

Twenty-Eight Pages

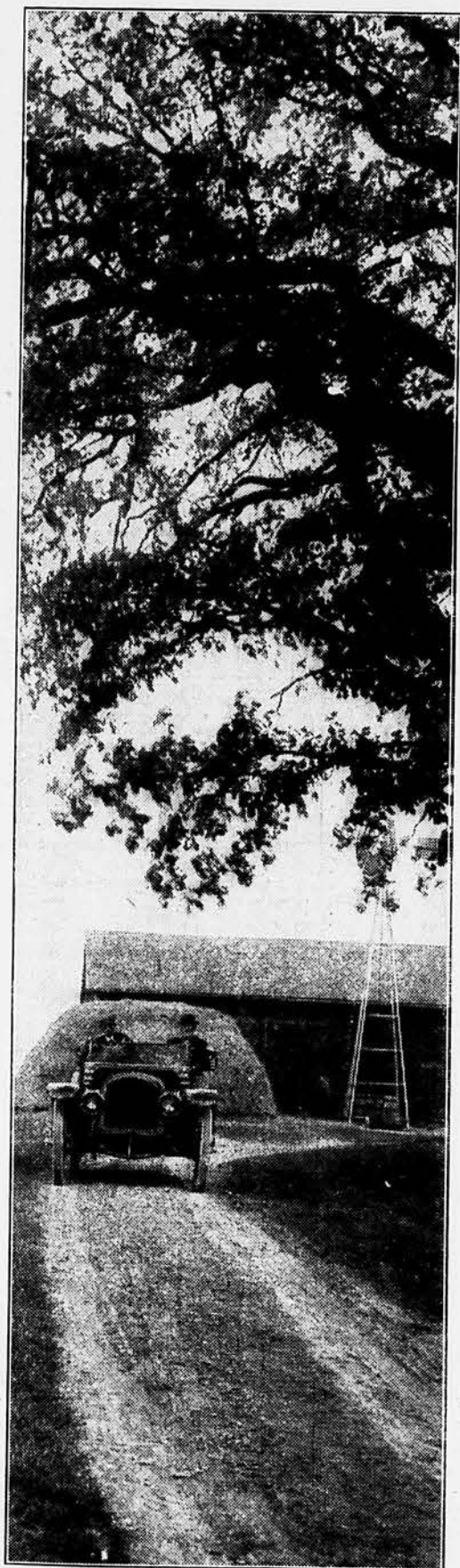
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# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 45.

June 5, 1915

No. 23.



## For A Better<sup>up 2</sup> Rotation

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

ONCE MORE Kansas has a chance to see a danger in one-crop farming. This time it is with wheat, and the Hessian fly is the teacher. And right at a time, too, when the state is losing millions of dollars from the attacks of this insect it is getting high returns from alfalfa, which is a legume that has done especially well this year. Thus the high value of a good crop rotation is demonstrated.

It is to be hoped that this lesson in farm management will be considered carefully. There certainly is a need for such consideration. In general this has been a one-crop state. There never has been the regard for proper crop rotations which Kansas must have before it can get very far in agricultural leadership. The serious decline which has come with the yields of grain crops, especially corn, is plenty of evidence of this.

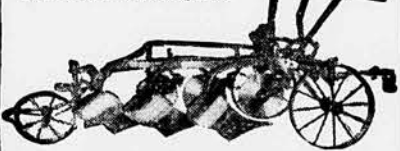
The crops should be rotated on every field in Kansas so that a legume may be introduced frequently, for this will help to maintain the humus and nitrogen contents of the soil. Of the legumes which are adapted to Kansas conditions the most important is alfalfa, and it is especially gratifying to see the crop doing so well this year right at a time when wheat is getting so much grief.

Serious insect damage can occur to any crop, hence the extreme value of having several lines. Of course, almost all of this Hessian fly damage could have been prevented if the crop had been sown on a good seedbed with a proper regard for the fly-free date, but the fact remains that this was not considered and the damage was done. The insect menace always is considerable when any crop is featured too extensively.

A proper crop rotation is required from every phase of successful farm management under Kansas conditions. It is necessary in maintaining the soil fertility, in fighting crop insects and weeds, and in providing for a proper distribution of the farm work. More than this, a logical rotation will allow the farming system to be based on livestock, which is essential for the best results on the general farms of Kansas. The man who rotates his crops and feeds these crops to livestock is certain of a good living every year—which is not the case with the grain farmer—and he will make more money in any 10-year period than it is possible to make under a one-crop system. Legumes should be featured in every crop rotation.



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## JUST ABOUT FARMING

**M**ORE corn stalks were burnt in Kansas this year than usual. A vast amount of straw went up in smoke in the fall and winter. On almost every farm where this went on the soil was lacking in humus, and deficient in available plant food. This destruction is one of the especially discouraging things in the agriculture of Kansas.

It has been shown for many years that one is merely burning money when he destroys straw or stalks. Even if all of the vegetable matter on every farm were saved it would not be enough to maintain the humus content under our present systems of farming. In the face of this fact a vast number of farmers destroy this source of increased yields every year. It is perhaps the most concrete-headed part of Kansas agriculture.

### Roosters

Farmers of the United States lose at least 45 million dollars a year through neglect in handling the eggs they try to market. This loss comes from attempting to sell fertile, stale, rotten, dirty and ungraded eggs with other eggs that may be good and marketable.

A poultry raiser who can be depended on to supply consumers regularly large, fresh and clean eggs, usually can get from 3 to 5 cents a dozen above the top market price by selling to a grocer who has the best trade in the nearest large town. Where several reliable poultry raisers ship their eggs together they will be in a position to hunt and to supply a high priced market whether it is 10 or 1,000 miles distant.

The first step to take in improving the quality of the eggs is to get rid of the roosters. All eggs sent to the market should be infertile. Males should not be permitted to run with the hens except when the eggs are wanted for hatching.

### L. E. Call

Especially efficient work is being done by the department of agronomy of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Much of the credit for this is due to L. E. Call, the head of the department. The scientific work that is being done by this department is recognized all over the world, and especially in the other states of the Middle West. Especially important work is being carried on in the fundamental investigations in soil fertility.

The practical work of Professor Call and the members of his department is on the same high plane with the technical investigations. The work which is being done in plant improvement and in seedbed preparation has an especially high value. If the principles of wheat growing which Professor Call has demonstrated were followed it would result in an increase of many million dollars a year in the income of Kansas farmers.

### Rural Credits

"A rural credits association," says the editor of the Oklahoma Banker, "is being formed in Oklahoma with the object of making farm mortgages on the amortization plan, somewhat similar to the one under which building and loan companies operate in cities. Such farm loans usually are for a long period of time, from 10 to 30 years, and the borrower pays the interest and an installment on the principal every year, so that at the end of the period the principal has been paid. Loans are contemplated on a 5 per cent basis, and the principal installment due annually on a 30-year loan when added to the interest does not require a greater payment than would a mortgage drawing from 7 to 8 per cent interest. Then the borrower avoids the necessity of paying a heavy commission every three or five years, also the expenses of abstracts, and recording mortgages."

"A number of able bankers have become interested in and associated with the plan in Oklahoma. F. M. Courtney, president of the Farmers' State Bank, Chickasha, Okla., will, it is announced, accept the secretaryship of the new organization. Mr. Courtney's name will lend much support to the cause. Arch Anderson, formerly vice president of the Tradesmen's State Bank, Oklahoma City, has decided after a thorough investigation

to ally himself with the new association actively, and has severed his connection with the bank named. Several other prominent bankers have agreed to act as directors and advisers. R. H. Wilson, state superintendent of schools, is president of the organization.

"That the principle on which the new organization is based is sound has been thoroughly demonstrated elsewhere."

### Churches

No rural community can make the most progress unless it has an efficient and well-supported church. This church should be out in the country—not in the village—and it should be the center for the community. No fear need be had for the future when the country neighborhood is led by the church. Farmers do not always take to church work as readily as they might, however, and in telling of the reasons for this Rural Manhood says:

Farming is an industry that must be carried on in a field where great natural forces operate without the usual degree of human control, and, at times, not according to human interests. Agriculture has a hazardous character, expressed in such concrete difficulties as droughts, frosts, insect-pests and over-stocked markets. The farmer, more than most men, because of personal experiences may come to think of life as a gambler's chance, and of success as largely an accident.

This fatalistic tendency in the thinking of farmers has been noticed by writers just as tendencies of thought in other occupations have received attention. The great danger, however, in this tendency of rural folk is the decreased interest in knowledge as a means of control. The scientist finds in his failure to control natural law a challenge for further investigation, while the farmer's experience often contributes to the upbuilding of a fatalistic philosophy of life. Any occupation that requires a constant struggle with natural forces tempts one to become fatalistic. The sailor and physician meet this temptation as well as the farmer, but the larger number, that of the farmer, makes this rural temptation of greater social significance. If enough individual farmers in any community become fatalists the spirit of the entire community is colored and depressed.

The church should accept responsibility at this point. It must set itself against the current and insist upon its members realizing their obligation to take a proper interest in those matters that have to do with individual and social well-being. Some from sheer laziness turn to the spiritual as a refuge from the necessity of facing actual situations in this life that demand clear-headed thinking. The church should teach a philosophy of conduct that is born of the belief in a well-ordered and morally-rewarding universe.

### Summer Reading

Many farmers get out of the habit of doing much reading in the crop season. This is unfortunate, and it results in a very definite loss to them. In speaking of this, the editor of the Michigan Farmer recently said:

With the coming of the strenuous summer campaign on the farm, there is a tendency on the part of altogether too many farmers to neglect reading matter pertaining to their business. Their plans for the season are pretty well formulated and the execution of those plans requires so much of their energy that they, perhaps, quite naturally, neglect a class of summer reading which would prove very helpful to them.

The man who would keep in the front rank of his profession or business must keep in touch with the new developments in his line of work at all times. The farmer who neglects to read his trade paper during the summer season is certain to miss many valuable pointers with regard to the economical accomplishment of the tasks in hand as well as general information which would be of value to him in the planning and execution of future campaigns in such a manner as to avoid the mistakes which he has made in the past and is making now.

The habit of continuous reading and study is one which every farmer should firmly fix, and, once this habit is fixed, he will find plenty of time to read his trade paper and other matter of similar interest. No matter how well one may have his season's campaign planned, those plans are sure to go wrong in some details, and information as to what others have done in similar emergencies may prove invaluable. Then, too, new developments in the application of science to agriculture are constantly being made public through the medium of the farmer's trade paper. Early and accurate information is exceedingly desirable, hence the desirability of being a constant reader of the agricultural paper which is published especially for the territory in which one is located.

### Tractors

Especially encouraging progress is being made by the Kansas Traction Plowing Exhibit, which will give a plowing demonstration at Hutchinson, July 19 to 24. Most of the leading manufacturers already have entered the show. It will be the most complete exhibit of power farming that has ever been seen in this part of the Middle West.

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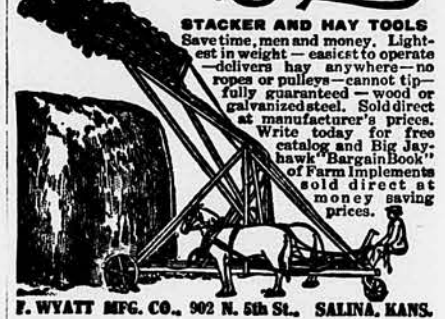
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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

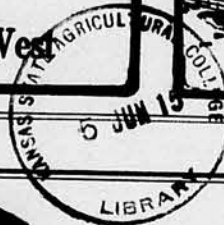
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## The Buyers' Clubs

City Dwellers by Thousands Now Get Their Produce Direct From the Farms

By John R. Colter

**S**OMETHING new and important has come into marketing conditions lately. Within the last year and a half a really widespread consumers' Buying-Club movement has developed in the larger cities of the United States. City folk, by banding together to buy farm products direct from producers, have created a new sort of market for the American farmer. He can sell them direct, without middlemen. And he can get better prices for what he sells. Instance after instance of successful direct-marketing to buying clubs in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and hundreds of other cities has proved that.

The reason for this sudden impulse upon the part of factory-workers, apartment-dwellers and office clerks in large cities to take up direct-dealing with producers of eggs, butter, poultry, fruit, vegetables, etc., is, indirectly, the parcel post. It was the government's parcel post that set the large express companies to work to devise new ways of creating traffic. And it was the big food products bureaus of the express companies, that brought into existence the many co-operative purchasing clubs in our large cities today. By forming these clubs in the cities, and by gathering quotations on farm products from reputable producers in the country districts, the express companies have brought farm and family into actual commercial contact.

In New York City alone you will find nearly 200 buying clubs. Most of them were started among office workers and factory hands by express agents. Through the express they order eggs in 30-dozen lots from Middle Western points; butter from creameries in Ohio and Indiana; apples and pears from New York and Pennsylvania; smoked hams, poultry, honey, maple sirup and many other farm products.

Chicago's buying clubs—one of them buys several thousand dollars' worth of stuff every month—get butter and eggs from Missouri and Wisconsin;

honey from Michigan; and bring on maple sirup from the East.

In Philadelphia, St. Louis, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Kansas City, Lincoln and scores of other cities you will find buying clubs in operation. They are saving money for their members through co-operative purchasing and are paying producers better prices in the bargain.

In this transaction the express is a middleman without a profit. For the sake of the traffic that can be stirred up, the express gathers quotations on all sorts of farm produce, publishes it in a weekly bulletin which goes out every Monday from dozens of large cities, and thus places before the consumers' clubs exactly the information they want. Eggs, for instance, (the quotation sheet will tell you) can be brought from Blankville, Ia., in 30 or 50-dozen cases for so much or so much. The shipper guarantees these eggs to have been laid within so many hours of shipping time. Laid down at your door in Cincinnati, say, they will cost a dozen. Or, honey in 5-pound pails, packed 10 pails to the carton. Or a combination order of 20 dozen eggs, 30 pounds of dressed poultry and some fresh vegetables.

The Cincinnati express agent takes the order (and the money) of the buying club, and sends it to the company's agent in the producer's town. This agent turns over the order to the producer to be filled, pays him, and follows him up to see that the shipment is promptly made—direct to the address of the buying club. Here it is delivered by express wagon, not grocer's wagon.

The producer gets a price higher than the wholesale price, has no commission man's fee to pay, and no transportation charges—it being the understanding that shipments are made "express collect" to buying clubs. And yet the consumer profits, too, for by co-operative pur-

chasing he eliminates the profit of the grocer or butcher, and the expensive cost of wagon delivery which is tacked on to every pound and dozen sold in city stores.

Now, all this sounds very simple and excellent, you say—but does it work? It does work. An absolutely free selling agency has been placed at the service of reputable country producers, and today many are selling to the buying-club trade to their financial betterment. Through the express, the path between producer and consumer is gradually being smoothed out.

Go to that little town in southeastern New York state known as Cattaugus, if you want to see a successful example of egg-selling to the buying-club trade. A certain producer there, by rigidly candling every egg that went out under his name, has developed a business of \$4,000 a month with clubs in the metropolis at the other corner of the state.

A honey producer in a small Michigan town, having permitted his stuff to be quoted on an express weekly bulletin by his local agent, found one day that orders were coming in to him faster than he could supply them. Not only buying-clubs, but even private families ordered his honey through the express bulletin, and he was finally oversold and had to withdraw his name from the bulletin.

A man in Hardin, Mo., who had been getting \$6 a case for his eggs found a market with buying clubs in a Chicago suburb, that paid \$7.50 instead.

And how do you think the express agent in the Chicago suburb was getting the orders to place with this producer? By telephoning, that is all. He would call up the fire-house and tell them that he knew of a fine place to get fresh eggs, and the police-station, and his friend at the lodge, etc.—until he created a market in many sections of town for those Missouri eggs.

There's what is meant by a free selling service. It is virtually a creating of two months to consume where only one existed before—and at the present time, with a chain of middlemen between producer and consumer, it is more necessary by far than making two blades of grass grow where one did before.

The buying-club idea has spread rapidly through the country. Most of its progress has been made east of the Mississippi River, for there lie the densely populated regions that struggle with the problem of food-products distribution. But it has not been a sectional or local movement, by any means. Nebraska buying-clubs have ordered pecan nuts from Oklahoma producers in large quantities. California has supplied Minnesota and Ohio alike with early spring vegetables and delicious cherries sent in pony refrigerators. Poultry and eggs from Missouri, of course, are easily shipped to Eastern buying clubs. Maple sirup and buckwheat flour in combination parcels come west to St. Louis and Chicago. Cherry producers in Sturgeon Bay, Wis., last year obtained \$1.25 a crate for their goods from Chicago buying-clubs instead of the \$1.15 offered them by wholesalers. Nor did they wait for their money, for it was paid in advance. Producer and consumer, though thousands of miles apart, can come into business contact through the buying-club idea.

And when you consider that a single buying-club in New York ordered 3,000 pounds of produce in one week last year; that a town the size of Fort Wayne, Ind., has more than 40 clubs within its walls; and that Paterson, N. J., the great silk mill center, boasts more than 50 such clubs; when you hear of producers who have been forced to remove their offers from express bulletins for being sold up—then something of the importance of the buying-club movement comes over you. You begin to think that it is really a big idea.



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Entered as second-class matter Feb. 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

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## Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

### A Mistaken Notion

I have several letters, not all of them from German sympathizers, the writers of which seem to be under the impression that it is within the power of the President to stop the exportation of munitions of war to the warring powers. This is a mistake. The constitution confers no such power on the President. Congress might pass a law putting an embargo on the exportation of arms and munitions of war but it could be done only in that way.

During the last session of congress at least one and perhaps more than one bill was introduced for that very purpose, but they received little support in either house. There were two reasons for this. The first one is that it has always been customary for neutral nations to supply belligerents with ammunition and other war supplies during hostilities. Germany has perhaps in the past done more of that kind of business than any other nation. During the war between Russia and Japan, Germany sold vast quantities of munitions of war to Russia. During the Balkan war both sides were profitable customers of the German factories that made arms and ammunition. So really Germany's loud cries at the present time are hardly consistent with her past conduct. If she were master of the seas and had the allies bottled up we would hear no complaints about the shipment of arms and munitions of war from the United States.

