streets, and a twitter
Of birds in a motionless sky—
And that is July.

A rustle of corn-leaves; a tinkle
Of bells on the hills; a twinkle
Of sheep in the lowlands; a bevy
Of bees where the clover is heavy
A butterfly blundering by—
And that is July.

—James Newton Mathews.

Governor Capper's Birthday Party

There aren't many boys and girls in Shawnee county who don't know that July 14 is Arthur Capper's birthday. It has come to be a day they look forward to from one year to another as much as their fathers and mothers used to look forward to Barnum's circus.

Eight years ago the governor began giving the boys and girls of Shawnee county a good time on his birthday anniversary, and Friday of last week he had more than 9,000 boys and girls to his eighth birthday party.

The festivities lasted all day and they were festive. The young folks swarmed around the refreshment booths and ate ice cream while the band played. Later they made the rounds of 10 moving picture shows. And—as in other years—there wasn't an accident to mar the fun! It was the biggest and most enthusiastic birthday party Governor Capper has ever had.

"It is the happiest day of my life," said the governor. The morning mail had brought him hundreds of birthday greetings from little friends all over the state and he "knocked off work" early to spend the day with his guests. It was his vacation for this summer, probably the only vacation he will have this year. Dozens of bouquets were sent to him by the children. Early in the afternoon while their host was at the Orpheum theater, little Miss Lucille Young spoke a poem of welcome that she had composed herself. Later the governor visited all the other theaters, which were uniformly crowded with his guests.

The total seating capacity of the 10 theaters leased for the day is approximately 5,000. Many of the children made the complete round of the shows, which explains why standing room only was to be had at these places most of the time during the day.

But the busiest places were the ice cream booths in front of the Capper building. Here 24 persons worked at high speed handing out ice cream cones. There were 10,000 cones with ice cream enough to fill them when the party started. After going-home-time only 344 cones remained. So by ice-cream-cone count the guests numbered 9,676.

A Daring Rescue

A mother pony showed remarkable heroism last spring when 23 Shetland ponies were almost drowned during the high water time in Kansas, says the American Issue. They had been grazing in a pasture and when the high water came sought refuge on a knoll where they were compelled to stay 18 hours. Finally it became necessary for them to plunge into the deep water and swim for freedom.

As the ponies were released from the corral a number of the weaker ones turned into the swift current. Among them struggled a little colt 4 weeks old, powerless to help itself in the swift waters. The mother pony sensing at once the danger in which her offspring was placed and with the divine maternal instinct to protect, plunged to the rescue of her colt.

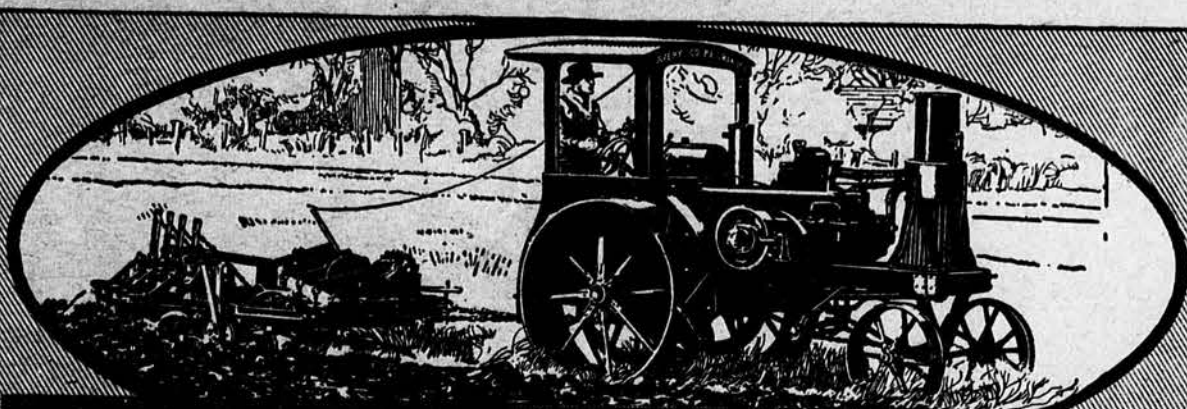
With only the tips of her ears showing, she nosed beneath the young one's body, raising it from the water. Twice the young one went under, but courageously the mother stuck to the ship until the baby was lifted out of the current toward still water.

"It was the most beautiful daring rescue I ever witnessed," remarked a man who was present.

Here's a Good Collection.

My brother and I are getting a large number of flowers and among them are wild ferns, Primroses, morning-glories, goldenrod, poppies, cornflowers, violets and Johnny-jump-ups.

Blue Mound, Kan. Hazel Horton.



When You Are Ready—PLOW!

You can do your work on time when you have a tractor. Hot weather or hard ground can't stop you. Wet weather can't put you back long—you can run your tractor night and day if necessary and catch up soon.

Plowing and preparing the seed bed at just the right time has a lot to do with the size of your crop. Mr. Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, says, "I have seen the time when it would be worth the price of a tractor to get a week's work out of it."

Let an AVERY Tractor Start Making More Money for You

The larger crops you can raise and the expense you can save by farming with an Avery Tractor mean more profits at the end of the year. Getting a tractor will make you more money for buying other things—better farm equipment, better house furnishings, better education for the children, traveling, etc.

A tractor also makes the work more pleasant. It saves hard work and time. Most men and boys like to handle machinery. Few like to curdy horses. There's always a fascination about handling mechanical power. When you own a tractor all you have to do at noon and night is to turn a switch and you are through. No unloading, watering, feeding, unharassing or bedding. You can get through work earlier in the evening, which means more time for recreation, for reading, going to entertainments, for the family to spend together, etc. Owning an Avery Tractor means more profits and pleasure for the whole family. The sooner you get one the sooner all these benefits will be yours.



You can get a size Avery Tractor to exactly fit your size farm. There are six sizes, as shown here, from 5-10 to 40-50 H. P., for pulling from 2 to 10 moldboard plows or from 2 to 20 disc plows.

The five larger size Avery Tractors have exactly the same design. They have special strong, slow-speed tractor motors, with opposed cylinders, valves in the head and renewable inner cylinder walls. They have two-speed double-drive transmissions with special sliding frames, which eliminate the usual intermediate gear, shaft and bearings. No fan, fuel pump, water pump or outside lubricator is used. Equipped with double carburetors for burning kerosene or gasoline.

Avery Tractors have been put to the hardest possible tests—proven successful by thousands of users—entered in every important contest and demonstration ever held—introduced by being sold on approval. Avery Plows are the original patented "Self-Lift." Avery Thrashers have made the best proven grain-saving records ever made.

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Avery Tractors are sold at low prices: 5-10 h. p. \$295 cash, 8-15 h. p. \$375, 12-25 h. p. \$415, 18-30 h. p. \$475, 25-50 h. p. \$515, 40-50 h. p. \$525. All built and backed by an established company owning a large factory and many branch houses, which insure your getting well built machines and prompt and permanent service after you get them. Write for latest free complete Avery Tractor, Plow and Thresher Catalog and get all the facts about Avery Tractors, Farming, Thrashing, Road Building, etc., with an Avery Outfit.

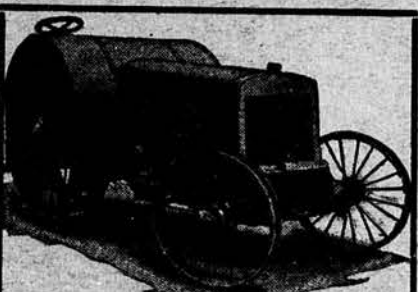
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Each Model has 17 set Hyatt Roller Bearings, besides numerous ball bearings. Glyco bearings on crank shaft and connecting rods. Built on automobile lines from high grade automobile material. In design, material and workmanship, will compare favorably with highest priced automobile made. Has 3 speeds forward—14, 3 and 6 miles per hour, and one speed reverse. With proper care will outlast any automobile.
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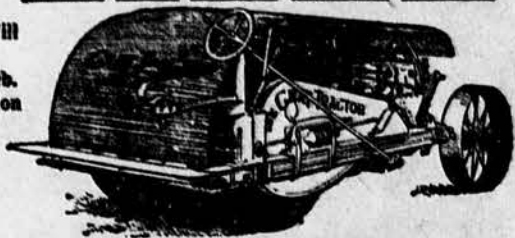
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Eggs—\$2.50 a Hen a Year

After the Feed was Paid for There was a Profit of \$1.50

BY H. L. KEMPSTER

THERE is profit in keeping good poultry. This was shown by a flock of White Leghorn pullets at the University of Missouri. From 50 to 60 birds were housed in an open front poultry house with a yard 100 feet square which was sown to wheat in the fall. This supplied green food in the late fall and early spring and was not charged against their feed bill.

In a year's time the fowls consumed 2,003 pounds of grain and 962 pounds of mash. The total cost of the feed was \$66.27. In estimating this cost the following prices for 100 pounds were used: wheat \$1.00; corn, \$1.00; bran, \$1.20; cornmeal, \$1.75; shorts, \$1.40; and beef scraps, \$3.25. These prices are higher than the feed would bring if sold by the farmer, but at that the flock returned a good profit. They produced a total of 8,057 eggs at a food cost of 10 1/2 cents a dozen. At the prevailing prices the eggs sold for \$157.17, thus giving a total profit of \$90.90. The results a month were as follows:

Month	Eggs	Price a dozen	Value
November	337	.30	\$101.10
December	215	.35	\$75.25
January	300	.40	\$120.00
February	552	.30	\$165.60
March	993	.25	\$248.25
April	1,124	.20	\$224.80
May	1,005	.20	\$201.00
June	921	.20	\$184.20
July	1,059	.20	\$211.80
August	889	.20	\$177.80
September	478	.25	\$119.50
October	193	.30	\$57.90
Total	8,057		\$157.17

At an average price of 23.4 cents a dozen the hens returned a profit of \$1.50 apiece above the cost of feed. Even at an average price of 20 cents a dozen the hens doubled the value of the feed.

They were fed as a scratch food a mixture of 2 parts cracked corn and 1 part wheat. The mash consisted of equal parts of bran, shorts, cornmeal, and beef scrap. Grit, oyster shell, and water were kept before the birds all the time.

Raising Ducks on a Large Scale

The number of commercial duck farms in the country is increasing somewhat, it is said, but the production of ducks on general farms is decreasing, especially in the Middle West. The last census reports show that ducks were kept on only 7.9 per cent of the farms

rearing have been used very successfully with them. On general farms ducks can be raised with success and at a profit, though as a source of income they do not appear to be as well adapted to average farm conditions as chickens. Hitherto farmers rarely have given the necessary care to the feeding and marketing of their ducklings to get any large share of the trade in fancy green ducks.

It is this trade which attracts the commercial duck farmer. A green duck is a duckling which is grown rapidly and marketed when from 8 to 12 weeks old, weighing at that time from 4 1/2 to 6 pounds. This rapid growth is made possible by an abundance of care and good feeding. The highest prices are paid early in the spring, but, as already has been said, the demand is chiefly from the large cities in the East and on the Pacific coast. As a matter of fact, many farmers market their ducks in the fall at a lower price a bird than green ducks bring in the spring.

The Pekin breed of duck is kept almost exclusively by producers of green ducks. It is estimated that the cost of raising a 10-week-old Pekin duck is from 5 to 6 cents a pound. In the wholesale market, when marketed from April to November, they bring between 12 and 30 cents a pound. The cost of picking them is placed at from 5 to 6 cents each, but this is practically covered by the value of the feathers, which bring from 40 to 50 cents a pound when cured. Each duck yields about 2 ounces of marketable feathers.