Another reason why the embargo bill received scant consideration was because it would have availed nothing. Instead of shipping direct to the allies the shipments would have been made to some other neutral country and from there reshipped to England, France or Russia.

In this connection I might say that I still am receiving many long letters from German sympathizers defending Germany's course in the sinking of the Lusitania and the treatment of Belgium. As these letters simply thrash over the same old straw it hardly seems worth while to print them and anyway the limited space at my command will not permit. However, there is one among them that touches me deeply. A German, evidently of kindly heart, writes me that four of his cousins have been wounded and part or all of them made cripples for life. His heart is almost breaking with sorrow. His sympathies of course are strongly with his fatherland and yet there is nothing vindictive in his letter.

He seems somehow to think that I am vindictive toward the German people. Nothing is farther from my thoughts. I have tried to make myself clear on that point. I have nothing but profound sympathy for the masses of the German people. I do not regard them as responsible for the awful calamity that is devastating Europe. They are the victims of a most hellish system to which they seem to think it is their duty to be loyal.

### The Ruling Class

For the ruling class, the military class, which I am more and more convinced is to blame for starting this awful war, I have a feeling of the strongest condemnation. If there ever was a doubt about their responsibility there is none now. Their very complaint that if munitions of war were not supplied the allies, from the United States, the war would be over with, is an admission that they were fully prepared while the allies were not.

Their original assertion that Russia was about to invade Germany is so preposterous that it would be laughable if the situation were not so tragic. Russia understood perfectly well that she was in no condition to invade Germany and Germany knew perfectly well that she could whip Russia in two weeks. With Italy's aid which Germany confidently expected, and with England staying out, as the German ruler also confidently expected, France would have been overrun, Russia conquered and Germany would have dominated Europe completely.

The kaiser and his military advisers are guilty not only of one of the greatest crimes of history but of the most colossal blunder ever committed by the rulers of a nation.

The common people of Germany together with the common people of all the countries engaged are entitled to sympathy and not to hatred. They were most cruelly deceived by their rulers who knew that they could depend on that wonderful fidelity and love of country so noticeable in the German people. The German people, that is the masses of them, did not want or expect war but from a mistaken sense

of duty, as I think, they have made it possible for a war mad ruler and his advisers to drag them into war, to fight, to suffer, to die for a bad cause.

It is useless to argue the question further. President Wilson in a most masterly manner has stated the case against Germany. To his indictment there is no valid defense.

### Take Issue With Mr. Swisher

A week or two ago Mr. Swisher, of Decatur county, offered some criticisms on the Socialist party and Socialism generally. As might be expected a number of Socialists are ready to come back at Mr. Swisher at considerable length.

J. W. C. Springstun, of Weiser, Idaho, sends me a letter of seven pages, well written but too long to be reproduced in full, in which he maintains that Mr. Swisher evidently doesn't know much about Socialism when he says that it is antagonistic to the Christian religion. While Socialism interferes in no way with any man's religious beliefs Mr. Springstun calls attention to the fact that it is the only party that has stood consistently and continuously for peace on earth and good will to men, which is a Scriptural doctrine.

"The church," says Mr. Springstun, "under the baleful influence of capitalism, has not been able in 2,000 years to abate one jot or one tittle of the horrors of war while Socialism has done more in the last 40 years to curb the inhuman monster than all other influences combined. And if the world can be brought to adopt the Socialistic plan of human government wars will cease."

Mr. Springstun, like all Socialists so far as I know, is opposed to profit, holding that profit is necessarily that which one man produces and gives up to another man who does not produce it.

"Economists," says Mr. Springstun, "tell us that the average production of all producers is about \$10 a day, while the average producer receives less than \$2 a day. Who gets the other \$8? The owners of the means of production. Did they render to society an equivalent for that machinery of production by means of which they become the owners of four-fifths of the product?"

"Profit," continues Mr. Swisher, "is at the bottom of all human misery and so long as we have the present accursed system we will have millionaires and slums within a stone's throw of each other the world over. For profit the Rockefeller will repeat the horrors of Ludlow, Colo., and Calumet, Mich."

Socialists, according to Mr. Springstun, are the only people on earth who are not more or less anarchistic. Finally he says that "the man who thinks that war, strife, misery, poverty, child labor, wage slavery and all the other ills that beset us will disappear under the profit system, has another think coming."

A. King, of Gracemont, Okla., also takes a shot at Mr. Swisher, especially that part of Mr. Swisher's letter in which he says that 50 per cent of the Socialists are unbelievers. "I know many," says Mr. King, "who are church members and very few who are real unbelievers in genuine Christianity. I am a Socialist speaker and am among the people a great deal. Most of us are disgusted with the hypocrisy and sins practiced by church members. The Scriptures teach Socialism from Genesis to Revelations but the priests and hightoned preachers fight us and humbug church members. No, we are not the 'lost tribes of Israel' but we are the fellow servants of those who keep the sayings of God's Book. We worship God, not Mammon."

Mr. King has no sort of hope that the old parties will grow better or that the rank and file will be able to whip them into line for needed reforms. On the contrary, he is of the opinion that like evil men and seducers, they wax worse and worse.

G. M. Rathbun, of Sedan, also disagrees radically with Mr. Swisher. In part he says, "I am an old man, an old soldier of the United States army of 1861-65. Few if any persons have greater faith in God and the Bible than myself. I think I can say truthfully that very few, if any persons ever tried harder than I have tried to know and do God's will. From my youth I regarded my life as not my own but to be used for humanity. Not much of a partisan, I was raised a Democrat but voted the Republican ticket until after Harrison was elected president. For several years however, I voted this ticket under protest. Then I cut loose from party and voted for 'good men.' I presume I was in about the same fix that Mr. Swisher is in now. I wanted

to help right wrongs but didn't know how to do it." Mr. Rathbun goes on at some length to tell how he became converted to Socialism and continues, "Of course we will admit that there are many persons in the Socialist party who are not Christians. The party is made up of all creeds and no creeds, but isn't it marvelous that such a mixture of folks always put up a platform that the best Christians cannot find fault with? It seems to me that this is pretty strong evidence that the dominant spirit of Socialism is pretty nearly right. Perhaps Mr. Swisher does not know it, but the fact is that hundreds of our best ministers of the Gospel belong to the Socialist party. The fact is that there is perfect harmony between Bible Christianity and Socialism."

O. P. Hayes, of Fowler, Kan., is another subscriber who takes Mr. Swisher to task and just by way of showing how mistaken Mr. Swisher is when he says that Socialists are not Christians, Mr. Hayes quotes the language of the noted Christian temperance worker, founder of the great temperance organization the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union," who said, "Oh, that I were young again, Socialism would have my life. It is God's way out of the wilderness into the promised land. It is the very meat and marrow of Christ's gospel. It is Christianity applied."

B. F. Moreland, of Haven, Kan., also shies a few verbal dornicks at the head of Mr. Swisher. He quotes a Democratic song he heard during the campaign of 1860 against the then new Republican party, part of the refrain of which ran as follows:

They say they want to save the nation;  
 But they want emancipation, devastation, confiscation,  
 Amalgamation, annihilation and damnation.

"So," continues Mr. Moreland, "I say that the arguments now used against Socialism are only the result of atavism, a reversion to the past. We do not condemn Christianity but we do condemn the hypocrisy of some of the church members who pray, 'Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven,' and then hasten to the polls and vote to continue the kingdom of hell. If our present competitive dog eat dog system isn't hell, what is it?"

### Defends Secret Orders

Rev. Thomas Fanshier, pastor of the First Christian church of Sedan, Kan., comes to the defense of secret societies in reply to an attack on them a few weeks ago by J. W. Case of LaHarpe, Kan.

Rev. Fanshier says that he is 42 years old and a member of the oldest lodge. I presume he means by that he is a member of the Masonic lodge. He also belongs to four others, being, according to his own statement something of a "jiner." While he is willing to acknowledge that there are bad men in all the lodges he emphatically denies that the orders are wicked or in any way antagonistic to the Bible.

In conclusion he says, "I would say that when Mr. Case takes the liberty to say that they are all wicked things, I take the liberty to say that they are not all wicked for I am a member of the oldest lodge and have seen all there was for me to see so far as I have progressed. I have studied the Word of God some in my short life of 42 years and never yet have seen anything wicked or contrary to the Bible in the lodge. I would refer Mr. Case to the first and second verses of the seventh chapter of Matthew."

On the other hand, L. Hubert Gillette of Dresden, Kan., endorses the position taken by Mr. Case. He believes secret orders to be founded on an unfair and selfish principle. "The anti-Masonic party," says Mr. Gillette, "failed because it was directed against an organization and not against the selfish principle. The secret plots among nations have the same evil effect in international dealings that the same principle carried out in human society eventually will bring about. To wish to be safer than others is un-Christian; to follow a wicked, selfish principle is uncivilized."

"When Bismarck planned the Triple Alliance it made Germany the safest nation on the globe but it endangered the safety of the others and drove them to unite for self-preservation and finally will bring about the ruin of Germany. The same principle that is working ruin on the nations in a world war is gathering a storm that already casts its shadow on the future."

"But there is a door left open by the 'Prince of Peace,' the Author of the Christianity that Mr. Case defends—it is this: 'Swear not at all.' If all Christ-



ians would obey this injunction and all Christian nations pass laws prohibiting any one from giving or exacting an oath, the coming calamity might be averted."

### Still Another Defender

Writing from Ashland, Kan., Mr. Beeman takes issue in a mild way with Mr. Case in his attack on secret orders and illustrates his point by the following incidents:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—A young minister was called to preach in a community bitterly hostile to secret orders. One night at a meeting of the deacons in the parsonage an agent of the Modern Woodmen called and asked permission to explain the principles of the order. He was given a sound going over and dressing down by the different deacons. As he turned to go he said, "Gentlemen, no man has done his duty toward his family until he has done all he can for them." The minister couldn't get this thought out of his mind and when attending conference he chanced to meet the agent and joined the Modern Woodmen but said nothing about it when he returned home. A short time after he was called to preach at the funeral of a deacon who was very bitter against secret societies. It being cold and stormy he asked another deacon for his horse and buggy but was promptly told that the horse couldn't go out in such a storm. There being no other way the minister walked to the funeral and in doing so contracted a severe cold which resulted in his death.

In due course of time the new minister arrived and of course wanted possession of the parsonage. The deacons, while assuring the widow and little babe that they would do all they could for her, said she must give up the parsonage at once. While she was trying to explain to them between sobs that she had no place to go, in walked the agent with a Modern Woodmen check for \$2,000. Did the minister sin in joining that order?

Another case, not related to the first: A very religious man worked his poor, half-fed horses all day and then drove them seven miles at night to attend a revival meeting and while there left them exposed to the frightful weather for three hours. Did he sin or not? MR. BEEMAN.

Ashland, Kan.

### Chickens and Ducks

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—What are the laws of Kansas in regard to chickens and ducks running at large in pastures? Can I make the owner of the chickens shut them up or will I have to build my own fence? How far back on my own land must I build it so that the owner of the chickens and ducks, can't join on? Would I have a right to cut the fence if he did join on? N. McB.

Kansas.

There is no law compelling you to fence against chickens and ducks. They are therefore trespassers if they come upon your land and you have a right to order the owner of the fowls to keep them off your premises. If he fails to do so you would have the right to sue for damages occasioned by the chickens and ducks or you may even kill the trespassing fowls when they are on your premises.

You have a right to build a fence wholly on your own land and your neighbor has no right to join his fence to yours without your permission. If he does you have a right to cut his fence loose. The distance the fence is set back from the line is not material so that it is wholly on your land.

### Another Question of Fences

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—1. I should like some information concerning the limitation of road fences. The township is putting in a new culvert between my farm and an adjoining farm and now informs me that my fence is in the road about 7 feet. This fence has stood for about 20 years. Can the township compel me to move it? Moreover, it is using another line fence for authority.

2. If the township board calls the surveyor shall I have to stand the expense of surveying? D. A. C.

1. If it is true that your fence is in the public highway the fact that it has stood there for 20 years would not give it the right to remain there. The only way to establish whether it is in the road or not would be by a legal survey. Measuring so many feet from the other line fence would prove nothing, as that fence may be set wrong.

2. Under the circumstances I do not think the expenses of the survey should be charged up to you but should be paid by the township.

### More About Hedges

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—A man has a hedge fence along the public highway. The township trustee in working the road breaks the roots of the hedge trees and they sprout up and grow in a manner that obstructs the highway and makes it difficult to work the road. Is there a law compelling the owner of the farm to remove the sprouts or the hedge and if he does not remove them has the township trustee or road overseer the right to have them removed and charge the expense up to the farm in the way of taxes? Coffeyville, Kan. A. G.

I know of no law that either would compel the owner of the farm to cut the sprouts or remove his hedge, or that would permit the township trustee or road overseer to charge the cost of removal to the owner of the adjoining farm.

### As the Chinaman Sees Us

It is a good thing sometimes to see ourselves as others see us. It tends to take the conceit out of us, and most of us need that occasionally. We are inclined to sneer at the Chinese. Within the last few months I have read a good deal about how deplorable a thing it is that China is not a military nation, so that it could resist the encroachments of

Japan. It is held up to us as a horrible example of unpreparedness.

Well, here is a view of a very intelligent Chinaman, a graduate of Harvard university, who evidently made a close study of American life and politics while he was in this country. The name of this educated Chinaman is Moy Cuey Lum. His letter was written to a former college friend in reply to a letter the American friend had written him. It seems to me that it will be as interesting to the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze as it was to me:

Esteemed Friend—I detect in the tone of your letters an adroit solicitation on your part for what you will no doubt treat as a Chinaman's viewpoint of the war.

We Chinamen have never adopted the theory that trade relations will or can beget peace. A market for commodities is nothing other than a bone for hungry canines and like canines the nations, other than our own, fling themselves upon the bone, then one upon another. Markets beget rifles, powder, guns, taxes. Trade relations instead of engendering peace, beget strife. When first the world beyond our own came to us it was for trade—opium, which they bought, we by imperial edict, made contraband, a drug we found deleterious to our people. Smuggling ensued. We took drastic measures and a seizure by us of the forbidden drug was made by England a pretext for war, and as a logical sequence of trade—war—England took from us our island of Hong-Kong. But why review history of which you are conversant? Only in order that I may not draw conclusions from premises unfounded in fact.

If commerce engenders strife what is there in the warp and woof of your civilization that begets this menace to the universe? Let me by comparison explain my point of view. With you the family is only a means to an immediate end—the protection of the child. Forthwith on arriving at the age of discretion the instruction of the child is entrusted not to the family, but to the state. The end of the state is to instruct the child how to "get rich." When the child marries the family ties are broken and you thus become a nation of units, each going his own way, but all in the one direction—toward wealth, ambition, strife, war.

With us the child is taught by the parents to worship its ancestors (Were not the saints yours?); to honor and obey his parents. In marriage the family ties are not broken, the wife becomes a member of the husband's family, and the family in its ramification becomes with us, the nation. We are not a nation, we are a family. As units we may have our internal discords, but as a family we have a stability unparalleled in the history of the world.

With us the individual may not have opportunity to accumulate wealth, but unless there be famine in the land he will not starve, and free from the apprehension of starvation he has time to contemplate something other than machinery and schemes to surmount, and thereby depress his neighbor.

Our religion is Confucian, yours Christian. With us the moral relation—that is, the relation of one to the other—is primary, with you the commercial relation comes first. Gainsay not this, "for the tree is known by its fruit." In fact I but give expression to a fact when I say, that your nation was not founded on the moral code, but in an effort to stop a raid on your money-bags. The early colonial relations were the antithesis of "love one another." The Puritans of Massachusetts detested the Cavaliers of Virginia, but when England, the same England that took from us our island, Hong-Kong, dipped her fingers in your pockets to extract therefrom taxes, the touching of the pocket-book proved more efficacious than the precept of the Christ, in bringing into existence the confederation of states that now typifies materialistic civilization.

And these things I state as a preface for my viewpoint of this war. Christianity has had but little influence on governmental affairs. To us of the East the reason is obvious. Never was there a more lovable exponent of superhuman ideas than your Christ and never was there a leader of thought who so emphatically repudiated your entire system of government. He repudiated the production, and therefore ignored the problem, of the distribution of wealth—the ultimate end of the state. No, your nations are not founded on Christ. They are anti-Christ. Today it is not the desecration of the tabernacle within the cathedral of Rhelms your public press and magazines deplore, but rather the destruction of the architecture enclosing it.

If the thought and expression of the press of your nation is a reflex of that of the citizens, then Christianity in precept today is one thing and in practice another, for sentiment is as expressive of a mental condition, as is the overt act. And frankly, is not this your knowledge from observation? Who among you hold in contempt the world's prizes? And of what avail are virtues that leave not the entire loaf? In concluding this, a Chinaman's viewpoint of the war, I am constrained to say that to us of the East it appears to be but the logical sequence of your civilization, the basic principle of which is avarice on earth and happiness in heaven. And as day by day, free from the strife and turmoil of ambition, the Chinaman enjoys that peace of mind which your philosophers describe as "passeth all understanding," we can but invoke the hope that your expectations of the future may be sufficiently great to justify the debauchery of the now.

I have thus written, my friend, not to chide. I believe I express the thought of the East, and with it I send you my felicitations and love. Nothing will strain the ties that bind us to our Alma Mater and nothing lessens my regard for my friend.

Tientsin, China.

MOY CUEY LUM.

### Thinks Colorado Is All Right

A subscriber in western Kansas, who will not authorize the use of his name for the reason as he says, that he is not a real estate agent and does not want to be taken for one, sends me the following opinion in regard to Colorado:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—There are many chances to get cheap land in Colorado. The Rocky Mountain states have a richer soil than many European countries and have greater mineral wealth. If Colorado were as thickly settled as Switzerland it would have 22 million inhabitants. The government has more than 17 million acres of homestead land in Colorado and the state has thousands of acres of school lands, some of it better than the Rosebud agency lands of Dakota. It is possible to get 320-acre homesteads under the desert land law, but the man who can see a desert in Colorado has a warped imagination. The land looks like good pasture land on account of free range and that is all that is wrong with it. Some of the land of course is too sandy. If a

settler buys a few of his neighbors' half-section homesteads he has territory enough for a kingdom. Deeded land sells for from \$3 an acre up. The farmers of Colorado get higher prices for their grain and livestock than the Kansas City and Chicago markets paid fifteen years ago. There are no hot winds, and on account of the cool nights there are no chinch bugs nor grasshoppers. The average annual rainfall is said to be more than twenty inches. The West always has been run down by men who could not see its opportunities and that has prevented many poor and worthy families from getting homes of their own.