Capons Make Lots of Meat

The capon industry which now can be carried on profitably in Kansas because of increased market facilities is sure to develop rapidly, in the opinion of N. L. Harris, superintendent of the poultry plant at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Where capons are raised in large numbers, says Harris, it now is possible to ship them direct to large cities where there is a ready sale at good prices. Owing to the prevailing scarcity of meat producing animals it is probable that the capon will find a permanent place on many of the farms of the Middle West and will be a source of constant profit.

Numerous buyers in small towns have made quotations in the last season ranging from 14 to 18 cents a pound live weight, depending upon the size of the capon. If capons are raised on the farm this allows a good margin for profit. The operation necessary to produce capons is simple and can be performed by anyone after a little practice. The capon does not as a rule grow much more rapidly than the cockerel but puts on more pounds of meat for the amount of food consumed.

Poultry Scratchings

If you take pride in marketing good eggs at a good price, consider the following:

Do not keep mongrel stock. They are not high producers, and their eggs are not uniform as to size and color.

Keep laying hens separated from sitting hens.

Gather eggs twice daily in warm weather.

The sale of infertile incubator eggs never will help you to establish a higher market price for your product.

Separate the male birds from the flock except during the breeding season. Fertile eggs are poor keepers.

Market eggs in a standard egg case. Never haul to town over rough roads or in an open basket or pan exposed to the hot sun.

You will have a larger number of "firsts" if you market at least twice a week.

In keeping eggs, provide a dry, cool, well ventilated place. Fertile eggs must be kept below 68 degrees to check germination.

Eggs are affected easily by bad odors. Do not keep in a musty grain bin, or in the vegetable cellar, or where they can absorb the odors of kerosene and gasoline.

O. S. Anderson.
Colorado Agricultural College.

in the country. The demand for ducks' eggs is more limited than for hens' eggs, and the demand for table ducks at good prices is, to a great extent, confined to the large cities and is not nearly as general as the demand for chickens or fowls. For this reason it is advisable to study the market conditions before making any large investment in ducks.

On the other hand, intensive duck farming on a large scale has been more successful than intensive chicken raising. The Pekin ducks which are kept extensively by commercial growers are less subject to disease than chickens, and artificial methods of hatching and

Breeding Up Scrub Cows

Purebred Sires Give Excellent Results in the Iowa Experiments

BY H. H. KILDEE

THE FIRST year's work of any co-operative cow testing association demonstrates that the low average production is due to poor feeding and inferior cows. It is hard to determine the relative importance of improved feeding and management compared with the influence derived from the introduction of "dairy blood" thru the use of purebred dairy sires.

An investigation which now has been under way for eight years at the Iowa agricultural experiment station gives direct support to the belief that a good paying dairy herd can be built up from a foundation of common cows thru proper methods of feeding and management and the use of a good purebred dairy sire.

There are in the United States, according to government reports, more than 20 million dairy animals whose average production is not half as much as it might be if proper methods of selection, breeding, feeding and management were followed by all dairy farmers. Owing to the large investment required, only a small per cent of the dairy farmers can have purebred herds. The greater

principal duty of the cows had been to produce enough milk for family use and to raise their calves. The cattle reached Ames early in December, 1907, and were in very thin flesh.

The scrub cows and their calves were given the same care, feed, and shelter as the purebred dairy cattle in the herd. This environment has remained fairly constant during the eight years.

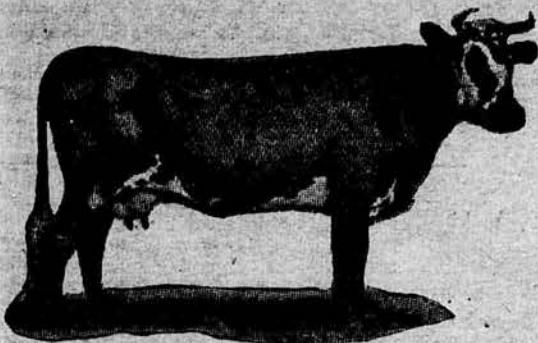
The milk from every cow was weighed every milking and a composite sample taken from which the per cent of fat was determined every seventh day.

Purebred sires of the Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey breeds were used on these scrub cows and all heifer calves grown out under the same conditions as the purebred calves on the farm. With the establishment of an Ayrshire herd, an Ayrshire bull also is being used on some of the cows.

The first generation of Holstein grades show an increase of 64 per cent in amount of milk, 41 per cent in pounds of fat, 15 per cent in length of milking period and a decrease of 14 per cent of fat in milk.

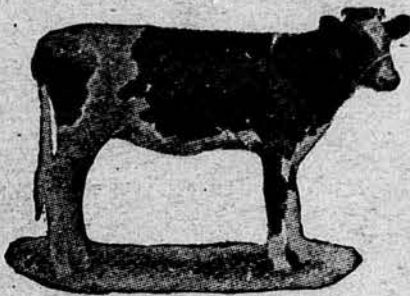
The first generation Guernsey grades

This is scrub cow No. 52. Her best record is 4,588.4 pounds of milk, and 201.67 pounds of butterfat. She was 6 years old at the time she was photographed. Her daughter and granddaughter are shown in the other two pictures.



Holstein scrub No. 69, a daughter of scrub No. 52. Her record as a 4-year-old is 6822.8 pounds of milk, and 283.75 pounds of butterfat, an increase of 49 per cent in milk, and 41 per cent in fat, over her mother's best record.

Second generation Holstein grade heifer calf No. 283. Her mother is No. 69. The calf was 7 months old when photographed. Not until the second generation do most Holstein grades show white markings typical of purebreds.



part of the dairy products of the country come from grade cows, and everything that will increase their production is of great importance. Many farmers with common cattle wish to enter the dairy business. Their problem is to decide which method of entry is the better, "buying in," or "growing in."

In the summer of 1907 H. G. Van Pelt purchased in an isolated region of Arkansas seven cows, four yearling heifers, two heifer calves and a young bull. These animals were inferior individuals, being rather small, of very limited abdominal, udder and vein capacity, and very unprepossessing so far as quality and top lines were concerned. So far as could be learned no purebred bulls ever had been used in that section of the state. The environment was not such as would stimulate heavy milk production, as the cattle received little if any grain or concentrates, being forced to live on the rather scanty supply of grass and hay available.

No attention had been paid to the amount or quality of milk produced or to the length of lactation periods. The

show an increase of 12 per cent in quantity of milk, 6 per cent in pounds of fat, 1 per cent in length of lactation period and a decrease of 5 per cent in per cent of fat in milk. The smaller increase shown by these grades cannot be charged to the breed of the sire. Before the college owned a herd of Guernseys a bull was borrowed and his daughters, while not mature, have not equalled their dam's records, while a 2-year-old grade by our present Guernsey herd bull has produced over 101 per cent milk and 107 per cent more butterfat than her scrub dam, developed here at the station, produced in her best year.

Only one first generation Jersey grade has freshened and her two lactation periods show an increase of 7 per cent in quantity of milk, 24 per cent in pounds of fat, 15 per cent in per cent of fat and 12 per cent in length of milking period.

The scrub cows that came to the station when 4 years old increased in production rapidly and steadily up to the fourth lactation period, after reaching

(Continued on Page 14.)



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Corn Prospects are Fair

There is a Larger Acreage of this Crop than Last Year

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

THE KANSAS corn crop prospect at the present time is practically the same as was reported at this time last year, which is 75 per cent of a perfect crop. According to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board, this figure is a falling off of six points within the last month. Rain is needed thruout the state. Altho the warmer weather and sunshine have had good effect on the corn present soil conditions are unfavorable.

There is an increase of nearly two and a half million acres planted in corn this year over 1915, Mohler's report shows, and over a million and a half increase in acreage over that of 1914. The reports of assessors of 87 of the 105 counties show that there are approximately 6,990,000 acres planted to corn which is an increase of 2,450,000 acres over last year. These figures include abandoned wheat ground that has been planted to corn.

KANSAS.

Brown County—Corn is looking fine. Farmers are busy threshing. Wheat is making from 10 to 20 bushels an acre, and oats from 30 to 35. Wheat \$1.02; corn 73c; oats 35c; eggs 20c; cream 29c; hogs \$9.50.—A. C. Dannenberg, July 22.

Osborne County—It is very dry. Corn is suffering. It is just beginning to tassle. Threshing is being rushed. Wheat is in good condition to thresh; making from 10 to 40 bushels. Very little is testing under 50 pounds. Wheat \$1.—W. F. Arnold, July 22.

Rooks County—Harvest has been finished. All grain has been saved in good condition. No rain to delay cutting. Threshing has begun. Corn and feed are drying up, also pastures. Very little plowing has been done, and little can be done until it rains.—C. O. Thomas, July 21.

Neosho County—No rain since June 25. Corn is in a serious condition. It needs rain badly. Oats and flax are all stacked. Farmers are busy cutting, stacking and baling hay. Hay crop was cut short by dry and hot weather. Flies are bad on stock.—A. Anderson, July 22.

Clay County—Harvest is done and threshing is almost finished. Wheat is of good quality but low in yield. Very many fields are making less than 5 bushels to the acre. Oats have done well, but corn needs rain. River bottom wheat and corn have done fine. Potatoes excellent.—H. H. Wright, July 22.

Marshall County—Local rains from July 13 to 19 were light here, but heavier in other parts of the county. The corn needs a good rain. Almost all of it is in tassle. Threshing is in progress and wheat is making an average of 10 to 30 bushels an acre. New wheat \$1.02; corn 72c.—L. Stettinich, July 22.

Woodson County—It is rather dry at present. Some local showers, but a good general rain is needed. The clear, hot weather was fine for hay making, and great progress has been made. Corn is still looking fair, some has fired a little. Corn 75c; hens 13c; spring chickens 15c; hay \$7 to \$8.—E. F. Opperman, July 20.

Dickinson County—It is hot and dry. We have had only one little shower in the last four weeks. Corn is badly damaged. Threshing is in progress. Wheat is averaging 12 bushels and testing as high as 64. Some wheat is going to market. Oats are making 30 bushels, and are of excellent quality. Wheat \$1.—F. M. Larson, July 22.

Wabaunsee County—We have had no rain for nearly four weeks. Corn is starting to fire. The third alfalfa crop is short. The farmers have their wheat and oats all stacked. Quite a few still are threshing out of the shocks. Wheat is making all the way from 5 to 30 bushels an acre. The potato crop is good.—Henry Lesline, July 22.

Marion County—Crops were suffering some from the three weeks' dry weather but a 1½ inch rain on July 19 helped them very much. Nearly all shocks are stacked or threshed by this time. Wheat makes from 10 to 25 bushels an acre in this neighborhood and oats about 22. Plowing and disk-ing for wheat has begun.—Jac. H. Dyck, July 22.

Jefferson County—Haying, including sec-

ond cutting of alfalfa, is about completed. The crop was good. Threshing has begun. There is a poor yield of wheat but oats is the best for years. A good rain fell July 18—about 2 inches in parts of the county. A heavy wind blew the tall corn down, and haying did some damage.—E. G. Jones, July 22.

Thomas County—Harvest is almost over. Quality of wheat is the best in years and the yield promises to be good. No rain since last of June. A few local showers. Corn has made a good growth but needs rain badly. Some tractors are plowing. Stock is doing well, as there are few flies to bother them. Threshing will begin in a few days.—C. Cole, July 22.

Leon County—Dry weather is hard on the crops. The early corn is suffering most. It is too dry now to plow with horse power. Farmers are busy in the hay fields. Stock are not gaining in weight on account of the flies. It is too dry for tomatoes and sweet corn to mature well. Wheat \$1; corn 75c; butter 25c; eggs 19c; hens 13c; spring chickens 17c.—E. R. Griffith, July 22.

Clark County—Threshing is in progress. Wheat is of excellent quality but the yield is below the average. Oats and barley are failures. Corn crop is a failure unless rains come at once. Kafir and milo and sown ferds are making slow growth. No plowing can be done at present. The second crop of alfalfa is cut and a light crop. Stock of all kinds are doing well.—H. C. Jacobs, July 22.

Gray County—Threshing is well under way and the yield is very good, running from 12 to 20 bushels an acre. The quality is excellent; from 60 to 65 pounds a bushel. Weather is very favorable for threshing, being dry, but moisture is needed for growing crops. Corn is at the tasseling stage now and needs moisture badly. Ground is too dry to plow. Some disk-ing is being done. Wheat \$1.—A. E. Alexander, July 22.

Shawnee County—It is dry, but the corn looks well yet. Almost all of the wheat is threshed. It made 15 to 25 bushels and tested from 57 to 63 pounds. The corn that was clean is not hurt much yet. It will stand a week or 10 days yet. The second cutting of alfalfa has been cut. It made about two tons an acre. All stock is doing well. Nearly all potatoes have been dug. Wheat \$1.02; corn 72c.—J. P. Ross, July 22.

Smith County—Dry hot weather continues. Local showers July 13 and 17 help to hold the corn, which shows no damage as yet from drought. With rains will produce a good yield. Pastures and cream checks are beginning to show the effects of drought. Harvest is completed and threshing is in progress. Wheat is of excellent quality. Wheat 98c; corn 68c; hogs \$8.75 to \$9; butterfat 24c; eggs 17c.—Ernest Crown, July 22.

Sherman County—Harvest is on and some parts of the county have wheat which will make 20 bushels to the acre. Other parts will make 5 bushels. The small grain is very short and generally thin. Most of it will be cut, but not all. Feed crops and corn are badly hurt by dry, windy weather, and there is more old feed left over than will be raised this year. There will be no prairie hay on the divide this year to mow. Grass is dry but good.—J. B. Moore, July 21.

Anderson County—We have had no rain for 25 days, except light showers in the east part of the county. Unless we have rain soon there will not be half a crop. The threshing machines are at work. Wheat threshing from 8 to 20 bushels an acre, oats from 10 to 40 bushels. Pastures are getting dry. Tame hay is all up. Crop is fair. Second crop of alfalfa is up and good. There is a good crop of potatoes. There are not many pigs. Stock hogs are scarce.—G. W. Kiblinger, July 21.

Stevens County—This week ends harvest, even late oats. Threshing has begun. The yield is better than was expected, running from 10 to 20 bushels, and is testing higher than ever, from 60 to 64 pounds. It is nice color. Spring crops are growing fine, and most of them are clean. Farmers are busy getting wheat ground ready and cultivating late crops. More summer fallowing being done than ever before as it has been proved that it pays. Stock is doing fine. There is not much fruit. Wheat 97c to \$1.—Monroe Traver, July 21.

Rice County—Harvest is over and threshing has begun. Bundle grain is fairly well cleaned up and some have started on the headed grain. The weather is dry and hot. Some are trying to plow but the ground turns up lumpy. The wheat that has been threshed has turned out all the way from 6 to 46 bushels an acre. My wheat made about 24 bushels an acre on 85 acres. Cane, kafir and sudan are beginning to show the effect of dry weather. Almost all

of the corn is looking fairly well, but has begun to fire in spots. Wheat \$1; corn 70c; oats 45c; potatoes \$1.—Lester N. Sta, July 20.

Hamilton County—This county has a variety of conditions. Some parts are very dry. Upland crops of all kinds will be a total failure unless we have rain soon, while in other parts there will be about one-half or less than is usually raised. On account of very dry and hot weather this month the grass is getting very brown and short, yet cattle and sheep are doing well, horses not so well. Not much corn will be raised, and melons will be a short crop. The alfalfa seed crop promises well. There is lots of haying along the river valley, but there is a shortage of water for irrigation thru the ditches. There is a good supply for pumping systems. Butter 25c; eggs 17c; milo \$1.15; bran \$1.05.—W. H. Brown, July 22.

Some Washington Gossip

BY DANTE BARTON.

Bob Woolley, Carl Vreeman, and Louis Brownlow are three sprightly, youngish men of the national administration. The more wonder, then, that they picked out the three dullest speechmakers in Washington (and that means in the world) to precede President Wilson at the Jefferson Day dinner of the Common Council club.

It was really inflicting cruel and unusual punishment on the President. Where were the constitutional lawyers? It was the day the more or less dead Villa was making more or less lively monkeys of the commanders of the army and navy of the United States. The commander-in-chief had to sit thru two hours and a half of dry-as-dust, type-written "oratory" of Senator Hollis, Senator Walsh and Representative Carter Glass.

Carter is "something else again." He is no relative either in the letter or the spirit, of Montague Glass. There is not a particle of humor or levity in him. "Tears, idle tears, from the depths of some divine despair" are Hon. Glass's long suit. He cried—when his eyes weren't crying his voice was—for an hour and fifteen minutes the night of the Jefferson Day dinner. He cried about banks—about banks and banking! Carter Glass can say "Three billion dollars" with more emotion than any other man living.

There was an Austrian Count who said once, "Humanity begins with the Count." "Hon." Glass believes, apparently, that humanity begins with the bank. He is the sturdy friend and devoted admirer of big, grownup, masculine banks, and a feminine bank would have his chivalrous esteem. Mr. Glass is a Virginian. But he is particularly a nurse to little banks. Carter would rather clasp a little bank to his breast and croon to it and weep over it than do anything else except make a long speech about it.

A poor but not proud citizen of North Carolina was a guest at the dinner. This gentleman was thin and a little seedy. He looked to be about a \$15-a-week citizen who had saved up long and hard to invest in a \$5 Democratic dinner. But Mr. Carter Glass's sobbing adulation of the banks in the Federal Reserve system got him. He was so enthusiastic, so overjoyed at the prosperity of the big banks and the little banks as portrayed thru a mist of Carter's tears, that he just had to get up and shout with happiness. It was the most pathetic incident of a most pathetic evening.

Where Theodore Roosevelt puts it over the Democrats is in the matter of memory. The Democrats capitalize Memory both ways. They revere it and it is their stock in trade. T. R. knows that people in their political make-up have no memory. They have "no yesterday and no tomorrow." Yet the Democrats here are forever "pointing with pride" to what they have done or "viewing with alarm" what the other fellows have done. This appealing to something which does not exist is a part of Democratic doctrine. "Hon." Glass and "Hon." Hollis really believed that about 25 million possible voters in the United States were going to read the Jefferson Day speeches and would vote next November according as they liked or disliked what the administration had done for the banks or had done in telling the farmers the difference between alfalfa and spinach. And not only the two oratorical "Hons." aforesaid believed it, 700 out of their 708 listeners believed it.

A windy aide-de-camp was telling Napoleon what a great victory Lannes had won, and went on to tell all about it. "Yea, yes," Napoleon interrupted, "but what did he do the next day?" It has not yet occurred to the Congressional Democrats who are earnestly fixing up a campaign book of past performances

(of more or less authenticity and of more or less interpretative precision) that the people have their minds on "the next day." The election will be determined by what happens from now on. But you could not possibly get the Democratic politicians to see it. But for that matter, why should you?

In and around Washington one gets frequent impressions that the war in Europe is pointing creepy fingers this way. This is not only in legislative wrangles and the like, but it is in physical things one comes in contact with as well. Of course there are the rather "run into the ground" stories of spies, but these have been pretty well discounted so far as individuals are concerned. That is, the many "foreigners" here have pretty well lived down the Nick Carter-detective suspicions that had at some time or another attached to each of them.

But there is a real fear, however well founded it is, that at any time something around here is going to be blown up. For instance, the United States government built a great aqueduct for the water supply of the capital. It comes from the Potomac River above Great Falls and follows the Conduit Road which has been built by the government and is under government care. Wherever this aqueduct crosses a ravine, as it frequently does in this hilly country, there secret service or "plain clothes men" are loitering about. They look as if they were loiterers, but they really are guarding the water supply and are on the lookout for any sinister enemies that the United States may happen to collect.

The precaution may seem a little absurd to quiet citizens going about their business, and yet if there were no such precaution and the impossible became possible, the government and the country would be very severely criticised for stupidity.

And perhaps it is the best sort of "preparedness" to see that pure water continues to flow down-hill.

Breeding Up Scrub Cows

(Continued from Page 13.)

the station, when they produced 50 per cent more milk and 54 per cent more fat than during the first period. The scrub cows that came to the station advanced in age did not increase in production after the first year.

The daughters of all except one purebred bull have proved to be much better producers, as 2 and 3-year-olds, than their dams as mature cows.

The greatest increase shown by any of the first generation grades is that of No. 175 by the second Guernsey bull used. This heifer as a 2-year-old produced 3,451 pounds, or 131 per cent more milk and 179.22 pounds, or 130 per cent more fat than the average record of her scrub dam reared at the station. However, the average records at an average age of 3 years made by the first generation grades by the first Guernsey sire used, are not quite equal to those of their mature dams.

Variation in the ability of sires to transmit dairy qualities is a factor to be considered in selecting a purebred bull to head a scrub or common herd as well as for a high grade or purebred herd.

In persistency of milk production the grades were intermediate between the scrub and the purebred cows in the herd. The first generation grades are much superior to their dams in dairy conformation. Many of the first generation grades show the characteristic color of their sire's breed. In the case of the Holsteins this was not so pronounced until the second generation.

There was no appreciable difference between the scrub and grade calves so far as coefficient of digestion is concerned, but the grades had a greater capacity for handling concentrates than had the scrubs.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFER.

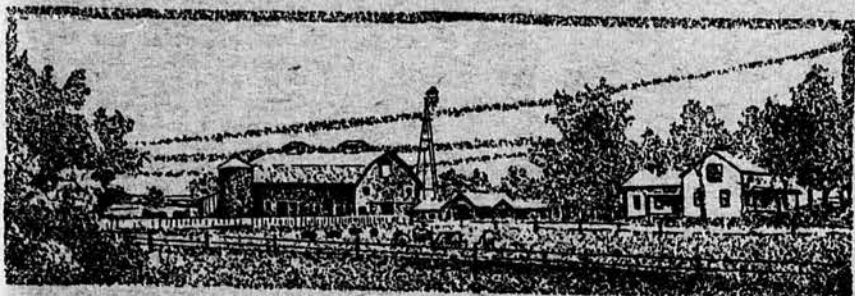
Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze can receive a big Western Weekly during the Campaign of 1916 for only 10 cents. Capper's Weekly is the biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Contains all the latest political news of the State and Nation. Review of the week's current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



This Picture was Sent to the Farmers Mail and Breeze by W. W. Derby, At-tell, Kan. It Shows His Home as It Looked Last Winter.

Black Rust to Boost Prices

Last Week's Reports Told of Its Spread in the Spring Wheat Region
—The Livestock Market is Dull



Dollar and a Quarter Wheat This Year Will Put Many a Tenant on a Farm Like This Country Home.