If the government builds railroads they should not be operated at cost, as the Socialists ask, but at a fair profit, so that the road would pay for itself in a few years and the money returned to the treasury and used in building other roads. A government should not be obliged to do anything for its citizens for nothing. READER.

Kansas.

So far as I know the writer of the foregoing has no selfish interest in booming Colorado. I presume of course that he refers to eastern Colorado for the most part which is a high level plateau very similar to western Kansas, the altitude gradually increasing as the mountains are approached. So far as fertility is concerned, barring the sandy stretches the land equals in natural fertility the lands of western Kansas. The nights are too cool and the altitude too great ever to hope to raise corn successfully but with the right sort of cultivation I do believe that hay and kafir and similar grains can be raised with considerable success.

Mr. Plummer, who has lived for a good many years in one of the extreme southwestern counties of Kansas, tells me that he has thoroughly demonstrated that with deep cultivation and summer fallowing he can raise successfully broomcorn, kafir, milo and alfalfa. He stirs the ground with a specially constructed subsoiler to a depth of nearly 2 feet and so forms a storage reservoir that affords plenty of moisture for any of these crops. Alfalfa he plants in rows instead of sowing it broadcast and has had good success.

I am of the opinion that similar methods will make it possible to raise these crops successfully across the line in Colorado. Of course one difficulty with the settler who goes there without any means is to get the necessary horse or tractor power to stir the ground as it should be stirred. Here is a case where intelligent co-operation would be of great benefit.

Supposing all the settlers in a congressional township were to form a co-operative association and get a tractor, one that would cultivate 18 to 20 acres a day, the cost to each would be small and the cultivation would be much better than it would be if done with light and perhaps not very well fed teams such as the poor settlers are obliged to use.

### Roads and Road Bosses

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—1. I would like to know whether a road boss of a certain township has a right to put a substitute road boss in his place for certain days without the board's permission.

2. Has a road boss a right to take men out of one end of the township in his district and work the roads at the other end of the township where there are plenty of taxpayers to work and who haven't worked their own poll tax? I believe the man who pays the tax should have the right to work the road adjoining his land first.

3. Can a trustee appoint a road boss without the consent of the other members of the board? READER.

Pretty Prairie, Kan.

The law provides that the board of highway commissioners, consisting of the township trustee, township clerk and township treasurer, shall have direction of the road work in their respective townships and that they may select a superintendent to take charge of such road work. This gives them the sole authority to employ the superintendent or "boss." He has no right to delegate his authority without their consent.

2. The township highway commissioners have the right to direct where and when the roads shall be worked. They could therefore take the road workers from one end of the township to the other if in their judgment that is the thing to do.

3. The road overseer is appointed by the board, not by any particular member of it, unless he is authorized by the other members to do the appointing.

### Road Dragging Law

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Will you please tell us what the law is in regard to dragging roads? What is the limit as to the number of times the road shall be dragged and what is the compensation fixed by law for each time of dragging? Is there a fixed price for each mile by law? Valley Falls, Kan. TAX PAYER.

The law provides that in no case shall the compensation for dragging a road exceed 75 cents a mile for a single dragging, nor shall the amount expended for dragging during any one year exceed \$10 a mile. The contract for dragging in case of mail routes and township roads is made by the township highway commissioners.

In the case of county and state roads the contract is made by the county commissioners with the county engineer. The only limit to the number of times the roads shall be dragged during any one season is that the total amount paid for dragging shall not exceed \$10 a mile nor be more than 75 cents a mile for one dragging. If the contract is made for dragging at 50 cents a mile it might be dragged 20 times during the year. Or it might be dragged a hundred times provided someone could be found to drag it for nothing.



## Who Owns the Fence, A or B?

Wire Goes To the Builder, But How About Hedge?

BY HARLEY HATCH

FROM Brown county, Kansas comes a question as to the ownership of a hedge fence. A man who owned 160 acres sold half to C. The hedge fence in question is between C's 80 and one belonging to B. The question is, who owns the fence. C claims the whole fence because the person from whom he recently bought the 80 planted it. B thinks half the fence is his. We should say that the fence belonged to the man who planted it and that it passed to the buyer but we are not sure. It is a question for a lawyer and we have never pretended to be one. We know that where one man builds the entire fence between him and another party it belongs to him; that is, if it were taken away the posts and wire would belong to the man who placed them there. For this reason we should judge that the posts and wood from the hedge in question would belong to the man who planted them, although we are free to confess there is a difference in the two positions. In the case of the wire fence it draws nothing from the land but in the case of the hedge it draws equally from the soil on both sides of the line. Better consult a lawyer; at any rate don't have any trouble over it.

We have mentioned a time or two that our windmill, 60 rods from the house, is thrown in and out of gear by means of a wire which runs to the mill and is connected with a lever at this end. We have had a number of inquiries as to just how it is made so we are sending in this week a picture of the mill with the attachment. One can see from this how it is made better than it can be told. The wire which runs to the house is No. 9 and we have five tall poles to carry it over the fields between the mill and the house. At the house a pole is set to which a lever is fastened. A rope runs from this lever up over the top of the pole in which a small wheel is placed over which the rope runs. This rope runs out and fastens to the wire far enough away from the pole so the wire never runs over the wheel. At the mill the wire is fastened to a small chain which runs over a pulley as shown in the picture. This device has been in use for 10 years and the wire has broken only once or twice. The only time it ever fails to work is after a sleet storm which freezes it fast. It saves a 60-rod trip down and back every day.

There seems to be no end to the rain. We had just begun the work of corn planting when down came the rain again. Between May 18 and 21 fully 6 inches fell in this locality so that you may know we are wet enough. Probably this amount of moisture will result in the planting over of that part of the corn and kafir which was put in a day or so before the storm. We are pretty well satisfied that all the corn we planted Monday, May 17, will have to be planted again.

The corn we planted May 17 was on an 8-acre creek bottom field. The soil is of good quality and we shall not try to keep the stand if it is not nearly a full one. Once before in another year we replanted this field doing the work May 27. At that time we listed the field over again, splitting the ridges and

despite the late date raised the best corn on the farm there. We are inclined to think that this enormous amount of rain has done more harm to the newly planted kafir than to the corn.

Very few of the neighbors are inclined to feel blue over the outlook. They all say that there is still plenty of time to raise corn and many will plant if held off not later than June 15. After that date if there is any land not planted many intend to plant feterita. We have had to make a change of our plans on this farm and are now figuring on planting 5 acres of the highest land on the farm to feterita. We are going to manure it and it may be well into June before we get the work done. If feterita can be planted here by July 1 it will be in plenty of time.

We have received a number of letters this week asking about prices of Kansas farm land with a description of the country. These letters come mostly from out of the state. A number are from renters who have saved a stake but who have not made it large enough to buy land in a region where it sells for from \$125 to \$200 an acre. It is impossible to answer all the questions asked in personal letters. Most of the inquirers mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze so we are giving most of the information asked here as we have found that anything regarding farm land in another section is always interesting to anyone who may in the future be in the market for a farm. The price of improved farm land in this part of Kansas ranges from \$40 to \$80 an acre, depending on improvements, quality of land and distance from town. As a usual thing land will bring \$10 an acre more when near town than land of equal quality several miles out.

The average quality of soil in this part of the state is not so good as in Iowa or northern Illinois, eastern Nebraska or in many other parts of Kansas. It looks as well as any land and for this reason many land buyers from the best parts of Iowa and Illinois deceive themselves. They think that such land should produce just as well as land in their home localities which sells for four times as much. In other words, they expect to get, for \$50 an acre, land as good as that costing \$200 in Illinois. At the price charged our land here is as good a bargain as land in Iowa or Illinois. In many places here the soil is just as good too, but it is not so uniformly good. The climate is not so good for corn as farther east and north. It is no sign of inferiority to say that our land is not so good as much of that in Iowa and Illinois for that is the best soil in the world. On the whole, there are but few states that can show better soil than Kansas. The southeast part of Kansas has not so good a soil as the northeast part.

To raise stock such as cattle or horses we think our land at prevailing prices is a better bargain than the higher priced land of the north and east. Land worth \$100 will produce, here, as much pasture and hay as \$150 worth will in Iowa or Illinois. In many localities our land will produce as much hay

or even more, to the acre, than their high priced land because we raise alfalfa and they raise timothy. In the wheat belt of Kansas as much wheat can be raised to the acre in a term of years as in the states to the north and east. It is in corn and oats that those states excel us. They do this partly because they have a little better soil, partly because they have more rain and less hot sun, and partly because they do better farming. In those states they do not run their land in corn and kafir for 30 years straight without a change. They do not raise wheat year after year on the same land. They rotate their crops and keep the land in clover and grass part of the time and they keep their manure hauled out better than we do in Kansas.

There is a question as to whether the recent heavy rains have done any harm to the chinch bugs which were present in large numbers in the small grain. So far as we can see, the bugs, or a large part of them at least, are still there. It takes more than a little water to kill an adult chinch bug; the recent spring, the wettest in many years, proves that for it seemed to have no effect on them. What we think possible is that if the weather turns warm after these heavy rains the heat and moisture may bring on the fungous disease that is sometimes so deadly to them. It spreads in warm and wet weather. It is said that the germ of this fungous disease is always present and that favorable weather only is required to start it on its deadly work. We are hoping that it starts at once. We are entitled to some repayment for all this rain and we would consider the debt partly paid if the bugs are only killed. They do not usually do much harm in a wet season but we have seen them hang on through a very wet spring and then get in considerable work later in the summer. They did this in 1898, a spring almost as wet as this. They left the oat fields that year after harvest and did considerable damage to corn although not so much as they do in a dry year.

### Successful Revival

Writing of the big revival which has been in progress in Horton, the Fairbury (Neb.) Journal asserts that nearly five hundred "convicts" have been made, including the mayor and two councilmen.—Kansas City Star.

### CLEAR-HEADED

Head Bookkeeper Must Be Reliable.

The chief bookkeeper in a large business house in one of our great Western cities speaks of the harm coffee and tea did for him:

"My wife and I drank our first cup of Postum a little over two years ago, and we have used it ever since, to the entire exclusion of tea and coffee. It happened in this way:

"I had an attack of pneumonia, which left me with dyspepsia, or neuralgia of the stomach. My 'cup of cheer' had always been coffee or tea, but I became convinced, after a time, that they aggravated my stomach trouble. I happened to mention the matter to my grocer one day and he suggested that I give Postum a trial.

"Next day it came, and we liked it so much that we will never change back; for I am a well man today and have used no medicine.

"My work as chief bookkeeper in our Co's branch house here is of a very confining nature. During my coffee drinking days I was subject to nervousness and the 'blues' in addition to my sick spells. These have left me since I began using Postum and I can conscientiously recommend it to those whose work confines them to long hours of severe mental exertion."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

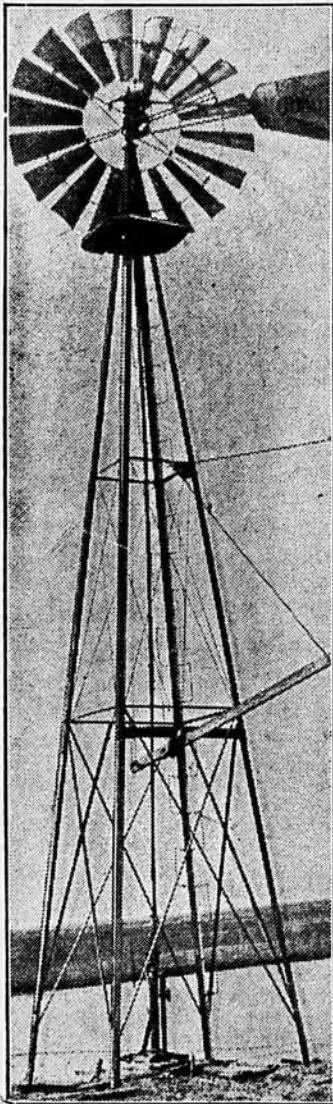
Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.



See the Wire Attachment?

## Disinfect Your Pens

MOST hog diseases are caused from neglect to keep the pens disinfected and free from foul odors. Filthy premises are sure places for the outbreaking of disease and lice. To keep your pens and troughs sanitary you can't use anything better than Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant. It is a guaranteed louse killer and a sure destroyer of germs and foul odors. It is used by Dr. Hess himself, who is a qualified veterinarian, doctor of medicine and scientific stock raiser.

### Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

should be used in the hog wallow. Dip your hogs with it. Keeps the skin smooth and clear and free from parasitic skin diseases. Nothing better for disinfecting pens, stables, troughs, sinks, drains, garbage cans, etc. It's always uniform in strength—therefore safe to use and sure in results. One gallon Dip makes 70 gallons solution. Sold in pint bottles, quarts, half-gallon and gallon cans, also in barrels.

Send for free Dip Book. If your dealer can't supply you, write to DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.



## Free Offer

EVERY CAR OWNER will appreciate this fine rubberized, waterproof Tube Bag. Send us your dealer's name and address and the make of tires you use and we will send one free. It will keep your Inner Tubes in prime condition.

## Firestone TIRES and TUBES

give you most miles per dollar because we give them most quality at the factory. The low prices are due to great volume production by the world's specialists in America's Largest Tire Plant. Any dealer will supply you.

Don't forget to write for Tube Bag. Get book No. 29, on the "Care and Repair of Tires." Address

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O. "America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers" Branches and Dealers Everywhere



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Farm Wagon Economy

READ how you can use your old running gears

for many more years—save thousands of high lifts—make hauling easier—save money in repairs by putting on "Electric" low steel wheels. Or get a complete low wheel "Handy" wagon. Write today for catalog of wheels and wagons.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO. 30 Elm Street Quincy, Ill.

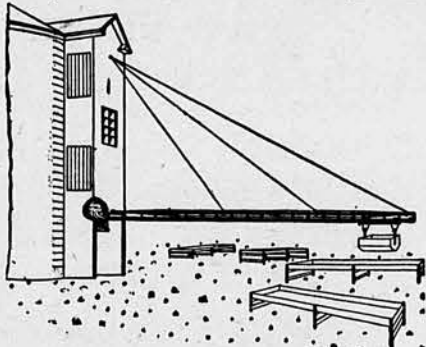




## For More Convenient Farms

Some Ideas That Have Proved of Value to the Persons Who Invented and Used Them

IF YOU have put up a good strong silo and your feed yard is not too large, you will find the silage distributor illustrated herewith a very useful and labor-saving device. This overhead silage carrier is described in Bulletin No. 145 just issued from the Nebraska Experiment station.



A New Idea in Silage Carriers

The arm must be well guyed and strongly pivoted. The feed bunks are placed in the form of a semi-circle so the silage may be dumped directly into them from the carrier, as the arm is swung around. Either hay carrier or litter carrier track may be utilized for this purpose.

### Handy Nail and Tool Box

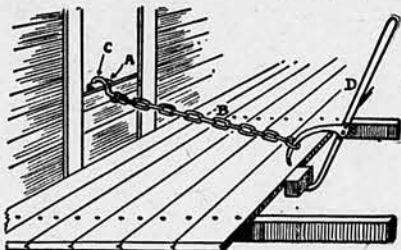
In 1869 when I settled in this country, I made a nail box that I still have in use, and although somewhat worn it is still doing service. The illustration shows how it is made. The one I have has only two compartments for two different sizes of nails, but I have seen them with one side subdivided, making three compartments. The dimensions of this box are such that a hammer and several other tools can be carried in it when repairing fence or doing any job where it is necessary to have a variety of nails and tools.



H. A. Bennett.

### Easier Way to Lay Flooring

Laying a floor has always been a hard job for me if the lumber was warped. But I have just completed a corn crib in which I used the cant hook for forcing the flooring into place, and I was surprised at the ease with which the work was done. In doing it the chain was anchored to a window sill or stud.



New Use For the Cant Hook.

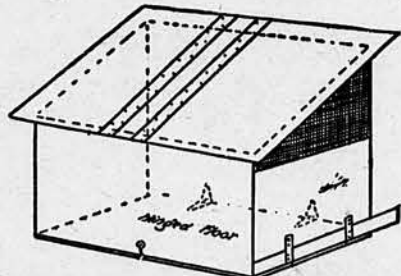
placed against a flooring board and the hook caught into a link of the chain. The handle was then pulled back, forcing the flooring boards into place.

J. C. Latimer.

### A Coop With Good Features

[Prize Letter.]

This drawing shows the plan of chicken coop we designed and have been using



Sanitary, Safe and Durable.

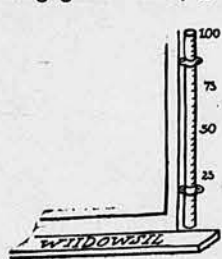
the last ten years. The coops are made in the winter time when the men are not busy with other work. They are made

of 12 and 6-inch soft pine boards. They are 23 inches long, 18 inches wide, 18 inches high in front and a foot high at the back. The roof extends over the side walls about 3 inches on all sides. The floors are hinged on as shown and the coops are painted inside and out. Wire screen is put in the ends as shown, to provide ventilation. The little slide door permits chicks to come and go. The material in each coop costs about \$1. We use the coops from year to year as they are cleaned out every fall and put away in the dry during the winter. I have never yet lost a chicken in these coops, either by drowning, smothering or through having some animal get in.

Mrs. S. M. Gephart.

### Milk Tester Made at Home

To test cream at home procure any long glass vessel, a long phial or water gauge from a steam engine. If the latter, it must be



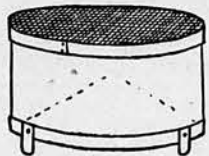
marked it off with 100 lines at equal distances apart, or with 50 lines and count each one as two, then paste this paper on the phial. This will divide its length into 100 equal parts. Fill the phial to the highest mark with milk fresh from the cow and allow it to stand 24 hours. The number of spaces occupied by the cream will give its exact percentage in the milk without any guess work.

Jacob M. Friesen.

### A Fly Trap Made At Home

[Prize Suggestion.]