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

THE CRITICAL situation of the spring wheat crop continued to be the dominating influence in the grain market all last week, stimulating speculative buying and giving strength to the cash trade. The market closed at about the top prices of the week, with September wheat up 5 1/2 cents in Kansas City, 5 1/2 in Chicago and 6 1/2 cents in Minneapolis. From the low level of last June September wheat has made an extreme advance of 17 1/2 cents in Kansas City and 16 1/2 cents in Chicago.

Reports were received from many sections of the spring wheat area telling of rapid development of black rust on the straw of the growing wheat, and there were some complaints of damage from excessive heat and consequent premature ripening of the grain. On the whole the reports gave the impression of a considerable reduction from the July 1 government estimate of 246 million bushels of spring wheat. A material reduction in the Northwest crop, following the large shrinkage in winter wheat yield, means, of course, a general upward readjustment in prices.

Due allowance must be made for exaggerations in the probable damage, but it seems evident that the spring wheat crop is undergoing an important deterioration. Reports grow worse daily, and were more positive recently that the crop was rapidly deteriorating in some sections.

Added to the strengthening influence of the Northwest crop news were reports of diminished prospects in most European countries as a result of adverse weather.

Fairly large export business was reported during the week, chiefly in hard winter wheat and Manitoba wheat. Apparently the foreign buyers have been influenced by the adverse crop news in the Northwest and in Europe to enlarge their purchases.

Broomhall put out an estimate of 11 1/2 million bushels weekly as the probable requirements for the year of countries outside of Germany and the countries associated with her in this war, all of which are nearly shut off from obtaining grain from surplus producing countries.

Broomhall thinks that if peace comes and the Central countries of Europe are able to resume trade with the world the weekly requirements may go to 16 million bushels, and as an offset to the increased requirements Russian wheat—the accumulated surplus of two crops—will be available.

Colorado Steer Sells for \$224.

The record price at the Kansas City market last week for a steer was paid to George McKnight of Colorado for a Shorthorn steer weighing 2,140 pounds. The price paid was \$10.50 a hundredweight, totaling \$224.20.

Mr. McKnight had five head on the market June 21 with an average weight of 1,620 pounds that sold for \$10.50 a round. They were fed a ration of corn silage and alfalfa for a period of six months and Mr. McKnight states that they made a rapid gain on this ration.

It is evident that these steers must have possessed considerable quality to have commanded this price a pound when of this weight. The even flesh covering of the Shorthorn enables the producer to supply larger weights without sacrificing quality.

The new wheat movement reached rather liberal proportions last week. Kansas City received 1,833 cars, compared with only 507 cars a year ago, when the movement was delayed by rains. Two years ago 2,505 cars poured in from the big crop of that year, which was harvested under favorable conditions.

Hard wheat prices lost part of their premium over the July quotation, but the soft wheat premiums increased, the latter grades selling 5 to 8 cents above the hard wheat, and they are expected

to maintain strong premiums, as the crop in the soft winter wheat states is considerably short of home requirements in those regions.

Canada continues to pour out wheat in extraordinary quantities for this time of year, and the crop prospects are said to be very favorable up there. Winnipeg received 4,118 cars last week, compared with 517 cars a year ago. The Winnipeg market did not fully respond to the advances in the United States last week.

Two factors have operated to maintain a strong tone in the corn market—congested conditions in the Chicago July delivery and dry weather in a large part of the corn area. Widespread showers and some heavy local rains caused several temporary recessions, but the tendency was upward.

Nearly all the corn area received showers last week heavy enough to be of great benefit to the corn in Southern, Northeastern and Northwestern Kansas, Oklahoma, a considerable part of Nebraska and much of Missouri and the area east of the Mississippi River, and somewhat lower temperatures prevailed most of the week, but almost all the corn area needs soaking rains to prevent deterioration in the crop at its present critical stage. Thus far probably no important damage has occurred except in very limited sections, and with abundant rains soon a big crop can be raised. July is two-thirds gone, however, and the rainfall for the month to date has been less than a third of a normal amount for this time of year.

Because of liberal receipts and unfavorable weather conditions for handling certain classes, prices for livestock last week developed a sharp decline. Cattle sold down because of increasing supplies and prospects for large receipts for the next several months. Hogs were lower because of reduced shipping demand, and sheep prices were lowered, as is usually the case at this season of the year, and because they have been abnormally high for some months past.

The movement of Western grass fat cattle which is just beginning sent prices down 35 to 50 cents. This decline was rather extreme, considering that the market has been sagging for five weeks past, and as much as \$1 to \$1.50 already had been lost since the early part of June. Kansas wintered grass fat steers were hit the hardest and many of them at \$8.25 to \$8.60 were 75 cents to \$1 under prices a year ago. A good many straight grass fat steers from Oklahoma sold at \$6.25 to \$7.10 and from Kansas at \$6.50 to \$7.25 and some Old Mexico steers brought \$5.25 to \$5.75.

The few good to choice corn fat steers sold at \$9.25 to \$10.35 and were quoted steady to strong. That class is in small supply. It is stated that 75 per cent of the fed steers from Western Missouri counties have been marketed. This is 40 to 60 days earlier than usual. The last of the beef pulp and hay fed Western steers sold last week at \$9.35. Chicago reports that prime cattle there have been scarce and that few cattle have been put on feed in the last 60 days. Killers believe that grass fat cattle from now on will be in larger supply than for several years past, but that prices have re-

ceived their full discount in anticipation of the increasing movement.

Prices for butcher cattle in Kansas City showed no important changes. Good yearling steers and mixed grades sold more readily, and "canner" cows remained in active demand. Veal calves were in urgent demand. Bulls were 25 to 35 cents lower.

About 1,000 more stockers and feeders were sent back to country points last week than the preceding one and 4,000 more than a year ago. Prices were lowered 35 to 50 cents. Most of the offerings were native grades. The big buying movement has not started.

Some Eastern feeders are taking 1,100 to 1,250-pound half fat steers at \$8.25 to \$8.90, but the bulk of the straight stockers and feeders are selling at \$6.50 to \$7.50. Stock calves are selling slowly at \$7.00 to \$8.00.

Tho the five Western markets received less than 300,000 hogs last week, 55,000 less than the previous week, prices were reduced 20 to 30 cents, and closed the week in the low position. Shippers took few hogs. Packers shipped a good many hogs from Northern points to their local plants and widened competition to a minimum and reported a price spread in the bulk of sales of nearly \$1, and the shippers paid a big premium there, packers' droves showed only a small margin over Missouri River markets. Quality of the hogs in Kansas City was good for this season of the year.

Sheep prices were set back 50 to 75 cents and are the lowest this season, tho fully \$2.00 above a normal July price level. Moderate supplies are coming. Fat lambs are quoted at \$9.50 to \$10 and sheep \$6.50 to \$7.25. There was a good demand for breeding ewes at \$7.50 to \$8.50. Few feeding lambs were offered.

Receipts of livestock, with comparisons, are here shown:

Cattle—	Last week.	Preceding week.	Year ago.
Kansas City	42,875	41,200	27,400
Chicago	43,300	40,500	39,700
Five markets	131,275	129,650	105,950
Hogs—			
Kansas City	43,325	44,300	32,650
Chicago	114,000	140,000	132,000
Five markets	275,325	330,000	259,750
Sheep—			
Kansas City	19,800	15,600	22,200
Chicago	58,000	75,000	51,500
Five markets	139,500	147,900	141,900

White Clover Seed is Scarce

Anyone who has a field of White clover may do well to consider harvesting a seed crop this year. Most of the White clover seed for sowing in this country generally comes from Europe and since the war the price has been very high. This is the information coming to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, from one of the prominent seed houses of Kansas. This firm says "White clover seed will bring a good price this season and we believe if the farmers were advised of this right now they could save their seed and make a nice profit. According to the present market the seed will bring \$8 to \$10 a bushel. We are in the market for the seed and expect we can buy all that is offered to us."

The present season has been quite favorable for White clover, and in many fields doubtless an extra good seed crop may be harvested. It is ready for harvesting when the bulk of the heads have turned dark brown, even tho some of the later heads still may be in full flower. The ordinary field mower commonly is used for cutting the crop, bolting a galvanized platform to the cutter bar to catch the swath. From this platform the clover is gathered into bunches.

The seed crop cures quickly, and may be threshed at once, or stacked and threshed when convenient. The best machine for threshing is the clover huller. An average yield probably would be about 4 bushels to the acre.

Here is a source of revenue that should not be overlooked.

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

Special Subscription Blank

Publisher Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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

My subscription is.....
(Say whether "new" or "renewal.")

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THIS COUPON MUST BE RETURNED WITHIN 20 DAYS!

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for August 6: The Greatest Thing in the World. I Cor. 13.

Golden Text: Now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; and the greatest of these is love. I Cor. 13:13.

The 13th chapter of Corinthians is expressed with so much beauty and power that it touches our daily life with a heavenly light, and we readily see that the fundamental principle underlying the progress of humanity is love. The Corinthians were very eager to attain prestige in the world in which they lived, by their eminent good and brilliant qualities. They wanted to be wise and philosophical, to understand the world and to improve and correct their neighbors and society. Naturally the gifts of prophecy and healing, that some of the Christians possessed, were coveted by the many. They all wished to be prominent alike, but Paul urged that they, as a church must covet earnestly the best gifts of faith, hope, and love.

This chapter is really a "Hymn of Heavenly Love." Not once does Paul fall into the error of criticising, while giving his instruction.

"If I have not love, I am become as sounding brass." Just mere sounds and not the eloquence of true music. Who would knowingly accept any act of homage or words of love that were empty forms? We all long for the spirit of love that takes away the tinkling sound. Without love, the faith that could remove mountains accomplishes nothing. Faith with love, used rightfully, can accomplish everything.

The gifts or talents that God gives us are what we have, but love is what we are, and only as our gifts are used with love do they build and ennoble our lives. There is no other exact definition of love or life but God, and thru the nature of His indispensable love we see the mirror of what we ought to be.

There are fifteen exquisite rules on the behavior of love in this lesson. Love suffereth long and is kind; it envieth not, nor vaunteth not; it is not puffed up nor behaves itself unseemly. Love seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity but in truth. Love beareth, believeth, hopeth and endureth all things. Only as love develops our nature can we understand the Divine nature of God. The supreme business of our lives is to learn love and have its virtues fitted into our characters by the constant practice of its opportunities.

The Greek word for "faileth" means a cessation or dropping out of existence. Paul assures the Corinthians this could never happen. The gifts of prophesying and tongues are no longer needed as signs for the furtherance of the Christian religion but the need of love grows greater every day.

It is queer how many of our words which express spiritual truths are illustrations from physical facts. In the time of St. Paul, the best mirrors were of polished brass and made in Corinth. These were dim and imperfect compared with our looking glasses, and the object was imagined as behind the reflector. The distorted reflection from such a surface would be seen in undefined vision and find Paul's seeing thru a glass, darkly, the most natural expression to be used in setting the doubts of the Corinthians at rest, concerning the spiritual things they could not understand.

The three immortal gifts are Faith, Hope, Love. Faith will be stronger and more complete in heaven because we shall never cease to trust God. Hope will abide for there will always be more to expect, and with Faith and Hope, Love is eternal. It will expand and grow, forever increasing in blessedness and glory for we could no more live in heaven without love than we can live this life and the longer one lives the more love he can have.

Engine "WHY?" Book.