A very good fly trap may be made from a cheese box and some screen. Take out the bottom and cover it with screen, using the hoop from the cover to press over the screen. Then cut out a circular piece of screen, and by cutting a wedge out of it (as you would cut a

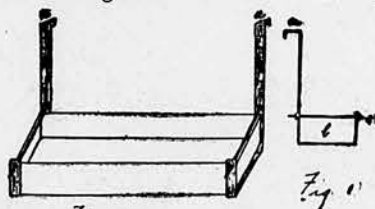


piece of pie) you can form a cone to be placed in the other end of the box. Leave a small hole in the point of the cone. Then nail three short legs to the box and the trap is finished. Place bait of some kind under the trap to draw the flies and you will soon have them in the trap. When you have enough lay a piece of old carpet over the top and burn some sulphur underneath to smother the flies. Then remove the hoop and screen, dump the flies and you are ready for another catch.

John F. Schmidt.

### Feed Box For Back of Wagon

A teamster who is obliged to feed his horses during the noon hour at the wag-



Hooks Over Wagon Box.

Explanation: Frame is of buggy tire or light wagon tire. Fig. 1 shows side view. Fig. 2 front view with iron piece at each end. End A hooks over wagon box. C is rod with nut to bind frame to box.

on has devised a feed box to take the place of a nose bag. When the box is hooked over the top edge of the wagon box the height is just right for the horses. The box prevents waste of grain, and provides a better way to feed the horses than in the wagon box. The feed box is easily attached to the wagon box when it is time to feed.

Norbert Behl.

## Let's Fight the Chinch Bugs

BY J. W. McCOLLOCH,  
Kansas Experiment Station.

Chinch bugs have again appeared in large numbers in many localities in Kansas. This is especially true in the eastern third of the state, and unless some unforeseen conditions arise considerable damage may be expected in this region.

At this time the adult bugs are in the small-grain fields, where they are feeding on the plants and depositing their eggs. The eggs are now hatching and the young bugs are found in the field feeding on the stems and roots of the grain. About harvest time these bugs will be approaching maturity, and since they will be deprived of food by the ripening of wheat, oats, and rye, they will migrate to the nearest fields that may afford them food. Any field of corn or other grain adjacent to an infested wheat or oats field will be attacked at harvest unless a prompt and vigorous effort is made to put into operation the methods of control which are effective in keeping them out.

After the bugs leave their winter quarters and become established in the small-grain fields there is no method of preventing injury to these crops, but by diligent work the corn, kafir, and sorghum crops may be saved from injury. The problem of summer destruction involves not only the necessity of getting the bugs to pass from the small grains while yet immature, but also the necessity of maintaining efficient dust barriers during dry weather or road-oil barriers during wet weather, and the destruction of the bugs that succeed in crossing the barrier.

Ordinarily the small-grain fields ripen before the bugs are yet mature, and they are thus forced to migrate on foot to other fields. Some years, however, the wheat is so delayed in ripening that the bugs are mostly mature before harvest, and in such cases they migrate on the wing and nothing can be done to destroy them. At times, the wheat is so thin that a growth of grass and weeds supplies the chinch bugs with food after the wheat ripens, thus allowing them to mature in the wheat fields before moving to corn. In such cases harvest should be hastened and the field should be disked thoroughly to destroy all food for the bugs, and thus hasten the migration.

The dust barrier is made by plowing a deep lister furrow between the infested and non-infested fields. The sides and bottom of this furrow are reduced to a deep, fine dust by dragging a heavy log back and forth wrapped with a log chain. This type of barrier can be renewed readily by redragging.

After the bugs are caught in this barrier they may be destroyed by burning with a gasoline torch, crushing with the drags, or by trapping in post holes. The most successful of these methods is to destroy them with a gasoline torch. This is done by flaming the sides and bottoms of the furrows at regular intervals with a strong gasoline torch. Although many bugs may be destroyed by continuous dragging while they are moving, this method has not been successful, as many bugs are forced out of the furrow. The post-hole method has been the least satisfactory of all. Holes are dug at intervals of 10 feet in the bottoms of the furrows, and the bugs that are caught in these holes are destroyed by pouring kerosene over them. These holes have to be rebored after each dragging of the furrow, and the kerosene makes it hard to work up a dust.

Harvest should start as early as possible so that the bugs will have to pass without delay. During the migration of the bugs there must be one person for each one-half to three-fourths of a mile of barrier in the field to burn or otherwise destroy the bugs that are caught in the barriers. Ordinarily the migration of chinch bugs from wheat to corn covers a period of from one to two weeks, depending upon the amount of food left in the wheat field after harvest. It has been found that for the most part the bugs move during the afternoon. Generally they begin passing about 4 o'clock, reach the maximum between 5 and 5:30, and cease entirely about 7 o'clock in the evening. During the entire period of migration it is necessary to attend the barriers on an average of about four hours a day.

Golden deeds belong to a life filled with golden days.



Farm Home of  
Fred W. Parduhn, Brown Co., S.D.

## Believes in White Lead

Mr. Parduhn became a farmer in 1893. He now owns a 920 acre stock and grain farm.

The house is modern, with a heating plant and water system.

Mr. Parduhn's belief in white lead and oil paint is typical of the good judgment that brought him through hard times to success.

## Dutch Boy White Lead

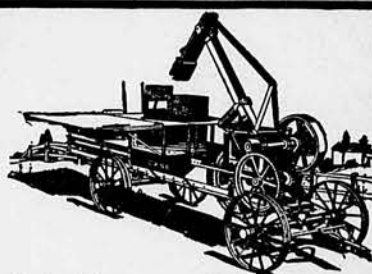
and Dutch Boy Linseed Oil make the good-judgment paint. It wears long, keeps smooth and may be tinted any color. It anchors in the wood, its elasticity prevents cracking and it never has to be scraped or burned off.

If you want to paint for both beauty and wear have your painter use Dutch Boy White Lead and Dutch Boy Linseed Oil.

Materials for a test that will help make you paint wise, also a booklet of practical suggestions and color schemes, will be sent free on request. Address our nearest office for Painting Aids No. 149.

### NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York      Cincinnati  
Buffalo      Cleveland  
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## Bale Faster—Last Longer

Users generally admit that a CASE Baler takes hay faster than they can feed it—and with minimum power. Only 6 to 10 Brake h.p. required to operate. Two Sizes—14 x 18 inches (3 1/2 to 5 tons) and 17 x 22 inches (4 to 6 tons per hour). No other presses are so well made and strong. They outlast the next best by years. Built as carefully as the largest and most expensive CASE Tractors. But their mechanical perfection costs you nothing extra.

## CASE Baling Presses

Simplest to handle. Safest to work with. Can't be choked or jammed. No chance for accident. Operate with 2 less men than others—with CASE Hay Fork attachment. Case Sweep Power Baler is ideal for home use. 3 men and 2 horses bale up to 2 1/2 tons per hour. Think of that. Start when the hay is ready. Don't wait for the machine crew. Mail a postcard for new Baling Press Catalog and prices.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc.  
Dept. 813, Racine, Wis. (303)

## 1915 MODEL 22 Cal. HUNTING RIFLE Free

A REAL GUN. Takes-Down pattern, with latest improvements, walnut stock and grip. Shoots accurately 22 long or short cartridges. Handsome, durable. SEND NO MONEY only your name and address for my easy plan of securing this fine rifle absolutely free—press prepaid. Write today. D. W. BEACH, Box 55, Spencer, Ind.

**WANTED IDEAS** Write for List of Inventions Wanted by manufacturers and prizes offered for inventions. Our four books sent free. Patents secured or Fee Returned. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 825-F Washington, D. C.



**Requires No Ironing**

It is now a pleasure for the economical mother to plan summer dress needs for herself and her girls, because Serpentine Crêpe is not only the most beautiful, longest-wearing and most graceful draping cotton crêpe made, but because of its peculiar crinkly weave it does not require ironing. When the garment becomes soiled, simply wash in the usual way, shake out and hang up to dry, and the garment is ready to wear again. Mothers of many girls will appreciate this particular feature, for they can always send their daughters to school with a clean frock without the labor of ironing.



**Serpentine Crêpe**

commands the largest sale of any printed crinkly fabric in the world, because no other fabric gives so much beauty, wear and style for so little money. It is woven from the best quality cotton, and its hard twisted yarn gives it a body and substance that makes it wear better than all other crêpes. Look for the words "Serpentine Crêpe" on selvage of every yard when buying. It will protect you from selecting crêpe that will not satisfy you. If not found, write us for free samples.

**PACIFIC MILLS**  
LAWRENCE, MASS.

Ladies' Home Journal Pat. Misses' Dresses, No. 8839, No. 8779; Misses' Waists, No. 8357, No. 8865.

## If You Want a PIANO

Stop Right Now and Write Us Like This:

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**17 Cents  
a Day  
Buys an  
Elburn**

**We Can Save  
You \$50 to \$200**

**We Ship Planos  
Everywhere**



**Our New  
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Catalog in  
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**The Elburn is  
the best piano  
the world for  
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**Sweet Tone, Durable, Beautiful.  
Thousands praise it. Let us tell you why.**

No matter what your desires are or what your income is, we can give you the best piano you ever saw for the price. This is not an idle claim, but absolute TRUTH and we will prove it to you. Don't buy until you get Elburn facts. Write us today.

**J. W. JENKINS**  
SONS' MUSIC CO.  
KANSAS CITY MO.

## An Opportunity

No field of endeavor today offers so much to ambitious, successful men as salesmanship. The live wires in every line of business are the men who sell things.

The sales department of Farmers Mail and Breeze offers an exceptional proposition on a salary and commission basis to men in Kansas who are anxious to increase their earning capacity. Previous selling experience is not essential. With our offer an income is assured for anyone, size of the income commensurate with the effort expended. We are anxious to explain our proposition to responsible men.

**Agency Division**

**Farmers Mail and Breeze**

**800 Jackson Street**

**Topeka, Kansas**

## Putting Water in the House

Time and Labor Is Saved With Simple Equipment

BY CHARLES DAY

PUT in an inexpensive water system in 1901 and from that time until now there has been scarcely a bucket of water carried to horses, cattle or hogs and none at all to the house. Our system consists of an 8-foot windmill on a 30-foot tower, three-way pump with brass lined cylinder (same leathers in cylinder that came with it 13 years ago and works perfectly yet), and 50 feet of 1-inch galvanized pipe to house, discharging water into a 22-gallon galvanized house or storage tank. The bottom of this tank rests on a framework of 2 by 4 about 30 inches above kitchen floor. Directly under this is the sink.

A "goose neck" at the end of pipe in the house discharges water into the tank from the top, as the pipe is really only a lengthened pump spout. A pipe 3 inches from top of tank prevents it from overflowing and carries water through 150 feet of pipe to a 14-barrel stock tank. This tank is so located that it furnishes water to pasture on one side and on the other to two feed lots and hog lots. By placing a "Daisy" hog waterer directly under the fence dividing the feed lots the hogs have plenty of fresh water without any attention. This alone saves many steps in a year. As the stock tank usually requires about one filling a day in winter and two in summer, and as all of the water is pumped through the house, a supply of fresh water is kept always on hand.

Five years ago a growth of trees interfered with wind exposure so I sold the windmill (on which there had been not 1 cent for repairs), and put in a pumping engine. It not only pumps but we hope soon to connect it up with an electric light plant and furnish light for house and barn. I have installed several different water systems but think this one of the best, as it is the only one that furnishes fresh water to house and stock; it does not get out of order, and anyone who can handle a pipe wrench can do the work.

### A Bunch of Kansas Sunflowers

Here are 50 Kansas towns and cities which will give Farmers Mail and Breeze folks a pleasant evening. Look them over and see how many you know. There is the first one; the answer of course is Goodland. The rest are just as easy, although they all call for ingenuity. You are invited to prepare a list of your answers and send them to the Kansas Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Three good prizes will be given for best answers received. The first prize will be \$1 in cash. Second prize, a copy of the book, "Kansas in the Sixties," by Samuel J. Crawford, the war governor of Kansas. Third prize, a copy of the book, "A Certain Rich Man," by William Allen White. For each of the next five lists a year's subscription to the Household Magazine will be given. All answers should be mailed by June 15.

(1) What all Kansas soil is. (2) A variety of apple. (3) The home of "Beautiful Helen." (4) A kind of silver. (5) The island where New York is situated. (6) "I have found it." (7) The king of beasts. (8) Made the year 1492 memorable to Americans. (9) A fruit and a valley. (10) Named for the "Smoky City." (11) Where the largest family congregates. (12) Rather harmonious. (13) One of the Great Lakes where a naval battle was fought under Commodore Perry. (14) Who does most of the marrying? (15) The beverage that has made Kansas famous. (16) The "Father of His Country." (17) The "Saviour of His Country." (18) An old fashioned portable chair for carrying a single person. (19) Author of "Revelation." (20) A college in Philadelphia for orphans, given by an American merchant and banker. (21) Minnehaha's lover. (22) A Kansas hill in the distance. (23) The saint that loved the birds. (24) A good place to make pottery. (25) A girl's name which is a city in Italy. (26) An assembly ground of the Indians. (27) Meaning golden or gilded land. (28) The principal ore of lead. (29) One of the greatest naturalists, who was a German. (30) The hall where hangs the Liberty Bell. (31) A

gem often of a deep red color. (32) The center of the United States. (33) Wrote "The Squirrel Inn." (34) One of the "twin cities" of Minnesota. (35) Home of the Indian's doctor. (36) Largeness of spirit in giving. (37) Called the "Swamp Fox." (38) A Canadian field game. (39) A number, and means the same as value. (40) Grows on the prairies. (41) Not weak. (42) Name of a railroad whose initials are C. B. & Q. (43) Two thousand pounds of hay that isn't old. (44) A woman preacher of the early days in Boston. (45) Where two rivers join. (46) The kind of work we enjoy in the spring. (47) What we would each do if we saw a bullet coming our way. (48) The Sunflower State. (49) What one kind of Kansas tree does when cut down. (50) The "Hub" of the Sunflower.

### Finish For a Pine Floor

Please tell us through the Farmers Mail and Breeze how to finish a pine floor so it will look good and can be easily cleaned. I do not like large rugs in bedrooms because they retain so much dust. Is there any solution that could be applied so the floor need only be waxed—not considering shellac or fillers or stains?

Logan, Kan. J. R.

Whether to use a paint or a stain on woodwork depends upon the nature of the wood. Such woods as oak and ash should be finished in a way that will show their natural beautiful graining, while white pine looks much better painted. Yellow pine can be finished either way. A dull finish is considered better taste for all woodwork than the highly polished, "shiny" finishes. A beautiful finish is given by putting wax instead of varnish over stain, and it has the advantage of not showing scratches. The wax is applied with a soft cloth, then rubbed briskly with a soft, clean cloth. If no stain is applied the beauty of the wood will not show.

If the floor is old or soft the cracks should be filled with a filler of some sort. A paste made from whiting or starch mixed with oil or turpentine is excellent for this purpose. Next apply a coat of shellac varnish, let it dry 20 hours, then sandpaper the floor again and apply the stain. Pine floors can be given a pleasing finish with a slightly yellow maple color by using a stain made of a mixture of 1/2 ounce burnt umber, 1 quart raw linseed oil, and 2 1/2 ounces yellow ochre. Two coats will be needed. Let the floor dry well, and then wax it. Or if a finish less slippery than wax is desired use the filler, then the stain, and lastly a good varnish.

Oil is good for a kitchen floor, but oil should not be used on any floor where a carpet is to be laid.

### How To Clean a Ceiled Room

(Prize Letter.)

The inquiry by Mrs. L. of Guthrie, Okla., in regard to the best way to clean a painted ceiling in a house is in my line of business and I take the liberty of answering. The first thing needed is a good 6-foot stepladder, or better yet, a movable stage made with two stepladders and a plank. Two medium sized pails will also be needed, and two good carriage sponges. Fill one pail three-fourths full of clean water as hot as the hands can be held in, and put in enough gold dust to make a good lathery suds. Fill the second pail three-fourths full of clear warm water. Use one sponge in each pail. If the sponges cannot be secured conveniently, soft cotton rags may be used, but the sponges are better. Start in one corner and take only as large a space as can be reached across conveniently at one time. Scrub thoroughly with the suds, and rinse with the clear water, then wring the rinsing sponge dry and wipe the ceiling dry. Then take the next stretch. The work should be performed as rapidly as possible, for if the suds are allowed to dry on the paint it will leave streaks.

Pueblo, Colo. A. DeWolf.

Dairymen will notice that the black rust affects neither the cow, the grass nor the hay. Slowly but surely our farmers will grow sensible on this stock and dairy question.



## HOME DRESSMAKING

These patterns may be had at 10 cents each from the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Girls' middy dress 7253 is cut in four sizes, for girls of 6 to 12 years. The blouse is slipped on over the head. Dress 7234 is in five sizes, 6 to 14 years.



Misses' dress 7256 is in four sizes, for girls 14 to 20 years. The dress has a three-gore yoke skirt.

Dress 7243 is cut in six sizes, for women 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

Children's rompers 7258 are in sizes 2, 4, and 6 years.

### USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir—Enclosed find.....cents, for which send me the following patterns:

Pattern No..... Size.....  
Pattern No..... Size.....  
Pattern No..... Size.....

Name .....

Postoffice .....

State .....

R. F. D. or St. No.....

BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

### Rule For Orange Shortcake

One cup sour cream, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda. Dissolve salt and soda in a tablespoonful of warm water. Add flour to the mixture to make stiff. Roll out into layers, put butter between, and bake. Make a filling of 1 orange as you would with a lemon. Pull 3 oranges apart and sweeten. Fill in between the layers of shortcake with part of the filling and the oranges, and put the rest on top. This makes shortcake for six persons.

Mrs. Edna Vawter.

Oakley, Kan.

### Be Careful of Gasoline

"Do not fill the gasoline stove," advises the state fire marshal of Kansas, "while the stove is lighted. The vapor of gasoline is heavier than air, and it is apt to fall to the blaze and cause an explosion."

"Do not pour gasoline from one vessel to another in the room where there is a fire or a light. The vapor of gasoline, which cannot be seen, will be drawn to any fire that is near."

"Do not fail to watch for leaks in the tank or burner. When cooking with gasoline do not leave the kitchen for

any length of time. Always keep the cork in the gasoline can."