One of the cleverest little books on engines that has ever been published, has just been printed by Mr. Ed. H. Witte, a Kansas City engine expert. He says that while the supply of books lasts, he will be glad to send anyone who is interested a copy of this book, which is called "Why?" Just write "Why" with your name and address on a postal or scrap of paper and address Mr. Witte, 154-S Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Farmers Mail and Breeze is the greatest classified advertising medium in the farm paper field. It carries the most classified advertising because it gives the best results. The rate is low: 5 cents a word; four or more consecutive insertions 4 1/2 cents a word. Here is a splendid opportunity for selling poultry, livestock, land, seeds and nursery stock, for renting a farm, or securing help or a situation. Write us for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified advertisement now.

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Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN YEARLING hens \$1.00 each. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$3 per 100. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

FOR SALE—FINE BUFF LEGHORN HENS. My breeding pens—selected for eggs, color, size—\$10 per doz. A. F. Summers, Route One, Winfield, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCKS AND ITALIAN BEES. Miss Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS. A FEW YOUNG HENS for sale. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kansas.

DUFF'S BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS. Large early cockerels now at half price. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kansas.

POULTRY WANTED.

THE COPEL. TOPEKA. WANT YOUR surplus poultry. Coops loaned free. Daily remittances. Postal request brings cash offer.

EGGS WANTED.

EGGS WANTED. LET US BUY YOUR new laid sterile eggs. If you produce a case or more each week, we will pay a premium above quotation. State your breed and amount. Needs Creamery, 7720 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

LIVE STOCK

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

FOR SALE. TWO EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED Red Polled bulls. Geo. Haas, R. F. D. 6, Lyons, Kan.

5 PEDIGREED TATARRAX DUROC boars; 150 pounds; cheap. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ROAN SHORT-horn bull, 2 years old, extra quality. A. Newcombe, Burrton, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL 1 YEAR old. Grandson of Financial Countess Lad for sale cheap. Write C. H. Browne, Lakin, Kan.

FOR SALE: PUREBRED HOLSTEIN bull, 3 years old. Grandmother was champion long distance cow. Best of backing. Address J. C. Yost, Vassar, Kan.

10 EXTRA HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS \$75.00 each, if taken together. Bred to Bell's Fern of Hood Farm. Will calve Sept. and Oct. Jas. R. Snyder, Box B, Frazer, Mo.

PET STOCK

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STAG HOUND PUPPIES. FRANK JOHNSON, Virgil, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES FROM REGISTERED and trained stock, by the famous King Dido. Pedigrees furnished, prices reasonable. S. H. Lenhart, Abilene, Kan.

LANDS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

GOOD IMPROVED 80 ACRE FARM FOR sale. Owner, F. C. Meyer, R. 3, LeRoy, Kan.

FOR SALE. 200 A. IMP. IN LINN CO., Kan. Well located. Write if interested. Ben Anderson, Lawrence, Kan., R. No. 1.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES, BEST SCHOOL town. Improved tracts, irrigated and cheap lands. King & Thompson, Greeley, Colo.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN WALLACE Co., Kan. Imp. Price \$1,800. Write if interested. Ben Anderson, Lawrence, Kan., R. No. 1.

WANTED—FARMS AND RANCHES! OWNERS send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois.

SEVERAL QUARTER SECTIONS OF VERY fine irrigated land, all in cultivation, near Monte Vista, Colorado. Very low prices. J. S. Bryan, 805 Campbell Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

FOR SALE—180 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, adjoining good town Eastern Colorado, most all alfalfa, all irrigated. Splendid orchard, 20 acres hog tight, two sets improvements, easy terms. Write L. T. Hussey, Topeka, Kan.

FOR RENT: TO RELIABLE PARTIES well equipped with teams and implements for farming 480 acres of fine bottom land eleven miles east of Parsons, Kan., Labeite Co., land located one mile south of Straus, Kansas. Good improvements, farm fenced. Will rent for cash or grain rent. Can give possession any time. Address Frank B. Harris, 126 N. Market St., Wichita, Kansas.

FARMS WANTED

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FARMS WANTED—HAVE 4,000 BUYERS; describe your unsold property. 506 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

WANTED A FARM FOR RENT ON shares with everything furnished. G. L. Groat, Cullison, Kansas, Route 1.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

HOMEGROWN ALFALFA AND WHITE blossom Sweet clover, fancy and choice. Write for samples and prices. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

BELGIAN HARES

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BELGIAN HARES, ALL VARIETIES; goldfish, fancy pigeons, cheap lands. J. W. Wampler, Garden City, Kansas.

YOU CAN MAKE A GOOD LIVING IN your back yard raising Belgian Hares. Full particulars and price list of all breeds 10 cents. W. G. Thorson, Aurora, Colorado.

FOR SALE

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HYDRAULIC CIDER PRESS, ALMOST new. G. P. Gill, R. 27, Topeka, Kan.

NEW EUPHONIA PIANO PLAYER, MUST sacrifice. Cheap. Lk. Bx. 459, Marysville, Kan.

FOR SALE: HEDGE, CATALPA AND walnut. Car lots. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

I HAVE SOME BARGAINS IN SECOND-hand farm tractors. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

SILLO FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. 20x36—1 piece fir in good condition. L. H. Kilbourn, Kincaid, Kan.

HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS. HOBART, Okla. Prefer selling; will consider good auto in trade. B. P. Zimmerman, Elmwood, Okla.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, RUMLEY 15-30 gas tractor with 5' plow. Good repair. Will demonstrate. C. E. McKibbin, Soldier, Kan.

FOR SALE—1915 BIG BULL TRACTOR, plow and binder hitch, all in first class condition. Write for particulars. Wm. Grier, Viola, Kan.

EVERY 40-80 GAS TRACTOR, 10 BOTTOM Self-Lift plow. Latest model, first class condition. For sale at bargain. Shidler Bros., Anthony, Kan.

A BARGAIN. ONE 13 HORSEPOWER Gan-Scott gas traction engine and water wagon. Also Ann Arbor hay press. W. M. Dice, Tecumseh, Kan.

5 PASSENGER, 35 H. P. BUICK; ELECTRIC lights, also Presto head lights. Good tires and extra tire and rim. Bargain for cash. Address "W," care of Farmers Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE: AVERY 12-25 TRACTOR, EXTENSION drive rims and Avery self lift 3 bottom plow with 9 lays. All in good condition. Cheap if sold soon. W. L. Hughes, Marquette, Kan.

MOTORCYCLES \$50.00, TWIN \$75.00. GOOD \$100.00, latest \$150.00. Excelsiors, Henderson, Thors. New automobiles, Fords, touring, delivery \$250.00, new sixteens \$685.00. Payments, exchange. Knights, 3323 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE MINNEAPOLIS threshing rig, 20 horse power, straight flue engine and 32 inch separator in good running order. Wire and hop onto the train and see me. I want to sell. Herman Regier, Moundridge, Kan.

ICE PLANT WELL LOCATED IN GOOD county seat town in Eastern Kansas. Will exchange for land or merchandise. Prefer West or Central Kansas. Price \$22,500.00. \$10,000.00 can be carried on plant if desired. Address N., care Mail and Breeze.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 1 1/4 by 90 1/2 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

LUMBER

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

BEES AND HONEY

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

NEW CROP HONEY—WHITE EXTRACTED, two 60-pound cans \$10.00; amber extracted, two 60-pound cans \$9.00; bulk comb (white), two 56-pound cans \$12.00. These are delivered prices to stations on A. T. & S. P. in Kansas and Okla. On other roads 75c extra per case. Single cans 25c extra. Comb honey, 24 sections in case, \$2.75 f. o. b. here. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, N. M.

MALE HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

DAIRY OPPORTUNITY—WANTED GOOD dairy man to take charge of farm Eastern Kansas. J. L. Kennard, Lincoln, Neb.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT and ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan., Dept. A.

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

GOVERNMENT FARMERS NEEDED. Good salaries. Permanent job. Light work. Write, Osment, 387, St. Louis.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. OLDEST and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

WANTED SALESMAN—WE ARE ENLARGING our sales force in the West and can use you if you are wide awake. \$10.00 a day and up easily made on your own sales and more if you hire and teach others to work for you. You double your money on each sale. Experience unnecessary. No traveling. Exclusive territory. Write today. United Vacuum Sweeper Company, 1315 W. Congress, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS MEN AND WOMEN over 18, for stationary and traveling positions. Big salaries; new locations. Write, Osment, 302, St. Louis.

COLORADO NEEDS 10,000 FARMERS. Dairymen, poultry and stock raisers can make big money; we find location and get you square deal. Write today. Board of Immigration, State House, Denver, Colo.

MEN—WOMEN WANTED EVERYWHERE. U. S. government jobs. \$75.00 to \$150.00 month. Vacations. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. M 81, Rochester, N. Y.

CREAM WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

TANNING

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE; COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

PATENTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABILITY should write for "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.

PATENTS—WRITE FOR HOW TO OBTAIN a Patent, list of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. \$1,000.00 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

Treatment for a Fistula

What shall I do for a 7-year-old mare that has a fistula? The trouble began about three months ago. There are two openings at present, one at the top of her right shoulder, and the other down the shoulder about 8 inches. The cavity extends from the top opening to 4 inches below the lower one, and also thru the top of the shoulder to the left side, which has been swelling for about 10 days.

W. L. Y.

The only successful treatment for fistula of the withers is the surgical one, which consists in the excision of all the diseased tissues. This is sometimes an exceedingly difficult procedure because the diseased tissues frequently are situated in very inaccessible places from a surgical standpoint. After the

diseased tissues have been removed and proper drainage provided, then the wound should be treated with antiseptic washes daily.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra,
Kansas State Agricultural College.

Ruptured Udder Vein

I have a 2-year-old heifer which began giving bloody milk from one or her front teats a while ago. In a week or so the other one on same side showed a little pink in the milk. Now a third teat has shown the same indications.

Walnut Grove, Mo.

R. D. T.

It appears to me that the bloody milk obtained from this heifer is due to the fact that one of more small blood vessels in the udder have ruptured. I would advise the internal administration

of an ounce of ergot daily for three consecutive days. It should not be given, however, if the animal is in advanced pregnancy as it may cause abortion. If this does not control the bleeding, then the udder may be inflated with air after the milk has been withdrawn. At times such inflation produces good results. The operation must be performed with due regard for antiseptic precautions as otherwise infection of the udder will result.

Manhattan, Kan.

Community co-operation is necessary to build up the community. Private co-operation in that community must co-operate with the community. This is fundamental.

Another Case of Bloody Milk

One of our cows gives bloody milk from one teat. Is there anything that I can do to cure her?

J. E. W.

The bloody milk may be the result of a ruptured blood vessel in the cow's teat or udder, or it may be due to the presence of a wart located in the teat or udder. Usually this bleeding ceases without treatment, tho the internal administration of an ounce of ergot daily for three consecutive days may be tried. If the bleeding is due to a wart that can be felt distinctly in the teat, then it should be removed by a surgical operation.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra,
Kansas State Agricultural College.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance 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 electrolytically.

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

\$15 TO \$30 BUYS BEST wheat land in Gove Co. P. J. Highley, Grainfield, Kan.

3600 ACRES, well watered. Price \$8.50 per acre. Holland & Pennington, Coldwater, Mo.

SNAPS, 50 and 160, 3 mi. out; fine imp. Possession. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

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

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

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

80 ACRES close to Ft. Leavenworth. \$5,000. W. Kansas and E. Colorado wheat lands, \$5 up. Morris Land Co., Owners, Lawrence, Kan.

160 ACRES well improved, 60 cultivation; balance pasture. \$45 an a. Exchanges made. Union Thomas, Alta Vista, Kan.

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

YOU WANT GOOD LANDS, come to Hugoton, Stevens County, Kan., look over our bargains and buy; low prices; easy terms. Holman, McCoy & Grandy, Hugoton, Kan.

FOR SALE, 160 acres Wichita Co.; 11 mi. S. of Leoti. Well, mill reservoir affords water for over 1000 head cattle. \$12,500 a. Get busy. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

320 A. 9 MI. SO. TOWN, Black loam; plenty good water. Fine wheat land. Lies mostly level. \$20 an a. Good terms. Other good bargains. Western R. E. Co., Ellis, Kan.

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

160 A. well improved, 5 mi. from town; plenty good water. Black loam; good wheat land, 120 a. crop; 1/4 goes with place. School; \$15 a. Terms. Winona Inv. Co., Winona, Kan.

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

240 ACRES 6 miles from railroad town, 180 acres in cult. 60 acres in pasture. 100 acres of bottom land. 2 wells, one windmill, 5 room house, stable room for 12 head of horses, granary that holds 3,000 bushels, good chicken house, good cave, 1/4 mile to school and church. Mail route and phone. Price \$40.00 per acre, terms on part of it. A. L. Graham, Real Estate, Stockton, Kan.

160 A. IMP. CENTER NEW OIL FIELD. 60 a. cult., bal pasture, \$40 per acre. E. J. Brown, Howard, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE, 640 acre pasture, 3 1/2 miles from station. Never-falling springs and good grass. 160 acres can be broke. Room for 100 head of stock balance of season. Part cash, time on balance. Address Box 101, Randolph, Kan.

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

BLUE STEM RANCH. 960 acres \$28 per acre. 8 miles from town on Santa Fe. Well impr. 80 acres under plow; best pasture, never-falling water. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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

ATTRACTIVE FARM BARGAIN in 150 acres 2 miles town, splendid improvements, orchard, shade and abundance of water, very rich land, well located, splendid neighborhood. Price right for immediate sale. Owner elderly gentleman and wishes to dispose of same. Write today for full description. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

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

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

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

SCOTT COUNTY

Level 160, \$10; good 160, \$6.50; improved 640, \$20; improved 160, \$25; improved 320, \$20. Level 160, \$8. Level quarter, \$15. Carry \$1200.

R. H. Crabtree, Scott City, Kan.

LAND AGENTS

Can you sell Southwestern Kansas land? We have the land you want and are well equipped to take care of your customers. Write us.

Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

120 Acres For \$500.

Elk Co., Kan., all bottom; 45 a. wheat, 35 a. oats, 20 a. corn, 10 a. alfalfa; good bldgs.; immediate possession; only \$7000; \$500 cash; \$1,000 Sept. 15; bal. \$500 yearly. Be quick.

R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Chase County Stock Ranches

If you handle stock send for list of stock ranches. Our grass puts the fat on the steer in the summer, and our farm lands grow the tall corn and alfalfa to finish him in the winter. WRITE NOW.

J. E. Boccock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

640 ACRES

fine wheat land; near city. Pure soft water, black sandy loam; nearby land cropped successfully for 10 years. \$15 an acre. Some choice quarters.

Geo. W. Flinnup, Garden City, Kan.

Southeastern Kansas

Is the place to buy land for home or investment. We handle land in eleven counties. Low prices and easy terms. Send for illustrated booklet.

The Allen County Investment Co., Kelley Hotel Bldg., Iola, Kan.

A Fine Topeka Residence

Best neighborhood; 10 rooms, strictly modern, sleeping porch, sun parlor. Beautiful shade, stable and garage. An ideal home in every way. Will make exceptionally low price for quick sale. Address

M. B. M., care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

GOVE COUNTY

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

J. E. Smith, Grainfield, Kan.

QUINTER, GOVE CO.

Known as the garden spot of Western Kansas. 320 acres, 6 miles from town, well improved, 100 acres pasture fenced, tract all level, 1 mile to school; will sell \$30 per acre. 1/2 cash, balance easy. Possession now.

H. U. Porter, Quinter, Kan.

Elkhart, Kansas

S. E. 1/4, Sec. 4, Twp. 35, Range 42, 1 mile N. of Elkhart, Morton Co. All smooth, well grassed, sandy loam quarter. Well of abundant pure water. Price \$2400; 1-10 cash, balance 10 years at 6% interest.

Mrs. A. R. Slocum, Owner, 303 Bank of Italy Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

LANE CO.

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

W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

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

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

FLATS, 9 apartments, 8 each inside, modern, stone, \$15,000; clear; exchange for land. John T. Miller, Junction City, Kan.

TWO 40 A., two 80 a. and one 140 a. improved farms Washington Co., Ark. Want mds. trade all or separate. Box 84, Springdale, Ark.

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

Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

LAND AT AUCTION

240 a. Ottawa Co. wheat farm on Solomon Valley; no overflow; lays smooth; improved; 15 mi. to Salina, 1 mi. north of Niles; 150 a. wheat, 50 a. corn, bal. pasture. Will be sold as whole or in 80 a. tracts. \$100 to one furnishing buyer. Sold to settle partnership. Sale held on farm at 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 2nd, 1916. Write or wire for particulars. Karr & Christensen, Real Estate, Council Grove, Kan.

320 Acres

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

C. A. FREELAND, Leoti, Kan.

4000 ACRES

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

John Brenemen, Scott City, Kan.

Southwestern Kansas Land

560 a. choice land in Ford County; smooth, rich and productive; fine surroundings. 4 mi. station on Santa Fe. 4 room house, barn, granary; fenced. 500 a. wheat; good water. Price \$28 per a. Good terms. Best buy in the wheat belt.

320 a. splendid productive, smooth land; choice surroundings. 4 mi. of Spearville; good improvements. 300 a. in wheat. Price \$11.00 per a. Good terms.

500 acres in Gray County. One among the finest agricultural tracts of land in southwestern Kansas. Choice surroundings. 5 mi. from Charleston; shallow water; price \$20 per a. Good terms. See me for choice wheat farms.

M. T. Banta, Dodge City, Kansas.

MISSOURI

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

80 A., partially improved. Price \$55 per acre. All tillable. Near German settlement. Write for better description.

L. C. Arnold & Co., Farms, St. Joseph, Mo.

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

80 A. well imp. 70 cult. bal. pasture. Springs and creek. \$1200. Will take some stock. Henderson & McNeils, Stockton, Mo.

Good Cheap Homes

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

Jenkins & Hays, Ava, Mo.

Big Bargain for Sale

319 acre farm, 1 1/2 miles out, 250 acres in tame grass, all smooth and valley land. Can use all modern machinery, 7 room house, big barn and other outbuildings; plenty of water. The finest farm in this country. Price \$65 per acre; will carry 1/2 for long time. J. A. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo.

Southeast Missouri Lands

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

F. S. Bice, Oran, Missouri.

OKLAHOMA

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

7 A. strictly first class bottom land, all cult. 1/4 mi. McAlester, city of 15,000. \$45 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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

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

FOR SALE: A good smooth long grass 160 acres of land in N. W. Oklahoma near Guymon, and near the Kansas line. Located in the wheat belt and only about 75 feet to overlying water. Price \$10 per acre. Address John Brown, Grandfield, Okla.

FOR SALE. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature.

W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

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

E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

COZY HOME. 80 acres, 8 mi. out; R. F. D., 1/2 mi. of school; nice creek bottom, timber, running water; buildings and 50 acres of crop. Only \$1800. Terms.

Ferry DeFord, Oakwood, Oklahoma.

Dewey, Washington Co., Okla.

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

For information, write Joe A. Bartles, Dewey, Okla.

COLORADO

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

FOUND—320 acre homestead in settled neighborhood. Fine farm land; no sand hills. Price \$300, filling fees and all.

J. A. Tracy, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

320 HOMESTEADS

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

NEW YORK

171 ACRES; stock and tools; 9 cows and heifers, 3 horses; 6, 7 and 8 years old. 8 room house; two barns. 32x66 and 26x36. Hog house, hen house, silo; wagons, harness, mower, rake, plows, harrows; brood sow, 40 hens. Platform wagon. Plenty wagons and tools; hay fork, pulleys, ropes, everything. Price for everything only \$5,000; \$3,000 cash. 1 1/2 mi. railroad.

Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

SOUTH DAKOTA

IN SOUTH DAKOTA. Good farm land adjoining state land which can be grazed for a few cents per acre makes the best proposition open for cattle, sheep and hogs. Cheap production of high priced meat makes big profit. For official information write, Dept. of Immigration, Capital E3, Pierre, So. Dak.

ARKANSAS

FOR SALE OR TRADE. Improved 240 acre farm. Charles Spence, Wilton, Arkansas.

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

TEXAS

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

SOUTH TEXAS farms \$20 acre up. Productive soil; fine climate; healthful; pure water; ample rainfall; schools; churches; splendid roads. L. Bryan & Co., Beatty Bldg., Houston, Tex.

NEBRASKA

808,812 BUSHELS OF WHEAT 1915. Free booklet of Cheyenne County, Neb. Greatest wheat section. Land \$14 acre, up.

D. R. Jones, Sidney, Neb.

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

400 Acre Sheep, cattle and hog ranch. Sale or trade. McCormick, Aurora, Mo.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Combination Sales.

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

Shetland Ponies.

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

Nov. 8—L. Chestnut & Sons, Geneva, Neb.
Nov. 10—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Nov. 22—Tomson Brothers, Carbondale and
Dover, Kan.
Nov. 23 and 24—H. C. Lookabaugh, Waco,
Okla.
Dec. 14-15—Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders'
Ass'n, Grand Island, Neb.; Con McCarthy,
York, Neb., sale manager.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan.
Oct. 18—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 19—P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.
Oct. 20—Peter Luft, Almena, Kan.
Oct. 20—T. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria,
Neb.
Oct. 21—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.
Oct. 23—Forest Rose, Hemple, Mo.
Oct. 25—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.
Oct. 27—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 27—Von Forell Bros., Chester, Neb.
Oct. 31—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Oct. 31—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Nov. 1—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Nov. 2—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
Nov. 11—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Feb. 6—Frazer Brothers, Waco, Neb. Sale
at Utica, Neb.
Feb. 7—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 8—Wm. McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.
Feb. 25—T. W. Cavett, Phillips, Neb. Sale
at Aurora, Neb.
Feb. 28—John Nalman, Alexandria, Neb.;
sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Aug. 9—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 12—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.
Oct. 13—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 18—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 17—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.
Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center,
Neb.
Nov. 2—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Nov. 3—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Jan. 23—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.
Feb. 1—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Feb. 2—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Nach-
tingall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.
Feb. 8—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 10—W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 16—J. C. Boyd & Son and Ira Boyd,
Virginia, Neb.

Hampshire Hogs.

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

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

The many friends of Col. Will Myers of Beloit, Kan., will be glad to learn that he was married June 27. The lady in the case was Miss Elizabeth Hyde of Beloit, a prominent teacher and the daughter of John Hyde, a Mitchell county pioneer. Besides being one of the best known livestock auctioneers in the state Mr. Myers is a well to do farmer and stock raiser and both are very popular. After a short honeymoon in the East they will be at home to their friends at their country home northwest of Beloit.—Advertisement.

Smith's Spotted Poles.

Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan., breeds spotted Poland Chinas and is advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He weighed some of his March and April pigs last week and they weighed from 60 to 125 pounds. He has some fine young boars, well spotted and big, stretchy fellows, sired by Spotted Jumbo. The dams are all big, prolific sows weighing up to 600 pounds. He is reserving the gilts of spring farrow and has 20 extra choice March and April boars for immediate sale. Carl Smith is a good, reliable breeder of the best in big Spotted Poles and his prices are very reasonable. If you want a big, well spotted boar at an attractive price you better write Carl Smith, Cleburne, Kan.—Advertisement.

Lee Brothers & Cook, Breeders.

Lee Brothers & Cook of Harveyville, Kan., are engaged in the purebred livestock business as extensively as any firm in Kansas. At present their offering includes Percheron horses, Holstein cattle and Shropshire sheep. Lee Brothers have been known to readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze for a number of years as Percheron breeders. Many of our readers have bought Percherons from this firm and many have seen their exhibits at the state fairs. Their business methods and the quality of the Percherons bred and developed by this firm have given Lee Brothers rank among the first breeders in the country. Hundreds of our readers

have bought Percherons from Lee Brothers and to this date we have never had a complaint either of the quality of the horses sold or the business methods of the firm. They have been in the Holstein business for only a few years but in this time they have sold many good Holstein cattle. To their neighbor farmers they have sold more than 200 cows. These cows are making good at the pail and as far as Lee Brothers know every one of these farmers are well satisfied with these cattle. Many of these farmers are adding to their herds as fast as their facilities for caring for the milk will permit. Since starting into the Holstein business they have sold cattle to Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Kansas, Missouri and Colorado. At the present time they are offering 250 head of Holsteins including 50 cows in milk, 100 mature, high grade cows and 50 heifers that will freshen before September 15. By reference to their ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze you will see that they are offering very attractive features to the man who wants to establish a herd. They also specialize in young calves. The writer visited the herd last week and was well pleased with the quality of the cattle. Practically all of the stock is well marked. The calves show a preponderance of white. In connection with the Holstein cattle a word concerning Dr. Cook will not be out of place. Dr. Cook joined forces with Lee Brothers when they took up the Holstein business. The doctor is a graduate veterinarian and is recognized as one of the leading men in his profession. He has spent practically his entire life in the dairy business. All the cattle are personally inspected and bought by Dr. Cook. This is the reason the firm invites our readers to bring a dairy expert with them when they come to visit the herd. In this issue we also found a card ad in which this firm is offering 300 head of registered and high grade Shropshire sheep. They are booking orders for these sheep for delivery after August 15. In buying breeding stock there are many things to be considered, principal among which are pedigree, individuality and reliability of the breeder or dealer. In this case we have no hesitancy in recommending the quality of the stock nor the integrity and reliability of the firm. Look up their ads in this issue and if you want Percherons, Holsteins or sheep write Lee Brothers & Cook when you will be in Harveyville to look over their offering.—Advertisement.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

C. E. Lowry, Oxford, Kan., can supply you with Hampshire breeding stock. His hogs are immune and his prices are right. Call or write describing what you want.—Advertisement.

C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan., can supply you with registered Red Polled breeding stock, either males or females. Write him for prices and particulars, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Holstein Center.

Towanda, Kan., is a point that those who wish Holsteins should not overlook. Girod & Robison can furnish you with both purebred and high grade Holsteins in almost any number. J. C. Robison, the well known Percheron breeder, can furnish his patrons with nicely marked grade cows and heifers and registered Holstein bulls and O. E. Torrey, also at Towanda, Kan., always has on hand a large number of Holstein dairy cows and springing heifers. Call at Towanda, if you want Holsteins.—Advertisement.

Waterman & Brown's Berkshires.

In the Berkshire column of this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze may be found the card advertisement of Waterman & Brown of Lakin, Kan. They are offering special prices on spring pigs sired by Charming Duke C, also a 2-year-old herd boar. The firm has one of the best equipped and most convenient hog ranches in Kansas. Their Berkshires are strictly up-to-date in breeding and individuality and will compare with any Berkshires in the country. Write this firm if interested in Berkshires and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

T. W. Cavett, the veteran Poland China breeder of Phillips, Neb., authorizes us to claim February 15 as the date for his annual bred sow sale. Mr. Cavett is one of the constructive Poland China breeders and is the first Nebraska breeder to breed and develop a boar good enough to sell for \$1,000. This boar, Big Price, was the most talked of boar last year and has lost none of his popularity. Mr. Cavett still has lots of this same blood and readers of this paper will have a chance to buy it at Mr. Cavett's sales. There are about 100 spring pigs and some good fall boars and gilts. Among the fall boars are some good ones, sired by Big Price. There are spring pigs that promise to develop into boars the equal of Big Price. They are just as good as he was at the same age. For bone and stretch they are second to no bunch the writer has seen this year. Mr. Cavett is making ready for the fall fair and invites inspection of his exhibit.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Again we ask our readers, who are interested in dairying, not to overlook the ad of the Montgomery County Holstein Friesian association. A letter to their secretary, T. M. Ewing, of Independence, Kan., will bring you a list of all their members and put you in touch with breeders who

have some of the very best stock in the West.—Advertisement.

Taylor's Blue Ribbon Durocs.

J. L. Taylor of Olean, Mo., starts his card ad in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he is offering Duroc-Jersey hogs. The offering includes spring boars, yearling boars, open gilts, weaned pigs and bred tried sows. The young stock is sired by Mr. Taylor's three great herd boars, Prince Educator 2d, Taylor's Orion and Defender of Missouri. These boars are among the largest in Missouri and have plenty of quality. Mr. Taylor's splendid record at the Missouri State Fair and the American Royal proves that he breeds a

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers

Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I have received 75 answers so far; we are sure getting results. I wrote my ad over five times until I thought it had the pull in it, then I put it in the best papers I could find. Yours very truly,

N. W. BRAMMELL.

Real Estate Dealer.

Ozawie, Kan., July 19, 1916.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Kindly stop my ad in the Hampshire column and send me the bill. I plan to use your paper again this fall as I have had good results from the ad you have been running. Yours very truly,

R. T. WRIGHT.

Breeder of Hampshire Hogs.

Grantville, Kan., May 12, 1916.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut-over lands; good soil, plenty rain, prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us.

Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., Rhineland, Wis.

FARM LOANS

\$1,000,000.00 TO LOAN on farm, ranch or city property. Write Agency, Lincoln, Neb.

FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow.

Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

IOWA

250 IOWA FARMS for sale. Write the F. L. Jones Land Co., Oreston, Iowa.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

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

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

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

Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$50 per day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses." We register 25 of the best mares in each county and two stallions as a foundation stock, mares to weigh about 1,200 and stallions 1,500 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons.

W. B. CARPENTER, FREE MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 818 WALNUT ST.

SHEEP.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS Yearlings and two square built, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. Near Kansas City.

HOWARD CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

SHEEP

300 head of registered and high grade Shropshire Sheep

Booking orders for delivery after August 15. Write today for particulars.

LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

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

Cottonwood Grove Berkshires !! Spring Pigs Sired by Charming Duke C.

You should have one or two of these excellent well bred pigs, past 4 mo. old, registered at \$15. They will improve your herd, also one 2-yr.-old herd boar at \$60. If interested, write WATERMAN & BROWN, LAKIN, KANSAS.

Durocs \$25



Registered Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

33 heavy 3 and 4 yr stallions 88 rugged 2 yr olds Can spare 25 reg mares, 24 reg Belgian stallions. Priced worth the money and you can easily pick what you want from this big bunch. 40 coming 3 yr. stallions running out, priced cheap to sell before time to catch them up this fall.

Above Kansas City, 57 trains daily.

HORSES.

THOMPSON'S PONY FARM
300 head in herd. All sizes, ages and colors for sale. Kind and gentle and priced reasonable.
W. J. THOMPSON, DORCHESTER, NEBR.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 100 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immuned. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Shaw's Hampshires

150 registered Hampshires, nicely bred, all immuned, double treatment. Special prices on spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WALTER SHAW, E. C. Wichita, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

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

100 Spring Duroc Pigs sired by four different boars. 10 fall gilts bred for fall farrow, also a few fall boars priced right while they last. R. T. and W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Neb.

Big Type Herd Boars

30 big, husky yearling and fall boars, by G. M.'s, Crimson Wonder and Good Enuff Chief Col. A choice yearling by Illustration 11 and a Golden Model dam at \$30. Herd header available. Order quick for first choice.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Duroc-Jerseys Bred gilts and spring pigs by A.C. Hirschler of Iowa. Grand Champion Tet-A-Walla. SEABLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

DUROC SPRING PIGS

ready to ship. 30 gilts, bred for September farrow, \$25 and \$30. Also a few tried sows, \$40 to \$50. Stock sold from this herd in 100 counties in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. Write your wants to J. E. WELLER, FAUCETT MO.

DUROCS—RED POLLS—PERCHERONS

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

Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Nebr.

MEADOW BROOK BERKSHIRES

200 to 1000 head, always on hand. Sows are best we can get of all leading farms. We keep \$10.00 of the best herd boars we can produce or buy. All immune; nothing but good breeding animals shipped. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas

The Home of Fancy Pal

Nothing for sale now. Herd header material in my Oct. 17 boar sale at Sabatha. Bred sow sale Feb. 7. F. J. MOSER, GOFFS, KANSAS

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

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

Wooddell's Durocs

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

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Herd Boars: Golden Model 36th 146175, Crimson McWonder 160983, Constructor 187651. Write your wants.

WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells on Approval

The top boars from my 80 March pigs at private sale. Also Sows bred to J's Good E Nutt for Sept. farrow. Write for private catalog just out.

W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

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

Shipping Point, Downs, Kansas

TAYLOR'S BIG DUROCS

Spring boars, yearling boars, open gilts, weaned pigs, bred tried sows from three of the grandest boars on earth. My prices the lowest. Registered free.

JAMES L. TAYLOR, Olean, Miller Co., Missouri

Duroc gilts \$25. Sired by Bell the Boy and bred to Model Top Again, both of which were prize winners at several big state fairs in Kansas, Missouri and Tennessee. Duroc boars \$22.50; sired by Bell the Boy and ready for service. Baby boars, \$12.50 sired by Model Top Again. Any hog not satisfactory can be returned by paying express one way. R. W. BALDWIN, CONWAY, KANSAS.



Registered Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

33 heavy 3 and 4 yr stallions 88 rugged 2 yr olds Can spare 25 reg mares, 24 reg Belgian stallions. Priced worth the money and you can easily pick what you want from this big bunch. 40 coming 3 yr. stallions running out, priced cheap to sell before time to catch them up this fall.

Above Kansas City, 57 trains daily.

SHEPHERD PONIES At low prices to reduce herd. Big descriptive catalog, Mr. J. A. Dunsen, Williamsport, Pa.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

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

Original Big Spotted Polands

25 spring boars, cholera immune, for sale at \$15.00 each. Need the room for summer and fall pigs. Address: ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.

I Ship On Approval

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BOARS

20 extra choice, well spotted boars of March farrow at attractive prices. Write at once: CARL E. SMITH, Cleburne, Kan.

Private Sale

March boars by the half ton Hercules and Open gilts same age and breeding. The big kind and at fair prices.

ANDREW HOGAR, SELFIE, KAN.

Oct. Boars and Bred Gilts

All Immune

10 Oct. boars, priced less than half their value to move them quick. Big, stretchy fellows.

20 October gilts, bred and open. You can't beat them as brood sow prospects.

J. J. Harman, Elmo, Kan. (Richmond County)

Big Type Polands!