Gasoline is frequently used for cleaning grease from clothing. A pan of it in a closed room will fill the entire room with the vapor, and the chances are there will be an explosion if a match is struck. One who uses gasoline in a room in which there is a lamp is likely to be severely burned. A lighted cigar or pipe carried into a room in which gasoline is being used will explode the air in it. Gasoline should only be used for washing out of doors, away from buildings and away from smokers. When the washing is done the gasoline should be thrown on loose ground which will drink it up."

### Quilting on the Sewing Machine

(Prize Letter.)

I quilt on the sewing machine, and can quilt three quilts in less time than I could do one by hand, and do it better. I stretch out my lining on the floor, tacking down the four corners, and spread out the cotton batting. I use 1 1/2 pounds of the batting to a good sized quilt. When the batting is in place I spread on the top, and put a pin in each corner of every block and across each end and side. These pins keep the cotton from getting loose, and keep the lining and top in place.

Then I commence at one end, roll up to the other end, and put this roll through the top of the sewing machine. I lengthen the stitch, raise the presser foot, and begin to sew across one end, unrolling the one end as I sew and rolling up the other end, removing the pins as I come to them. After the first row of quilting has been run I put on the quilting gauge. This insures straight lines, and lines all the same distance apart. After I have gone over the quilt one way, if I want squares I turn and go over it the other way; or if diamonds, I commence by quilting across the corner. After a little practice with the machine one never will go back to the old back-breaking quilting frame.

Mrs. A. H. Stewart.

Burlington, Kan.

### See Whether Cloth Will Fade

BY CHARLOTTE E. CARPENTER,  
Colorado Agricultural College.

Before making colored materials into house dresses, children's clothing or garments requiring much laundering and receiving much hard wear, they should be tested for fastness in color from washing and light.

If there is little or no white in the piece, the sample should be edged with a strip of white material.

Make a strong soap solution and heat this until it is warm but not hot. Rub and squeeze the materials in this about 10 minutes. Rinse in cold water, let it lie in water 15 minutes, then wring out and dry. If the color of the material is not changed, the water not colored and the strip of white not stained, one may be reasonably sure that the color is fast to washing. For a more severe test add some washing powder to the soap solution.

To find whether it will fade from the light expose two pieces of the material, one wet and the other dry, to strong sunlight for a week. This exposure is not long enough to insure absolute fastness, but if the material does not show signs of fading in this length of time, it is pretty safe to use.

### On War

Es fer war, I call it murder—  
There you have it plain an' flat;  
I don't want to go no farder  
Than my Testament fer that;  
God hex said so, plump an' fairly.  
It's ez long ez it is broad,  
And you've got to git up airly,  
Ef you want to take in God.

'Taint your eppylets an' feathers  
Make the thing a grain more right;  
'Taint a follerin' your bell-wethers  
Will excuse ye in His sight;  
Ef ye take a sword an' dror it,  
An' go stick a feller thru,  
Guv'ment ain't to answer fer it,  
God'll send the bill to you.

Tell ye jest the end I've come to,  
Arter cypherin' plaguy smart;  
An' it makes a handy sum, tu.  
Any gump could learn by heart;  
Laborin' man an' laborin' woman  
Hev one glory, an' one shame;  
Ev'ry thin' thet's done inhuman  
Injures all on 'em the same.

—James Russell Lowell.

The big objection to the dairy business is that it confines you at home. That ought to be the best place in the world for you. You ought to love it for that if for no other reason.



Write it on the film—at the time.

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(1920)

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## Grow Thrifty Little Chicks

**Never Feed Musty Grain—It Causes Digestive Trouble**

BY WILLIAM A. LIPPINCOTT  
Kansas State Agricultural College

IN THE care and feeding of young chicks, little things often make big differences. First of all, the birds must be kept at a proper temperature. If they are brooded naturally, the mother hen will furnish the warmth. If they are to be kept in a brooder, a temperature of 100 degrees should be available for them during the first week. After that it can be reduced at the rate of about 5 degrees a week.

The chicks must have fresh air. This is a matter that is taken care of well where the chicks are brooded by hens, but one must see that there is opportunity for plenty of fresh air to get into the brooder if they are raised without the hen.

A third condition is dryness. The chicks must be fed often, but in small amounts. If they are allowed to run with the mother hen, she will look after this matter, picking the feed up for them bit by bit throughout the day. If they are raised without a hen, they must be fed at least five times daily, care being taken to see that they have all they will consume with relish, but that they are never over-fed. The first feed should not be given until the chicks have been hatched out for at least 36 hours. A good ration for feeding the chicks is made up of 4 pounds of fine cracked corn, 4 pounds cracked wheat, and 4 pounds of steel cut oats, hulled oats or oat meal. This grain is fed in a litter of alfalfa leaves, so that the birds will have to scratch for it. With it is fed a dry mash consisting of 4 pounds bran, 4 pounds shorts, 2 pounds of cornmeal, 2 pounds of commercial meat scraps and 1 pound of charcoal. While the grain is fed from the beginning, the mash is supplied in a suitable hopper when the birds are from 5 to 7 days old. In connection with this ration, all the sour milk or buttermilk that the chicks will consume should be given. Great care should be exercised in making sure that the cracked or ground grains fed the chicks are sweet. Feeding grains that have heated or musted in the bin and do not seem perfectly sweet when a double handful is held up to the nose should be avoided, as it is sure to cause digestive troubles and result in the death of many chicks. It will be found that the birds do just as well if fed the mash dry as they do if it is moistened, and the labor is very much less.

### Facts About Broody Hens

BY C. T. PATTERSON,  
Missouri Poultry Experiment Station.

Attention should be given to the broody hens. They incubate and spoil any fertile eggs left in the nest over night and get farther from a laying condition every day they remain broody. The question of broodiness and its relation to egg production and the question of the relation of egg production to broodiness have been discussed many times. One person says he wants the hen which does not go broody, while another thinks it is a sign of a good layer.

Regardless of what we wish in regard to whether hens go broody or not, we are compelled to admit that both egg production and broodiness are parts of Nature's plan to reproduce the fowl, and are therefore very closely related to each other.

In order to give a better idea of the relation of egg production to broodiness, the table is given. This table is the record made by 1,040 hens in the National contest at the Missouri poultry experiment station in 1913-1914. The table gives breed records instead of pen or variety. For example, all varie-

ties of Wyandottes are considered together. The table shows the average number of eggs laid by all hens in each breed which went broody a certain number of times. The total average is secured by arranging the averages of each breed.

The table seems to indicate that the best hens lay 168 eggs and go broody four times a year.

It was noted in compiling this table that many of the high laying hens came in the first column, but it was further noted that many low producing hens were in the same class, which brought the average down to the second from the lowest in the list.

The principal point to be noticed here is that it is not a safe rule to select the non-sitters as the best layers.

There is an idea generally prevalent that when a hen begins to lay she has a certain number of eggs to lay, after which she goes broody. This idea is incorrect. The production of eggs is an endless chain, which continues according to the ability given the hen by Nature unless it is interrupted or broken by broodiness or some outside influence such as change in weather or location.

From the investigations we have made so far, we are convinced that broodiness is a condition of the brain and not of the body. At the time the hen goes broody, she is in a laying condition, having the different parts of the egg partly developed, but because of staying on the nest, lack of exercise, loss of appetite, and lack of nourishment, the hen takes the egg material back into her own system and uses it as nourishment just as hens do when a sudden change in weather stops them from laying.

A hen is one of the most jealous creatures on this earth and if placed in a wire sided coop where she can see the rest of the flock ranging about the yard, she is very restless, especially if there is a male with the flock frequently calling his mates to partake of a choice morsel of food. If plenty of food and water are supplied, she eats often, thereby keeping her body built up so she goes to laying again in a short time.

The plan followed at the Missouri experiment station is to place the hen in this kind of coop on the day after she remains on the nest and does not lay, she is kept in the coop four days and then released. During the time she is left in the coop she is given all the feed and water she wants. About 4,000 hens are treated in this way each summer at this place. The records show that hens broken in this way begin laying again in about 10 days.

This point is well worth the consideration of the producer, not only from the standpoint of production, but from the standpoint of quality of the eggs, for the broody hen is the cause of many spoiled eggs going to market in the summer season.

### Strength of a Common Brick

An ordinary brick, of the sort used in the construction of walls and foundations, must be able to support a pressure of 60,000 pounds, if it is to be utilized in building operations, according to the college of engineering at the University of Washington. Tests are made by which the strength of different bricks is determined. The brick is placed in a vise-like machine and the pressure is applied. The amount of pressure is measured in pounds and is recorded on a scale beam.

Many a young man who never plays cards believes in holding a pretty fair hand.

### Number of Eggs Laid in One Year

Number of times broody.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wyandottes	147	139	165	169	155	171	173	175	162
Orpingtons	127	133	134	135	170	146	160	163	142
Plymouth Rocks	158	155	164	179	149	162	143	163	
Leghorns	154	147	125	166	215	163	165	162	
Rhode Island Reds	153	177	163	156	153	141	144		
Langshans	121	159	100	164	167	150	139		
Anconas	155	148	146	163					
Minorcas	138	176	143	138					
Camplines	135								
Averages	143	154	142	156	168	155	154	165	147

### Preventing White Diarrhea

To prevent White Diarrhea, treatment should begin as soon as chicks are hatched—giving intestinal antiseptics to destroy the germ. Not infrequently we see rank poisons recommended, such as Mercuric Chloride and Antimony Arsenite. The use of such remedies should not be encouraged, as the average person has little knowledge of their dangerous nature. The use of poisonous drugs is entirely unnecessary, for there are safe remedies that will destroy the germ, yet are not injurious to the chick.

### White Diarrhea.

Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., L8, Lamoni, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

### Don't Wait.

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L8, Lamoni, Ia.—Advertisement.

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## Which Play Place Is Best?

It's Difficult to Choose the Nicest Spot on the Farm

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS



WHAT is the very best place on your farm? Can any of you tell? I tried one day to decide the place I liked best of all on the farm where I lived when I was a little girl and I had the hardest kind of time making up my mind. First I thought of West Prairie that was just across the road from our house. We had to crawl through a gap in the hedge to get there and sometimes the thorns caught our clothes and stuck our fingers, but when we were playing captive princesses breaking our way through an enchanted wall of briars, thorns didn't matter much. The princesses were free as soon as we got through the hedge, and there were the loveliest wild flowers growing all around from which to make crowns for our hair—bleeding hearts, blue shoestring, yellow rock lilies, and sensitive roses with gold dust on their fluffy round red balls and lacy green leaves that curled shut when we touched them.

Pink sheep sorrel—"sour grass," we called it—grew on top of the little hill there in West Prairie, but we were almost afraid to pick it for it covered some small rough mounds around a deep hole father said was a wolf den, and there was always a chance that maybe the old wolf might grow hungry for princesses sometime and come out after us, like the wicked old wolf Red Riding Hood met in the woods. We always were glad if Shep was with us when we went over to that part of West Prairie. There were patches of Buffalo grass on West Prairie too—wide spaces where the short grass made the loveliest sort of green carpets for play houses in the springtime. Then in mid-summer, the grass would grow dry and smooth and so slippery one could slide on it almost as well as on ice, and have all sorts of fun. Oh, West Prairie was such a delightful place I almost decided it was the very best spot of all, until I thought of Ella Tree.

### Our Apple Tree Church.

The "grownups" at our house thought Ella Tree was just a plain Ben Davis that never bore very good apples, but we children knew better. Ella Tree was a palace with parlors and halls and bed chambers and all sorts of fine rooms in its leafy boughs, and if we climbed very high up where the branches were small and we were almost afraid to look down to the ground it seemed so far, and called very softly, "Ella, Oh, Ella!" just like that, the fairy who lived in the tree would hear and rustle the leaves in answer. The Maiden Blush apple tree that stood so close to Ella Tree their branches touched, was where we played "going to church." One stout bough made a seat and above it was a smaller branch just right for the keyboard, so we had a pipe organ as fine as you please. Here we sat for hours, little sister and I taking turns being organist and congregation, and we played and sang all the Sunday school songs we knew, while the rustling leaves of Ella Tree joined in our choruses.

Then there was the locust grove at the end of the orchard, so far from home we could not see the house at all, when we went in the spring for locust blossoms that hung like swarms of creamy white butterflies from the high thorny branches, and smelled sweeter even than the wonderful perfume in the cut glass bottle on mother's bureau. The sandpile was lots of fun, too, and so was the corn crib, and the tank in the horse corral where we sailed boats, and made rivers and waterfalls and dams in the mud when the tank leaked or spilled over. You see it isn't any wonder I had a hard time deciding with so many, many nice places to choose from.

Then I thought of the creek and I knew at once why I couldn't quite make up my mind to any of the other places. Why, it had been the creek all along; there wasn't a spot anywhere on all the farm we loved quite as well as the creek.

West Prairie was too hot to play on sometimes, the flowers faded in the locust grove, and Ella wouldn't answer if we called her after Jack Frost had scattered the leaves of her tree, but the creek was always a delight. It was never too hot for wading in the shallow brown waters, and even if the creek went dry in July and August, the stream bed was always cool in the shade of the tall elm trees that interlaced their branches overhead; and Robinson Crusoe himself never made more thrilling journeys of discovery around his wonderful island than those exploring expeditions we used to make down the twists and curves of the creek. In the spring the banks were sweet with wild plum blossoms; in the summer the juicy blue plums were ready to eat; and in the fall there were wild grapes and bright bitter-sweet berries. In the winter there was ice where we could skate, or snow where rabbits left curious tracks it was fun to follow. Oh, the creek was such fun we used to feel sorry for all the little boys and girls who had to live where there wasn't any.

Have you been thinking as you read this, I wonder, what the best place on your farm is? You are having every bit as hard a time deciding as I did, I suspect, for there are lots and lots of good places to play on every farm—ever so many more than city children have. Wouldn't you like to write a letter to the Farmers Mail and Breeze about all the play places you have at your home so the other boys and girls will know about them, too? We will send 50 cents to the boy or girl who writes the best letter before June 20, and packages of post cards to the next five. Address your letters to The Children's Page, The Farmers Mail and Breeze. School is out now, so you will have lots of time to write. Send a letter soon; don't forget.

### Riding Kicking Jim

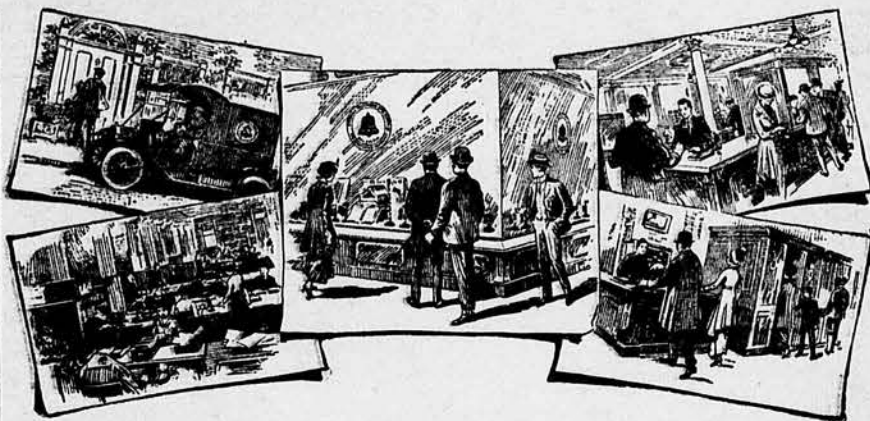
Once I had a pet calf named Kicking Jim. I called him that because when he was small and I took his milk to him I would play with him and tickle him, till he got so he would kick at me or try to bump me. Jim got worse and worse till finally he was so mean folks could hardly get near him. One day the calf was in the pasture and I slipped up and jumped on his back. As soon as I was on Jim's back it was like riding a motor "bike", only I didn't need to guide him. He ran and ran till he came to a big ditch and when he jumped it I fell off and went right down into the water. When I tried to get out the calf turned around and pushed me back in. I guess it served me right for being mean to him. Well, I have finished my story, but I forgot the title. I think the best title would be "Riding Kicking Jim." Don't you?

Berthoud, Colo.

Henry Ross.

### An Honorable Lassie

Marjorie, aged 4, was in the library with her father while her mother was supervising the preparation of dinner. The attention of the head of the house was attracted by a scratching sound, and he looked up to find his daughter at work with a pair of scissors on the top of a polished table. "Marjorie," he said sternly, "go tell your mother what you've been doing!" "I won't do it, papa," she said. "Do you think I'm a tattletale?"—Judge.



## Doing Business with a Business Concern

The business man is an important factor in your daily life and happiness.

He may raise wheat or cattle; he may manufacture flour or shoes; he may run a grocery or a dry-goods store; he may operate a copper mine or a telephone company. He creates or distributes some commodity to be used by other people.

He is always hard at work to supply the needs of others, and in return he has his own needs supplied.

All of us are doing business with business men so constantly that we accept the benefits of this intercourse without question, as we accept the air we breathe. Most of us have little to do with government, yet we recognize the difference between business methods and government methods.

We know that it is to the interest of the business man to do something for us, while the function

of the government man is to see that we do something for ourselves—that is, to control and regulate.

We pay them both, but of the two we naturally find the business man more get-at-able, more human, more democratic.

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## Income From High Grade Cows

### Don't Milk Scrubs Because You Happen to Have Them

BY A. E. KLINGER  
McLouth, Kan.

IF A MAN has high grade cows, and takes proper care of them, they will take care of him. We have convinced ourselves of that during our experience with cows. There are too many men milking scrubs just because they happen to have them on the place. They don't seem to care whether they are beef, dairy, or just cows. If a man takes the trouble to milk, he had better get cows that are bred for that purpose. I have very little faith in the dual purpose animal.

Please don't get the idea that I am talking for any particular breed of cows. Everyone should choose the kind best suited to his needs. For my use I like the Holstein. They usually are heavy milkers, large, rugged, and have a capacity to consume large quantities of rough feed. This helps lessen the cost of their product.

We cannot all have high priced purebreds, and perhaps that is just as well, because we would not know how to care for them. We can, however, get high grade cows and the best purebred bull that we can afford. Feed and care for your herd well. It never pays to be stingy with the cows. You should feed as well as the man who is producing beef but of course the ration should not be so strong of corn. If you have plenty of alfalfa hay, a very good ration for dairy cows may be made from corn and hay.

Unless a farmer is in the beef business and has specialized in beef cattle, it is generally more profitable to grow skim-milk calves than to let them have whole milk. No one with high grade dairy cows can afford to let the calves run with cows, even if two calves are put with one cow. You can raise as thrifty and vigorous calves as anyone need wish for, and use no whole milk after the first two or three weeks.

We have been milking six cows this winter; three Holsteins, one high grade Shorthorn, one halfbreed Guernsey, and one just cow. Our feed has not been what we should like to feed, as we have neither alfalfa nor silage. We feed timothy hay and clover, mostly timothy. We also feed corn fodder in the lot, and let them run to a straw stack. The grain ration is composed of corn, bran, cottonseed meal, and an occasional feed of oats. We feed grain in proportion to the milk production of each cow.

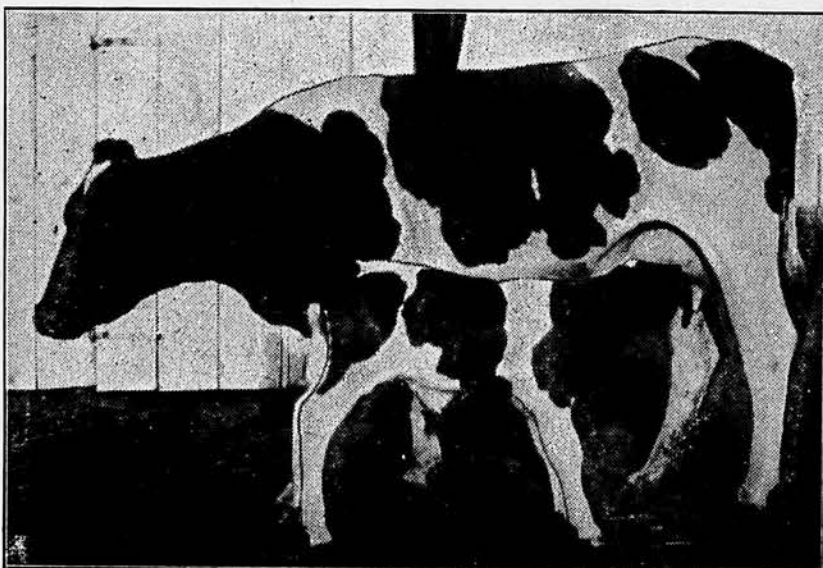
We put our cows in the barn every night, and keep them in on stormy days. We sell our cream at the station, and have been getting an average of \$40 a month besides having all the cream and butter a family of four can use.

I never have had any experience in feeding silage but I hope to in the near future. I am sure it will cheapen the cost of milk production.

### Dairy Council Organized

An organization known as the National Dairy Council was perfected at a meeting of men interested in the various phases of the dairy industry in Chicago April 24. Representatives of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, the National Creamery Butter Makers' association, the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, the Milk Producers' association, the International Milk Dealers' association, the American Jersey Cattle club, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, the Ayrshire Breeders' association, the American Guernsey Cattle club, the Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' association, and the Machinery Exhibitors' association as well as many individuals interested in dairy production attended the meeting.

The following directors, whose duty is to promote and protect the dairy industry, were elected: Dairymen, W. J. Kittle and H. S. Early; milk dealers: Dr. C. E. Peck and Loton Horton; cattle associations: M. D. Munn and W. W. Marsh; ice cream industry: John W. Knobbe and R. A. Woodhull; butter industry: George E. Haskell and J. J. Farrell; machinery: H. B. Osgood and H. O. Alexander; at large: H. B. Favill, and two representatives from the cheese industry yet to be selected. This board of directors appointed an executive committee consisting of George E. Haskell, W. W. Marsh, John W. Knobbe, W. J. Kittle, Dr. C. E. Peck, and H. B. Osgood. The officers for 1915 are Dr. H. B. Favill, president; H. O. Alexander, vice-president; R. A. Woodhull, treasurer, and W. E. Skinner, secretary. The object of the organization is to advance the cause of dairying in America by promoting the dairy cow and all interests depending on her through co-operative and united effort.



A 3-Year-Old Heifer and Her First Calf, on the Farm of A. E. Klinger, McLouth, Kan.

A scene on the Bonalevo Farms near Batavia, N. Y., where the three silos are filled each year with a No. 15 Blizzard.



The regular farm gasoline engine furnishes plenty of power to make things hum with the

## BLIZZARD Ensilage Cutter

It is very light running because so simple and compact. Heavy fly-wheel carries both cutting knives and elevating fans.

The Blizzard is the tried and true cutter for the farm. Simple, strong, safe. Only small power needed. Big capacity and unlimited elevating ability. Self-feed table saves one man's labor. Runs steady as a clock. Many in use 14 and 15 years. Repair expense little or nothing.

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**The Joseph Dick Mfg. Co.**  
Box 34, Canton, Ohio



Guaranteed to withstand the silage acids. Not harmed by weather changes. Write for special free booklet, showing Butler Special Metal Silos in actual service, and letters from satisfied users.  
**BUTLER MFG. CO.,**  
1331 Grand Ave. Kansas City, Mo.



## THIS BIG, 3 1/2 FOOT TELESCOPE FREE

This is a real telescope and not a worthless toy. It is made by one of the largest manufacturers in Europe. When closed, as shown in picture, the telescope is 15 inches long and has a circumference of 5 1/2 inches. When all 5 sections are pulled out the full length is over 3 1/2 feet. It is built of the best materials, brass bound throughout. We furnish with each telescope a solar eye piece for use in studying the sun and the solar eclipses. Eye piece can also be used as a magnifying glass to detect insects or germs in plants or vegetables.

### Powerful Lenses 5 to 10 Mile Range

The lenses in this telescope are carefully ground and correctly adjusted by experts. See objects miles away. Farmer said he could count the windows and tell the colors of a house 7 miles away and could study objects 10 miles away which were invisible to the naked eye. Absolute necessity for farmers and ranch men. They can keep their eyes on the cattle, horses or men when far distant.

**Our Offer!!** We will send one of these big telescopes free and pre-paid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for one year's new or renewal subscription to Mail and Breeze, and 25 cents extra for postage (\$1.25 in all). The Telescope is guaranteed to please you in every way or your money will be promptly refunded. Order at once. Address all letters to

**Mail and Breeze**  
Eighth and Jackson,  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.





## Cream Tests Should Change

BY V. R. JONES.

The question of variation of per cent of fat in cream marketed at the different creameries causes trouble at times among the patrons, and will continue to do so until farmers understand more fully the conditions that cause this variation.

Most persons have learned that by adjustment of the cream screw the per cent of fat in the cream may be increased or decreased. When they discover that their cream tests vary from 2 to 15 per cent from week to week or from season to season, without any change being made in the cream screw, they naturally think that something is wrong. They believe that when the milk is from the same herd, and there are no apparent irregularities in feeding, milking or separating the cream, the per cent of fat in the cream should not vary. The extreme variations in tests are likely to cause him to feel that the cream is not being accurately tested. The fact is, a uniform test from week to week would be more indicative of dishonesty than a variation of a few per cent. Occasionally an incorrect test is made, but this is an exceptional cause for variation rather than a usual one.

When the cream screw is set to deliver a certain per cent of fat in the cream, under normal conditions there will be a definite ratio between the skim milk and cream separated. That is, if the separator delivers 12 pounds of cream and 88 pounds of skim milk from 100 pounds of 3 per cent milk, the test of the cream would be 25 per cent. On the other hand if a 4 per cent milk is separated under the same conditions, instead of getting more cream than from the 3 per cent milk, we would get approximately the same amount, 12 pounds, but it would test about 33 per cent.

The change in per cent of fat in milk is caused by several factors, one of which is the change from dry feed to succulent pasture, which results in a decreased fat percentage. In the fall and winter when the cows are in advanced lactation, and are put on dry feed, fat percentage is increased.

## Show Cattle Appraised Low

The appraisalment of the National Dairy Show cattle now in quarantine at Hawthorne was discussed at the meeting of the National Society of Record associations held in Chicago May 10. It was the general opinion that the values given these animals were unfair to the owners. A resolution of protest to be presented to the Secretary of Agriculture was adopted. This resolution follows:

"The National Society of Record associations is informed that the appraisers appointed by the United States Department of Agriculture to value the pedigreed dairy cattle in quarantine at Hawthorne, near Chicago, have appraised them at approximately \$100 a head, as a basis of paying 50 per cent of the quarantine expenses.

"We therefore submit to the Secretary of Agriculture that such valuation of these animals of superior dairy character would inevitably work incalculable damage to the cause of dairy cattle improvement; that the Department of Agriculture has through various agencies for more than a quarter of a century demonstrated to farmers the economic value of the blood of the purebred as increasing yields at lessened cost; that this teaching has been supported and extended by the breed organizations, national and state associations, and state and local fairs, at large outlay; that this has been conclusively proved true by sales of dairy cattle in the market place, where common cows bring from \$40 to \$60, others from \$65 to \$90, while grade cows of better breeding and therefore larger and more economical production sell from \$90 to \$175, and in some instances as high as \$200; that these prices are based on superior dairy value alone; that it is manifest that the choice specimens of the dairy breeds now at Hawthorne represent from a mere utility standpoint values equal to those paid in the open market for the best grade cows, inasmuch as nearly every herd contains animals which have attained advanced registry standing by reason of production vastly superior to the best grades. In the light of these facts the National Society of Record associations protests vigorously against such an eminently unfair appraisal, and urges that the De-

partment of Agriculture set aside the appraisal made, and instruct its Dairy Division to make appraisal of these cattle in accordance with the terms of the 'Enabling Act,' which specifically provides for their appraisal at their dairy values."

## Keeping Records Pays

It pays to test cows and keep individual records even in grade herds. This is what Charles J. Jarboe of Quinter, Kan., has learned by actual experience. Mr. Jarboe realized several years ago that wheat was not a paying proposition for him, consequently he changed to grain sorghums, alfalfa, and dairying. He started with ordinary cows bought in the neighborhood and built up his herd by the use of good purebred Red Poll bulls. The scales and the Babcock test have been important factors in the selection and improvement of this herd.

No star boarders are kept on the Jarboe farm. The sales of butterfat, last

A man who has developed an accounting system for counties that now is in use in many states and in nearly every county in Kansas, has been selected by Governor Capper to be the state accountant of Kansas. His first work will be to devise a uniform system of accounts for all the state departments and institutions, whereby they may be readily checked up and their condition and management be made clearly apparent day by day, just as in a scientifically conducted big business. The new accountant, J. E. Caton of Kansas City, Kan., beside being an expert of life-long experience, knows the state and local conditions, especially the weak spots in its method of conducting the public business. When Governor Capper turned the office of state accountant over to Caton, he said to him: "Your job is not political. Put the office on a strictly business basis without regard to politics. What we want is results."

year averaged \$60 a head for the 2-year-old heifers with their first calves and \$70 to \$82.50 a head for the mature cows. Most of the feed used was grown on the farm. It consisted mainly of ground kafir and milo heads with alfalfa hay and kafir and milo fodder for roughage in winter, and grass in summer. The kafir and milo stover was stored in the barn in the fall as soon as it was headed, consequently it was in good condition when fed.

All the cream produced is shipped directly to Kansas City and the skim milk is fed to hogs. Shipping directly to the large creamery saves the profit and toll usually taken by the cream buyer. For example when the cream stations were paying 22 cents a pound for butterfat Mr. Jarboe was getting 28 cents a pound in Kansas City. The cost of shipping a can containing 30 pounds of fat and returning the can is 37 cents. This represents a direct saving of more than 4 cents a pound.

In building up his herd Mr. Jarboe has decided to add some purebred heifers of good producing ancestry. Actual production records of sires and dams will be the first consideration in the selection of these heifers. Mr. Jarboe made a trip to eastern Iowa last week in the hope of obtaining some of the best individuals of the breed ever brought to Kansas. The grades will be culled from the herd as the calves from the purebreds develop.

## Unloading Lumber

One of the most useful devices for loading and unloading lumber is a stand which is made by nailing two 2 by 4's four feet long together and nailing them on an axis made of 2 by 4's or inch boards. This little stand is used as a fulcrum over which to pry the lumber. By placing this in the most convenient place, you can grasp three or four pieces of lumber at once, pull them off the load at the rear and lay their centers over the stand. The far end is then placed onto the pile and then your end is carried around until the pieces are placed in exactly the position desired.



# SEEING the Difference BETWEEN THE DE LAVAL AND OTHER Cream Separators

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

ON THE CONTRARY, WITH A 1915 De Laval machine placed beside any other separator the difference is apparent at first sight to the man who never saw a separator before.

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

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

AND IF HE WILL TAKE THE two machines home, as every De Laval agent will be glad to have him do, and run them side by side in practical use, the De Laval one day and the other machine the next, for a couple of weeks, he will see still greater difference in everything that enters into cream separator practicability and usefulness.

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

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

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

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

THAT'S THE REASON WHY four buyers out of five are buying De Laval Cream Separators in 1915, and why the use of De Laval machines will, before long, be nearly as universal on the farm as already is the creamery and milk plant use of power or factory separators.

**The De Laval Separator Co.,** 165 Broadway, New York  
29 E. Madison St., Chicago  
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Only \$2 DOWN and  
One Year  
To Pay

For any Size—Direct from Factory

You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all.

**\$24 BUYS THE NEW BUTTERFLY**

No. 2 Junior—a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, lifetime guaranteed separator. Skims 95 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes up to our big 600 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of only \$2 down and a year to pay.

Patented One-Piece Aluminum Skimming Device, Rust Proof and Easily Cleaned—Low Down Tank—Oil Bathed Ball Bearings—Easy Turning—Sanitary Frame—Open Milk and Cream Spouts.

**30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**

**GUARANTEED A LIFETIME**

You can have 30 days FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it along side of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your \$2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct from factory offer. Buy from the manufacturers and save half. Write TODAY.

Albaugh-Dover Co., 2183 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



## The Profitable Hay Baler

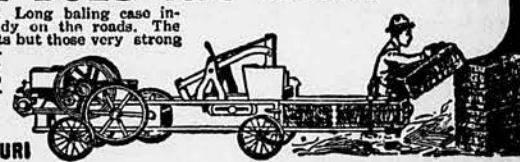
**Big TONNAGE Means Big PROFITS**

The famous rack and segment movement in the ADMIRAL Motor Press solves the hayman's problems. No toggles to break, a simple, powerful mechanism that never fails to deliver the goods.

**LEVERAGE DOES THE WORK**

Light weight makes windrow baling easy. Long baling case increases capacity. Short wheel base is handy on the roads. The ADMIRAL is the service baler. Fewer parts but those very strong and simple, means a press that does not require expert attention. Built for gear or belt drive, with or without engine. Write today and find out how to make more money baling hay.

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# Yellow Pine

"THE WOOD OF SERVICE"

**SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE** is called "The Service Wood" because it has the strength and durability of many of the toughest hardwoods, with the easy working qualities of a soft wood. That explains why Southern Yellow Pine is so universally demanded for general building, repairs, and manufacturing—why 36 per cent of all the commercial lumber used in the United States is Southern Yellow Pine.

The United States Government, after making accurate tests of the comparative strength of more than seventy commercial woods, said of Southern Yellow Pine (Longleaf):

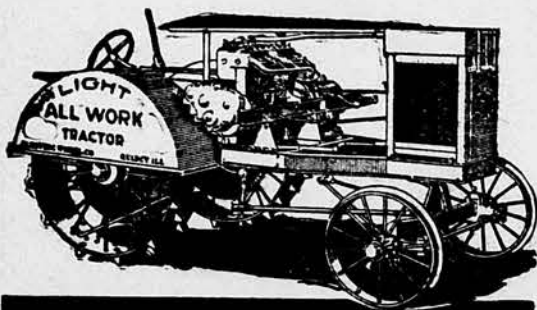
"It may be had in long pieces, free from serious defects, and possesses great strength and stiffness. In addition to that, it has enduring qualities which add much to its value. In a large part of the country it is so universally used that there are but few places of importance it does not fill."

And there is another very important feature, not mentioned by the Government—

*Quality considered, Southern Yellow Pine is the least expensive lumber you can buy.*

It will be money in your pocket to remember these facts when you go to buy material for building or repairs on the farm or in the home.

**The Southern Pine Association**  
614D Inter-State Bank Bldg. New Orleans, La.



## The Light "Allwork" Tractor

**Pulls 3 Plows Easily**  
**A Four-Wheel Tractor Dependable as a Horse**

A simple, durable, powerful machine selling at a price you can easily afford.

Equipped with four-cylinder vertical engine, 5x6, developing 22 h.p. at the belt, 12 h.p. at the drawbar. Two-speed transmission working in oil, automobile type front axle, roller-bearing rear axle, steel gears thoroughly protected from dust and self-oiling, radiator and fan that cool absolutely, 16-inch-face rear wheels, weight 4500 lbs., price \$850. Also furnished with two-cylinder opposed engine, 20 h.p. at the belt, 10 h.p. at drawbar, weight 4200 lbs., price \$750.

Our ten years' actual experience in building gas tractors gives to the farm owner of the country the assurance that in buying the above machine he is getting a tractor that is not a freak, nor one that is in the experimental stage, but a machine built along practical, sensible lines, giving guaranteed results, assured by the numerous machines at work in the fields today. Our catalog gives full details, write for it today.

**ELECTRIC WHEEL COMPANY, Box 307 QUINCY, ILLINOIS**

## Guaranteed to do more and better work with less power

than any other silo filler operating under equal conditions. That guarantee is based on what repeated tests have proved that the Appleton Silo Filler will do. By its efficiency and economy in use, its positive safeguards against breakdowns and its extra long life, the Appleton proves that service-cost is the only sensible basis on which to choose a silo filler.

Solid oak frame, braced, bolted and mortised; impossible to pull out of line. Special high-grade tool steel knives, spiraled to give clean shearing cut, 10 lengths of cut, 5-16 to 2 1/4 inches. Tremendous capacity. Positive frictionless self feed table runs on chilled iron rollers. One lever controls feed rolls and table. Independent belt driven blower, on

## APPLETON Silo Filler

has speed adjustable to minimum use of power for any height silo. Lowdown, cut-under frame; easy to handle. Send for catalog of details showing 4 sizes.

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**FREE book on Silage.**

Explains how silage doubles feed values of crops; describes all types of silos, how built, etc.; full of silage and silo facts of real value. Sent free—write!

## Light Running Silberzahn

is known everywhere for its great simplicity, strength and durability, its can't clog and safety features, its absolute supremacy among ensilage cutters. It stands the test of hardest work. Guaranteed to do more and better work on less power than any other ensilage cutter on the market. Write for catalog and proof.

**COHL BROS. MFG. CO., 1246 S. Water St., West Bend, Wis.**



## How a Boy Farmer Won

### A Story to Make the Capper Corn Clubs Put on Speed

BY ASA PATRICK

(Copyright 1915 by American Press Assn.)

#### WHAT THE BOY'S DOING.

Sam Powell and his mother and sister moved from town to a little rundown farm and began to restore its exhausted soil. Sam made all sorts of repairs and preparations and the family began its big task April 1. The story has told something about the hard work, about the help given by a government farm agent and much about soil treatment.

#### THE CORN WAS MADE

**S**AM met Mr. Burns in town one day in September. The agent's district embraced several counties, and he had been absent for some time. The two had not seen each other for several weeks.

"Hello, Sam!" accosted the agent. "How's the corn?"

"That corn is all right, Mr. Burns," replied Sam, "and I'd like you to come out one day this week to see it gathered and measured."

"All right. I'll be out Friday and bring along the committee that's going to report on the contest acres in this county. Will it take long to gather the corn?"

"Yes, it's going to take quite a bit of time, for unless I'm mighty badly mistaken there's sure some corn on that patch."

"Well," you've tried farming for a year. What do you think of it as a business?"

"I think it's the finest business there is. I like it better than anything else I can think of, and I'm going to stick to it and learn it."

Mr. Burns smiled. "I see," he said "that you don't think you know all about the business. Did you read those books that I told you about?"

"No, sir," said Sam, replying to the agent's first remark, "I really don't know much about farming. I need more experience. Most of what I know I've learned from reading. As for those books, I've not only read them, but I've studied them too. I've bought several more since then, and I'm going to keep on buying till I get all the best ones in my line. I don't believe it pays to economize on books, do you?"

"No, it doesn't," said Mr. Burns. "If you know the science of farming it is easy enough to learn the rest. But you never can farm intelligently without learning the science of it. What other books did you buy?"

"Well, I bought 'Bailey's Manual of Gardening' for mother, but I'm studying it myself. There's a whole lot to learn about gardening, and every farm ought to have a garden. Besides that, I bought Fletcher's 'Soils—How to Handle and Improve Them' and Duggar's 'Diseases of Cultivated Plants' and 'Weeds, Insects and Insecticides.'"

"They're just the books you needed," said Mr. Burns. "My, if you keep on reading and studying this way it won't take you any time to finish the course in the agricultural college when you go down there."

Friday morning early Bill Googe came over with his wagon and team, and he and Sam started in to gather the contest acre. The day before Sam had gone over the patch and gathered the ears selected for seed and piled them at the edge of the patch. Before 8 o'clock they had one big load gathered and were just driving out to unload it in a bin that Sam had prepared when Mr. Burns and the judging committee arrived.

The men stood around, examined the ears and watched them unload, then went back to the patch and helped to gather the next load, which required but a very little time for all of them. After that Sam brought some melons and cantaloupes, and the men feasted in the shade of a tree while he and Bill Googe gathered the remainder of the corn.

By 11 o'clock the last of the corn had been gathered and unloaded. Mr. Burns and the committee then measured the pile of seed corn and calculated the contents of the bin.

"One hundred and thirty-nine bushels," announced Mr. Burns. "Now for the cost."

Every item of expense and labor connected with the acre was put down. All this was added up and the result divided by 139.

"One hundred and thirty-nine bushels; cost per bushel, 11 cents," announced the agent again. "Well, Sam, you're sure going to win some of those prizes. Several of the boys are going to beat you on production, but the cost is where you come in. Your acre shows a big profit. Well, gentlemen, let's go down to the next place. You'll hear from me later, Sam."

One hundred and thirty-nine bushels, and Fagan had made twenty-five bushels to the acre just opposite. One always feels relieved when a long, hard task is finished. This was Sam's feeling as he watched the men drive off. He had done his best and his work had been fairly measured. He felt more free now to finish up work on the farm and turn his attention to school and study.

The young farmer removed the husks from his seed corn, then went through it and made a second selection of the finest ears. From these ears he removed the defective grains at the ends and then shelled the rest into stout sacks.

In selecting seed cotton he pursued pretty much the same plan. After picking the cotton from the finest stalks and bolls he had it ginned and saved the seed. These seeds he put in a screen that let the small and lintless ones pass through. This method gave Sam the finest seed

from the largest and most perfect plants, both of cotton and corn. He could have sold at high prices much more than he had to spare of either kind. One day, just after the seed had been selected and was stored away, Miles Fagan came over to buy.

"I want to buy some o' that cotton and corn seed of yours," he said. "How much can you spare me and what'll they be worth?"

"I'm selling them at \$2 a bushel for either kind," Sam told him, "and I have only six bushels of corn and twenty of cotton seed to sell."

"My, but that's a high price!" exclaimed Fagan. "Still, I reckon they're worth it and I'll take the lot."

"Can't let you have them all," said the boy farmer. "I've promised Bill Googe half of them, so you can have three bushels of corn and ten of cotton seed."

"That ain't as many as I need, but I'll take 'em," said Mr. Fagan.

Sam's school chums gathered most of his cotton crop, for which he paid them



"I won the Jersey cow and the trip to Washington."

at the rate of 60 cents a hundred pounds. Ten and sometimes twelve of them would come out early Saturday morning and pick until night, in which time no less than a bale would be gathered. When the last straggling locks of the patch had been gathered Sam found that his crop had yielded one bale to the acre. The five bales he sold for \$250 and stored away 150 bushels of seed for feed.

The four acre tract of corn yielded seventy bushels to the acre, or a total of 280 bushels, all of which Sam put in the barn with that from the one acre. He didn't intend to sell any of this crop, as he could make more by feeding it to hogs.

The crops were now about all gathered. There remained the peas and the pumpkins that had been sown among the corn and the turnips, which were not yet ready to be gathered.

Sam hauled out many loads of big golden pumpkins with the one horse wagon. There was not much market for pumpkins, but he managed to sell about 100 at 5 cents each, or a total of \$5 worth. And still he had more pumpkins than he knew what to do with. He knew, however, that what the family did not use would be fine feed for the hogs and cows when the cold weather of winter came on. So he carefully stored them away.

With the black eyed pea crop it was the same. Sam thought that he had never seen so many peas in all his life. He sold \$20 worth, gathered what would be needed at home, and then, the vines still full, he turned in the hogs and cows for a week's feast.

According to agreement, Bill Googe came over when the stock had cleared out most of the pea crop and set to work with a large plow turning under vines, stalks and all. The cotton stalks were large, and a great many of them, as well as some cornstalks, were left above ground. But when Sam sowed the ground with winter oats and rye and had Googe follow him with a disk it cut the stalks to pieces and left the soil smooth and unbroken.

Soon after they finished sowing a gentle rain began falling, lasting for a



day. It sank into the soft soil and seemed to touch the planted grain with magic. In a very short time the field from end to end was one long carpet of green.

The year was growing old, and the great bulk of the work was done. Sam now had more leisure than he had had at any time during the year. Of mornings there was sometimes a hint of frost in the air, but the days were yet hot and sultry. Sam's friends, Fred Martin, Joe Watson and Andrew White, had visited him several times that summer in addition to the days that they had worked. But he had something that he thought would make a pleasant surprise for the boys, so he invited his neighbor, Bob Fagan, and those three from town to visit him on Saturday. Sam's surprise was some large watermelons, the last of the season, that he had covered up with grass and kept fresh and sound. The melon crop had been gone for a long time, and this would be a treat worth giving on what would probably be their last visit this year. Even Bob Fagan would be as much surprised as any, for they never grew melons on the Fagan farm and knew nothing about keeping them until cold weather.

The boys came, and the day proved to be suitable for the occasion. It was a hot, sultry day and seemed to belong more to midsummer than to autumn.

First the melons were carried to the creek near the swimming hole and dumped in a clear pool to float round and round and cool. Then the boys were off on a hunt for wild grapes and pecans. They found both. Winter grapes and fox grapes they found hanging in thick, purple clusters from vines that ran along branches and from tree to tree. To get them the boys generally had to do a lot of climbing, but they liked this, though they had to be careful about getting too far out on the weak limbs.

The pecans' hulls were popping open and dropping their fruit to the ground, so they had little to do except to pick them up or chuck the trees to bring more down. The only competitors they had were the squirrels and crows. The crows merely feasted, but the squirrels were busy in every tree, gathering their winter supply and storing them away in their homes in the tree hollows.

Autumn is a time of beautiful colors, and the nature lover, like Sam Powell, prizes it almost as much as spring. Sam gave his comrades their first lesson in woodcraft—how to see things. He pointed out to them the flashing colors of red and brown and green and gold. For the first time they really saw the sumacs flaming on the hill or the red birds and jay birds making red and blue streaks as they flew swiftly through the woods. He showed them how to sit very still and see the wild things that would come out and begin their work and play all around.

The hours passed swiftly, and before the boys realized it noon was long past. Being hungry and tired, they turned back toward the creek and the pool where the melons were floating in the sparkling water. In a short time they were there, and, carrying melons to a grassy place in the shade of some trees, they cut them in halves and exposed the juicy red hearts. In a jiffy each boy had a big dripping slice and was eating it between grunts of satisfaction.

They lay in the shade and talked a long time after they had disposed of the watermelons. One or two slept, and Sam and the others amused themselves by throwing rocks at the trunk of a tree. Suddenly some one said: "Let's go swimming. I'm going to be first in!" Then the race began. Every boy was up in a second, peeling off his clothes faster than he had ever done before in his life.

Three were so close together that it was hard to tell which was first. They gave a whoop and, running to the bank, sprang into the air. They came down head first, for the water was deep, and there was no danger of striking anything. Chug, chug, chug, they went, one after the other. The water was as warm as on an August day, and the boys had fine sport. They dived after pebbles, had contests of swimming under water, floating, treading or swimming on their backs. Somehow that afternoon seemed too short to the boys. They had been swimming a long time when Joe Watson spoke up, suddenly:

"My, but look how low the sun's getting! We've got to be hiking, boys!"

"Well," said Fred Martin as they were dressing on the grassy bank, "we've had our last melon for this year."

"And our last swim, too," added Andrew White.

"Yes, that's so," said Bob Fagan, "but they were both daisies for last ones."

"No need to grieve, boys," Sam explained. "You forget that we'll soon have snow and Christmas."

"That's the truth," they exclaimed in chorus. "They'll be here before we know it."

This new subject afforded conversation for the boys till they came to the place of parting.

Sam himself as he walked slowly homeward kept thinking of Christmas. The Christmas feeling was getting in his blood, and that's a delightful feeling to have.

The young farmer on arriving home immediately set about doing the evening chores. He felt vigorous and fresh and happy. Nothing seemed lacking. Nevertheless when he had finished the chores and gone indoors he found a letter that added to his feelings of pleasure. The letter was from Mr. Burns, the agricultural agent, requesting him to be present the following Saturday at a meeting of the Boys' Corn Club, when the prizes for the state and county would be awarded.

#### THE CORN CLUB AWARDS

EVERY member of the Boys' Corn Club in the county was present at the meeting. There were many others also, including farmers, merchants and bankers. It was a jolly crowd that gathered together that morning. Every one had his joke and his laugh. The noise never ceased for a moment until the club

was called to order and Mr. Burns stepped up on the rostrum to make a few remarks before the awarding of the prizes began.

"I want to say," he began, smiling, "that I am very proud that this county is in my district. When I tell you why, boys, you'll be proud also."

A stillness settled over the crowd, and the boys listened eagerly for the next words.

"What I refer to," continued Mr. Burns, "is the fact that some boy of this county, some boy sitting here in this room, has won the state prize—a trip to Washington. Think of that, boys. One of your club has not only won the first prize for the county, but he has beat every other boy in the state. I wonder if any of you know who the winner is?"

As he asked the question the agent allowed his eyes to wander about over the crowd of boys, as if he himself was trying to locate the lucky youth. The boys looked at each other and tried to guess the winner. But the agent left it to the committee to reveal the name.

They didn't have long to wait, however. Presently Mr. Burns sat down, and the chairman of the committee stood up to award the prizes.

"Sam Powell will please come forward," he said.

Sam could hardly realize that it was his name that had been called, but he rose and went forward. The chairman had him step up on the rostrum beside him, facing the assembly. The next words of the man caused the young farmer almost to faint.

"Sam Powell," he said, "I wish to inform you that as a competitor in the Boys' Corn Club you have won the first prize offered to the boy in this state who produced on one acre the largest amount of corn at the least cost. This prize consists of \$100 in cash, to be used in paying the expenses of a trip to Washington."

"Furthermore, I wish to inform you that you have won the first prize offered to the boy in this county who produced on one acre the best all round crop of corn, quality, quantity and cost considered. This prize consists of one registered Jersey cow."

"For your achievement in farming the state also presents you with this certificate of honor. It is signed by the governor and stamped with the great seal of the commonwealth. To win this certificate is alone a distinction to be proud of."

Holding the certificate in his hand, Sam went back to his seat. It seemed almost too good to be true that he had won those first prizes. He was anxious to get out and go home to tell the news. How proud his mother and sister would be!

They were a much surprised and pleased mother and sister who came out when he drew up at the front gate with the cow following contentedly behind. Sam sat on the front seat, holding the lines, and answered a rapid fire of questions.

"Yes, I won this Jersey cow and the trip to Washington."

"My, but you can't go clear to Washington by yourself," said Mrs. Powell doubtfully.

"Pshaw! Of course I can! Lots of boys travel farther than that. Anyway, I don't expect I'll have to take the trip myself. I'll find out in a day or two."

"What are those papers you have?" asked Florence.

"Oh, that's my Jersey's pedigree and some other papers. This cow's registered, and she's worth over \$100."

"What are the other papers?" insisted Florence.

"Well, one is a certificate of honor from the state. It's signed by the governor and stamped with the state seal."

"A certificate of honor!" exclaimed Mrs. Powell. "My goodness! Did you get that for the acre of corn too?"

"Yes'm," replied Sam, "the whole lot. You see, mother, I was ahead of every boy in the state."

When at last his sister and mother had exhausted the supply of questions the boy climbed from his seat and led the cow away to the pasture.

It would take a long time to tell all about Sam's visit to the capital. But it was by far the most delightful and instructive visit he ever made. He and his comrade were met by a professor from the agricultural department, and soon afterward they were introduced to nine other boys who had just arrived. These boys were winners of state prizes also, each one being the best corn raiser in his state.

First they were taken to see the secretary of agriculture; then in a body they visited the president and afterward were shown all the wonderful sights of the capital. They visited congress and Mount Vernon, the home of Washington and all the vast buildings of the departments and the Congressional library and the zoo, where they saw all kinds of animals, and the botanical gardens, where Sam was bewildered and fascinated with the thousands of beautiful and strange plants.

When Sam returned home he had \$40 left out of the \$100. With this he could buy a pony for Florence's Christmas and not have to use the money that he had made from the crops. As for his mother, he had already decided to give her his Jersey cow.

One day some time after he had returned from his trip Sam sat on the doorstep with his account book and pencil. The year's business was about over and he was figuring up how much had been made on the little farm.

"Mother," he said at last, "I paid the remainder of our debts today and I've just run up the accounts to see how we stand. Our expenses were pretty heavy this year, having to buy all the feed for stock, besides groceries and fertilizer and other expenses. They amounted to over \$300. But everything's paid, and I figure that we've made \$1,200 clear."

"Surely you have made a mistake, Sam," exclaimed Mrs. Powell. "We haven't made that much."

"Well, you can figure it out for yourself. We've got \$600 of it in cash in the bank. The other \$600 is in stock and feed and supplies. Of course I am counting

(Continued on Page 25.)



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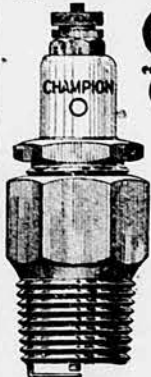
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## Wheat is Beginning to Head

Corn and Kafir Must Be Replanted in Some Sections

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

**HEADS** are beginning to fill in Kansas wheat fields. Heavy rains caused a great many acres to go down, but the bright sun is bringing much of it back up again. Some replanting must be done in corn and kafir fields. Those who got the first crop of alfalfa out of the way before the heavy rains were very fortunate. Rust will do but little damage according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture.

### KANSAS.

**Hodgeman County**—Too much rain for the growing crops. Wheat promises a half crop. Corn is backward. Cattle and horses doing well.—James M. Boone, May 31.

**Marion County**—Wheat beginning to head. Some fly in part of the wheat but the remainder is very good. A great deal of corn must be replanted. Oats growing slowly and are very weedy.—A. Spangler, May 24.

**Cheyenne County**—Four inches of rain this week. Corn coming up and the stand is fair. Farmers planting feed. Grain looks very good. Potatoes and corn frozen down but are coming out all right.—E. D. Kyle, May 29.

**Washington County**—It will be several days before farmers can get in the fields on account of wet weather. Lots of alfalfa down. Corn not all in. Wheat looks very good. Cabbage and tomato plants scarce.—Mrs. Birdseye, May 28.

**Lane County**—Weather cool and plenty of rain. Farmers busy with their spring crops. Wheat looks good and will be heading soon. Alfalfa about ready to cut and the crop is good. Pastures good and stock doing nicely.—F. W. Perrigo, May 26.

**Greeley County**—Farmers have been able to work only four days in the fields the last two weeks as they are too wet. Four inches of rain this week and 2½ inches last week. Nearly all the listed crop will have to be replanted.—F. C. Woods, May 28.

**Ford County**—Weather cold and wet. All crops coming on fine. Wheat, oats, and barley heading in some of the fields. Weather has been too wet to put up alfalfa of which there is a heavy crop. Horses and cattle high. Wheat \$1.20.—John Zurbuchen, May 28.

**Crawford County**—Continued rain has stopped all farm operations. Corn about all planted but is in need of cultivation. Wheat and oats look fairly well. Some alfalfa being cut but the weather is very unfavorable for curing the hay crop.—H. F. Painter, May 29.

**Thomas County**—Too wet to work in the field nearly all week. It rained all night May 26 and all day May 27. Things are not growing well because it is too wet. Grass good and stock doing well. Harvest will begin in five or six weeks.—C. C. Cole, May 28.

**Finney County**—A very wet and cool spring so far. Farmers busy planting when the ground is dry enough. Alfalfa is being cut. Hail did some damage to the first cutting of alfalfa in some parts of the county. Grass is fine. Cream 21c to 24c; eggs 12½c.—F. S. Coen, May 28.

**Pottawatomie County**—Steady hard rain for the last two weeks. Corn washed under and covered. Wheat badly blown down in spots. All the kafir and corn crops will have to be replanted. Alfalfa crop getting very woody and old because it cannot be mowed.—S. L. Knapp, May 28.

**Pawnee County**—Wet weather continues and we had a hard rain, hail, and wind storm this week which damaged wheat, gardens, corn, trees, and buildings. Corn will have to be replanted as the ridges were washed full. Stock doing nicely on pastures. Wheat \$1.25 to \$1.30; eggs 14c.—C. E. Chesterton, May 29.

**Cowley County**—Soft wheat looking well but hard wheat has rusted some. Farmers have been kept out of the fields for two weeks on account of wet weather. Corn small and weedy. A great deal of kafir will have to be replanted. Crop of alfalfa badly damaged. Eggs 13c; butterfat 21c.—L. Thurber, May 29.

**Brown County**—Rain nearly every day for the last two weeks, and more than 6 inches of water fell. Corn washed badly. Ground thoroughly soaked. Wheat beginning to head. Hessian fly will damage the wheat again. Wheat \$1.45; corn 72c; oats 50c; eggs 15c; cream 24c; old potatoes 75c; hogs \$7.25.—A. C. Dannenberg, May 29.

**Dickinson County**—Wet and cold and farmers have not been able to get in the fields for nearly two weeks. Some alfalfa put up and some in the swath, but most of it is standing yet. Some corn badly washed. Lots of kafir must be replanted. Wheat damaged 60 per cent by the fly. Oats looking good. Weeds are thick.—F. M. Lorson, May 29.

**Russell County**—Extremely wet and cool weather the last week. Wheat looks fine and is almost headed out. Feed planting is held back on account of wet weather. No damage from Hessian fly or chinch bugs. All pastures good and stock doing well. Harvest will be a little later than last year. Wheat \$1.30; corn 82c; eggs 14c.—Mrs. Fred Clausen, May 29.

**Leavenworth County**—Heavy rains are washing the corn fields badly and making it necessary to replant a number of fields. First crops of hay have not been cut yet and all farm work is delayed. Many bridges are out and the roads are washed badly. Wheat is heading and lots of fields will not make 50 per cent of a crop.—George S. Marshall, May 27.

**Woodson County**—It is still raining. No work done for the last 10 days. Many acres of alfalfa cut and on the ground and many acres are to be cut yet. It is too wet for all the crops but most of them look fair except oats. Prairie grass very good and pastures fine. Cattle doing well. Cattle and horses high. Corn 75c; hogs \$7.20; eggs 14c.—E. F. Opperman, May 28.

**Republic County**—Cold, wet weather the last week has been hard on corn. Much replanting being done on account of cutworms and red ants. Wheat and oats not as good

as last year. Some wheat badly infested with chinch bugs. First cutting of alfalfa ready to cut but weather will not permit cutting it. The yield will be lighter than usual.—E. Erickson, May 29.

**Osage County**—Chinch bugs destroyed by rains. Wheat looking better. Pastures, potatoes, and rape look well. Corn and kafir have suffered a setback. Tame grass pastures being badly cut up by cattle and horses. Nine inches of rain the last two weeks. Berries and young orchards look well. Corn 69c; kafir 50c; eggs 14c; cream 23c.—H. L. Ferris, May 28.

**Morris County**—Wet weather has prohibited any field work for two weeks. Alfalfa should have been cut 10 days ago. About two-thirds of the planting is done. Some replanting will be necessary. Farmers behind with their work. Oats doing fine. Early planted corn a good stand. Wheat looks very good. Some corn being marketed at 65c; kafir 55c.—J. R. Henry, May 29.

**Barber County**—Enough rain to make two crops if it had come as needed. Some fields too wet to plant and some kafir covered and will have to be planted over. Corn looks well. It has been out of the question to think of harvesting alfalfa on account of rains, but most of it is cut and in swath or shock. Wheat looks good and the fly and rust will take only a small per cent of it.—G. H. Reynolds, May 29.

**Geary County**—Four inches of rain in four days and the creeks are out of their banks. Hundreds of acres of corn badly damaged by the hard rains and will have to be replanted on the lowlands. Wheat looks fair. First cutting of alfalfa will be almost a total loss where it was cut and not put in stacks or in the barn. Stock doing fine. Lots of grass. Bad weather for little chickens.—O. R. Strauss, May 29.

**Rawlins County**—Two inches of rain and 3 inches of snow on May 18 and a very hard frost on May 19 which damaged some gardens and fruit trees. From 2 to 3 inches of rain on May 27. Wheat is from 15 to 30 inches high and is beginning to head. Spring grain is very small. Prospects are good for the biggest wheat crop in the history of the county. Farmers behind with corn planting on account of wet weather.—J. S. Skolout, May 28.

**Meade County**—Wheat heading nicely and the height is good so that it can be cut with a binder. A few pieces contain weeds but most of it is clean and the nice long heads promise 15 to 25 bushels an acre. It is better as a rule than last year. Four inches of rain since last report. A large amount of alfalfa cut and in the shock and the yield is large. Spring crops coming up slowly on account of cold rains. Harvest will begin in about four weeks.—W. A. Harvey, May 29.

**Trego County**—Heavy rains last week and ground thoroughly soaked. Wheat growing nicely but the late wheat will be weedy. Some corn, feterita, kafir and sorghum to plant yet. A good deal of feed to be put in yet. Not much old wheat to sell. Pastures very good. Stock doing well. Weather too cold for corn. We had two frosts last week and about 5 inches of rain that nearly all went into the ground. There will be a good crop of peaches and small fruits.—W. F. Cross, May 28.

### OKLAHOMA.

**Caddo County**—Wet weather the last two weeks has caused the wheat to rust some. Oats fine. Corn backward on account of rains. First crop of alfalfa good.—S. A. Gilmore, May 29.

**Pawnee County**—Ten or 12 inches of rain this month. Several bottom fields were under water. Some corn getting weedy on account of wet weather. Oats heading.—V. Funkhouser, May 28.

**Grant County**—Excessive rains are lowering the prospects for a wheat crop. Thousands of tons of alfalfa are rotting in the fields. Oats look well. Pasture is very good. All kinds of gardens looking very well.—A. C. Craighead, May 28.

**McClain County**—Ground is too wet to get in the fields. Corn is from 12 to 14 inches high. Cotton is up. All the crops need cultivating. Wheat looks very good. Some oats look fine but others not so well. Pastures good. Cattle are fat. Eggs 10c.—L. G. Butler, May 28.

**Canadian County**—Another wet week which was bad for haying. A great deal of alfalfa badly damaged. Corn growing nicely. Wheat is rusting badly. Oats looking very good and are heading. Some farmers will begin cutting the second crop of alfalfa June 7.—H. J. Earl, May 29.

**Garfield County**—Lots of rain lately and much alfalfa was damaged and some not yet cut. Wheat and oats look good. A few wheat fields are failures but the average is excellent. Gardens and potatoes doing well. Much fruit and blackberries. Eight inches of rain in May.—J. A. Voth, May 28.

**Beaver County**—Weather conditions for all kinds of crops continue excellent. Wheat will be as good as last year. Livestock in good condition. Ground is in good condition for working and a great many farmers are taking advantage of it. Wheat \$1.35; cream 20c; eggs 10c; kafir 45c.—E. J. Walters, May 25.

**Tulsa County**—Plenty of rain. Not quite all the plowing done yet. Most of the corn that is up needs to be worked. Some damage to wheat and oats. Some alfalfa saved and some ruined by wet weather. Prairie grass good but weedy. Gardens poor. Storms hard on young pigs and chickens.—D. M. Trees, May 28.

**Alfalfa County**—Plenty of rain. Wheat in the head and Hessian fly working in it some. Oats good. Most of the farmers had their first crop of alfalfa cut when the rains came and they have not been able to bale or stack it since and it is practically lost. Pastures good. Stock doing well.—J. W. Lyon, May 28.

**Delaware County**—Weather cool and cloudy. It has been raining almost every day for the last 10 days. Lots of corn to be planted yet but the ground is so wet we cannot plow what is planted. It is too wet for bugs to bother the wheat. Early oats good but late oats do not amount to much.—Frank Rock, May 28.

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## Study the Tractor Returns

BY E. R. BOWEN.

A man should figure the investment in a tractor when compared with animal power on the basis of results against results. That's the only plan on which a man figures everything else he buys and it's the only basis on which one should consider the question of investing in a tractor. Now, let us consider tractor and animal power on the basis of the results which one can get from his investment.

In the first place, even if we consider a tractor as replacing only one-half as many horses as its rated traction horsepower, statistics show that the yearly cost of the tractor will be from one-third to two-thirds less than horses. This in itself would show that, if necessary, a man could afford a much larger investment in a tractor than in the horses which it replaced, because the yearly cost of the tractor will be much less.

In the second place, a much larger investment would be justified in a tractor, if it were necessary, for with a tractor much larger crops can be raised. President J. H. Worst of the North Dakota Agricultural college states that by adding one additional dollar's worth of labor to each acre there is little question that the average profit would be much increased. The Kansas State Agricultural college has proved that by plowing deeper and at the right time the size of the crop could be increased as much again as when following ordinary methods. The North Dakota Agricultural college has likewise made experiments with similar results.

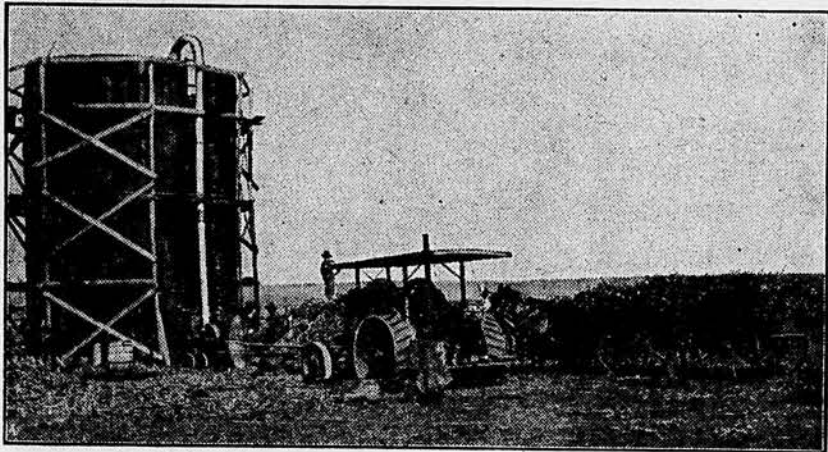
Now, the significance of this is in the fact that the tractor is the only power

greater investment in this form of power.

## Why Some Renters Fail

When I read what "S. S." had to say about long term leases, it set me to thinking. I talked with a few renters and judging from what they said and by close observation of the haunts and habits of these and other renters, I find it to be a fact that where a renter is dissatisfied the chances are that the fences are not kept up; the manure is allowed to rot in and around the barn; straw stacks are burned instead of being plowed under; the orchards are allowed to grow up in weeds; the hedges are not trimmed; the buildings are allowed to go to pieces, a door off here, a hinge there, a board loose here, and a hole in the roof that could be patched; the fence rows are not mowed and weeds are allowed to grow, or in other words the place is allowed to go to rack and ruin instead of the renter putting in a few minutes' work at the proper time. Nine times out of ten the excuse the renter gives is that it is no use to fix things up when he can only rent for one year at a time, for when he gets the place fixed up some one will come along and offer more rent than he can pay and the place is rented to some one else. Then he must move on another run-down farm. He asks what good it does him to fix up another man's place only to have to move off when he gets it fixed up.

If this is so, and I am afraid it is, what is to be done? I think the renter should go ahead and keep the place up and show the landowner he means business. The landowner will then give him the term lease he desires, if he has



A Tractor Is Well Adapted to Many Kinds of Farm Work, and It Can Be Used at a Satisfactory Profit.

by which the additional work required to raise these larger crops can be done efficiently. The tractor is the only kind of power which is sufficiently concentrated, which has the necessary endurance, and which can supply the amount of power required for doing the heavy farm work in the right way at exactly the right time.

The fact that with a tractor a man can increase his crops is proved clearly by the experience of tractor users. A prominent horse breeder recently wrote to one of the farm papers in reference to the use of a tractor and in his letter said, "How many readers have horses enough at all seasons to do the things they would like to have done? I suppose few would say that they had enough horses at all times and still fewer would realize how far they missed having enough." Another tractor owner says, "I put in 165 acres of wheat, which made 10 bushels an acre over any wheat where the ground was prepared by horses." Another tractor owner says, "When I threshed my wheat this fall it made 12 bushels an acre more than where horses were used."

Returns to the dollar of investment is the thing which determines the amount which a man can invest in power. In many cases the investment in a tractor will not be larger than in the other forms of power which the tractor will replace, but the question which should determine whether one shall buy a tractor is not whether the investment is more or less, but the comparative results from the investment. Comparative results in using a tractor and in using horses prove beyond question that the results from the tractor power in the way of decreased cost and increased crops would justify, if necessary, a much

any business about him. The renter must, however, be sure he does his part and not be afraid of doing a little more. If a farmer rents a place that is producing only a general average of 12 bushels of wheat an acre, the landowner would get a third of the wheat or 4 bushels

Enough political crookedness has already come to light in Kansas City, Kan., to amply justify the investigation into the charges of election fraud, always too grave a charge ever to be passed over. Fifty-two citizens in one precinct made affidavit to voting for a candidate who was credited with only one vote in that precinct's official returns. A great deal of looseness and illegality has been shown. For years there has been much talk about shady conditions under bossism in Kansas City elections. Daylight and a cleanup is needed. The most searching investigation is amply warranted and no official need be expected to apologize for making it.

an acre. If this farmer makes the land produce 30 bushels an acre, the landowner would get 10 bushels an acre. If the landowner then rents the land to another renter for one-half the crops, he would get 15 bushels an acre for a year or more, then in about four or five years the land and buildings are as poor as when the first renter went on the land. Has he gained or lost by the change in tenants?

L. W. Timmons.

Ashton, Kan.

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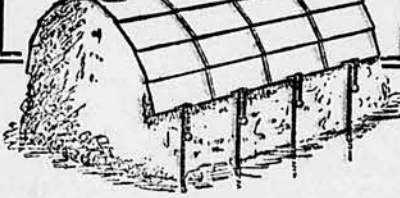
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## Fall Strawberries for Kansas

BY L. J. FARMER,  
Pulaski, N. Y.

In 1904, Harlow Rockhill of Iowa crossed Pan American strawberry blossoms with pollen from the Louis Gauthier, a French variety, and sowed the seeds in window frames in February, 1905. In August of that same year, he picked ripe berries from some of these seedlings. Two of the seedlings afterwards were named Francis and Americus. Other crosses were made by Mr. Rockhill with more or less success.

The one thing that distinguishes fall or ever-bearing strawberries from other kinds is that they blossom continuously every month from May until winter. You cut off the first crop of blossoms that appear in May and soon another crop will appear and this process will be kept up so long as growing weather continues. It stands to reason that if plants blossom, they will bear fruit and so we would naturally get fruit on these plants most every month from June until winter. By cutting the blossoms for a time say until the first of July or first of August, we conserve the energies of the plants and they bear a large crop all at once and continue to bear a fair crop until cut down by hard freezing weather. It usually takes about four weeks to get fruit after the blossom falls. If the plants are set real early in very rich soil, it will do to stop picking the blossoms July 1, and you will get a good crop of fruit in August and September, and a small quantity in October. If the plants are not set until well along in May, it is better to pick the blossoms until August, then you will get large quantities of fruit in September and October.

## In Favor of Farm Agents

A prosperous farmer of Pottawatomie county said recently, that if his county should hire a county farm agent and the agent came on his place he would "kick him off." This farmer has a silo, is using sorghums for silage, is feeding his cattle on this silage supplemented with cottonseed cake, and on his bottom land is growing alfalfa. He is following a good system of farming and is making money.

There were just one of two things wrong with this farmer when he said that he would kick the county agent off his place. Either he does not know where the use of cottonseed cake for cattle feeding originated; he does not know who worked out the use of sorghums as silage and is responsible for most of the silos in Kansas; he does not know when and how the sorghum crops he is using so profitably came to be cultivated in this country; or he is too dishonest to give credit where credit is due.

Practically all of the sorghums (including kafir, milo, feterita, and Sudan grass) cultivated in the United States, today, were brought to this country by the United States government. The Kansas Experiment station has done more than any other agency to prove that sorghums make good silage and to get them under general use for this purpose. It was the agricultural college that began the propaganda, five years ago, that has resulted in more than 10,000 silos in this state. We are indebted to the scientist and to the experiment stations for cottonseed cake and a knowledge of how to use it. It was the Kansas State Agricultural college and F. D. Coburn, who talked and wrote alfalfa until now this state produces

more alfalfa hay than the entire United States east of the Mississippi River.

The county agent is the means used more quickly to bring these good things to the farmer. It is his business to advocate and encourage only those practices that have been proved profitable. It is his business to carry from the first farmer to the second the ideas which make the first farmer prosperous and to help the third farmer avoid those practices which make the second farmer poor.

As land prices increase and as farm labor gets higher and more difficult to get, the farmer must improve his methods or in course of time his more progressive neighbor will buy him out. The two best methods which the farmer has of keeping up with the times are to use and use freely the county agent and the farm newspaper.

## Why the Silage Spoiled

I tried to give the facts, just as they were, when I wrote you about my silo some time ago. I will now tell you what