Hard headed by the 1916 pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson, 1915. Fall boars by Big Hadley Jr. and Young Orphan, by Orphan Big Gain that was 1st in Oklahoma Futurity, 1915. We are booking orders for spring pigs out of our best herd and show sows.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

Slagle's Spotted Polands

The big kind with large litters and properly marked. My pigs are sired by Gates' Giant and out of 1000 pound Spotted Giant sows. Address:

W. H. SLAGLE, RAVENWOOD, MO.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

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

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

O. I. C. Immune Bred Gilts Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kansas

O. I. C. PIGS Big boys, pure white, cholera immune. ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kans.

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

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

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

GREINER'S HEAVY BONED O. I. C'S.

Choice bred gilts, boars and spring pigs, descendants of blue ribbon winners; champions and grand champions. All ages for sale at all times. Write circular, photograph and prices. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI

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

Pairs and trios not related. Shipped in light crates and satisfaction guaranteed. Pedigrees with each pig. Priced for quick sales.

Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable. GILLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Herd headed by Louis of View-point Feb. 1909. Half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

kind of Duroc-Jerseys that finds favor with the state fair judges. He has never made an exhibit but what he won a large share of the blue and purple ribbons. He prices his hogs very low, quality considered. He guarantees his hogs exactly as represented and records all hogs free in the purchaser's name. For further particulars about the Red, White and Blue Herd of Duroc-Jerseys, write Mr. Taylor and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Polands on Approval.

Ed Sheehy of Hume, Mo., is now advertising his spring crop of Poland China pigs. Ed breeds the big, prolific kind and at the same time he does not overlook the quality. His plan of shipping on approval has been a great success, and has been a big factor in making the many sales of the last year. The Sheehy herd has been double treated and is safe from cholera. If you are in the market for a herd boar or a few gilts write Mr. Sheehy for his prices and have him ship you one on approval.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

Germs the Source.

It is now well known that most of the diseases which affect stock and poultry are of germ or parasitic origin. Drains, troughs, cesspools, sinks, closets, hog wallows, stables and many other similar farm accessories are natural breeding centers for germs and parasites. As the sources cannot be removed, the only thing to do is to render them harmless by using an effective germicide and disinfectant and, for the animals already infected, a powerful, non-irritating antiseptic dip. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant seems to be very popular, one of the arguments in its favor being that it is always and absolutely uniform in quality and strength—an important feature when one considers how often it is necessary for animals to be treated locally. There is no question but that if there were a more general use of this excellent Dip and Disinfectant by livestock owners, contagious diseases among animals would be much less prevalent. Like all Dr. Hess preparations it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed for it, or the dealers will refund your money. An excellent feature of the work Dr. Gilbert Hess is rendering stock owners is the free veterinary advice. If you have a sick animal, you have but to write him personally at Ashland, Ohio, giving particulars, and he will send you a prescription free.—Advertisement.

The Price of Cattle Came Up

BY B. O. COWAN

Four or five years ago when the price of beef cattle in our markets showed such a rapid and unexpected advance in value, most stockmen began to realize that the announced shortage in cattle was something more than a prediction, it was a reality. The price of feed in the country had something to do with the sudden enhancement of values, but persons in touch with market conditions and with the cattle industry could see that the question of supply was an important factor.

Livestock journals sounded a warning, and counseled farmers to breed more cattle. At that time I contributed an article to farm papers calling attention to the fact that while there had been a large increase in the value of steers, both fat and stockers, there had been practically no enhancement in the price of purebred Shorthorns, and advising farmers to lay the foundations of herds while these cattle were going at such moderate prices and so be prepared for the brisk trade in cattle that there was good reason to believe was coming.

The price of purebred Shorthorns increased slowly, but hardly kept pace with the increase in the value of steers until during the last six months. A demand for them so sharp and insistent has sent values up to a level that will give abundant reward and great encouragement to those breeders who maintained their herds during years when prices were low and profits small.

The success of raising and selling purebred stock depends on the quality of stock and on the intelligence and skill of the breeder as a feeder, fitter and salesman, but to the farmer who does not wish to raise purebreds, there still is strong encouragement to grow steers for the markets, either finished or as feeders.

The prices for steers that have prevailed for five years should encourage farmers to raise them in every community, as they did in the days before the competition of free grass on the western ranges drove cattle from farms in the corn belt.

A Brooklyn woman has just received a verdict of \$10,000 damages for the loss of her husband, killed in the streets by an automobile. A few more damage awards of that figure would considerably lessen the number of "unavoidable" accidents.

In 1770 a Frenchman, Joseph Cugnot, built a steam automobile which hauled three tons a distance of three miles. This automobile still is in existence in France.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Two Registered Hereford Bulls for sale. One 4 years old (wt 1850) and one 2 years old. Also some good Friesian stud colts. MORA E. GLENN, Emmett, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

Buy Your Herd Bulls From Us

We have big strong, robust fellows brimming over with type and heavy. We have cows that give 120 to 1650 lbs. of milk per month. As high as \$1 lbs. fat on official test. J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

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

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

Several choice males for sale. **Overland Guernsey Farm** C. F. Holmes, Owner Overland Park, Kansas 8 miles south of K. C. on the "Strang Line"



HOLSTEIN Cows and Heifers

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

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

A. H. LEE, V. Pres. of Harveyville State Bank; E. W. LEE at Farm; DR. J. W. COOK, Expert Judge of the Dairy Cow.

250—HOLSTEIN COWS—250

You are invited to look over our herd of Holsteins before you buy. We have 200 high grade cows and heifers and a lot of registered bulls to go with them.

Three Cows and a Registered Bull \$325 50 cows in milk and 100 mature, high grade cows and 50 heifers to freshen before September 15. Come and see our cattle. Bring your dairy expert along. The quality of the cows and our prices will make it easy for us to trade. Come soon and get choice. Well marked heifer and bull calves, \$25.00 each, delivered to any express office in Kansas. Send bank draft, or post office money order.

LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS



TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

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

O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

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

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

Norton County Breeders Association

SAMUEL TEAFORD, President CARL BEHRENT, Secretary
Norton County Fair, August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1918 H. A. JOHNSON, President FRED STROHWIG, Secretary

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

POLAND CHINAS 12 top Sept. boars by Panama Giant. 9 out of a big Orange dam. 300 Spring pigs. Annual boar and gilt sale Oct. 21 at Norton. J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Kansas.

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

Poland Chinas 10 Sept. gilts by Luft's Orange. Will sell them open or breed them to your order. Boar and gilt sale Oct. 20. PETER LUFT, ALMENA, KANSAS.

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

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

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

Shorthorns—Poland Chinas For sale, a 30 herd bull, Matchless Prince, got by Ills Highness. I am keeping his get. Write J. W. LIGGETT & SONS, Almema, Kan.

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

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

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

Your Last Opportunity to Win \$1,500 cash! \$5,000 Will be Awarded!!

Your Last Chance to Enter July 31st

Enter Capper's Easy Home Picturegame Now—Today—At Once

The Last Day You Can Enter is July 31st. So Get Our
Free Outfit Right Away and Win a Big Cash Prize!

Though You Must Enter the Picturegame Immediately, You'll Have Weeks of Fun
Playing the Game, For You Have Until Sept. 12th to Send Us Your Set of Answers.

So get into this Picturegame today and you'll have plenty of time to enjoy
it. But get into the game quick—that's the point. It's open to everyone—
men, women, boys and girls—anyone can play it.

Win a Lot of Money

You may win \$1,500 Cash, the First Prize, for it will be easily won. \$5,000 in cash will positively be awarded (see list of awards), so if you get into the game NOW, and get into it with all your heart and have ALL the fun there is in it, you should surely win.

Our Free Picture Outfit

consisting of Rules, 32 pictures, Catalog of Titles and Reply Book comprises everything you need to win \$1,500. Name the pictures yourself or get the whole family together and have a grand time naming them. Win the money—pay for your farm, or home, buy an automobile—take that great trip you want so much—put the money in the bank for a rainy day or old age—but win the money, win it! You can if you try, and it's all pleasure—no work—playing Capper's great Home Picturegame.

Noted Men Will Award the Prizes Fairly

F. D. COBURN, Formerly Kansas State Sec. of Agriculture
W. E. CONNELLEY, Sec. Kansas State Historical Society
W. D. ROSS, Kansas State Supt. of Public Instruction

will judge the answers to the Picturegame, and award cash prizes amounting to \$5,000.

So Absolute Fairness Is Guaranteed

These men are constantly making decisions of importance. They will use the same expert judgment in deciding which titles for the pictures are most wisely chosen, and you will know that their awards are as just and fair as the most capable, experienced and honest men can make them. Get into the game NOW, because it is a square deal to all.



Do You Want One of the Cash Prizes Listed Below?

IF SO, PLAY THE PICTUREGAME.

\$1,500...	FIRST PRIZE.....	Cash
750...	SECOND PRIZE.....	Cash
500...	THIRD PRIZE.....	Cash
250...	FOURTH PRIZE.....	Cash
125...	FIFTH PRIZE.....	Cash
100...	SIXTH PRIZE.....	Cash
75...	SEVENTH PRIZE.....	Cash
50...	EIGHTH PRIZE.....	Cash
250...	9th to 16th prizes, \$25 Each.....	Cash
250...	17th to 43rd prizes, \$10 Each.....	Cash
1,150...	44th to 503rd prizes, \$2.50 Each.....	Cash
\$5,000...	TOTAL 503 PRIZES.	

Full prizes will be paid all final tying contestants.

PICTUREGAME ORDER FORM

PICTUREGAME EDITOR,
Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas.
Please send me without delay the complete Picturegame Outfit consisting of Catalog and Reply Book, and Picture Pamphlet containing the 32 pictures. I enclose herewith \$1.00 to pay for Farmers Mail and Breeze for one year.

Name.....

Full Postal Address.....

NOTE: Cut out or copy this coupon. Enclose one dollar for a one year's subscription and the Picturegame Outfit will be sent you free.



How to Play the Picturegame

It consists of 32 easy pictures. You name the pictures—that's all. Each represents a book title, but you don't have to know books to play as all the book titles you can give to the pictures are in the Official Catalog of Book Titles. You just look at the pictures, think what they represent, then go through the Catalog and pick out the titles you think fit them best. That's all there is to the game—picking out titles to pictures—a child can do it.

This Shows How Easy It Is

Look at the little object lesson here showing two men climbing a mountain. If this was one of the regular pictures in the game, you would say: "Here's two men climbing a mountain. I'll look under the letter 'C' in my Catalog and find a title that fits." Sure enough, you would find the title "Climbers, The," and this is just the way you find titles to ALL the regular pictures in the game. And the reward for finding the best set of titles for all the pictures is \$1,500. Isn't this a great, glorious Game?

The Way to Win \$1,500 Rules, free on application, tell how you may compete without expense, but we recommend that you get our FREE PICTUREGAME OUTFIT THAT WILL GIVE YOU MUCH MORE PLEASURE AND MAKE YOU MUCH MORE SURE TO WIN. IT IS SENT WITH A \$1.00 SUBSCRIPTION. Use the Picturegame Order Form Coupon.

Remember, This Is Absolutely and Positively Your Last Opportunity!!

Fill out and mail the coupon and it will bring you quickly the complete Outfit for playing the Game. This is no time to delay a minute. START NOW TO PLAY THE PICTUREGAME BY SENDING IN THIS COUPON AT ONCE. POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY TO ENTER IS JULY 31st.

Picturegame Editor, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas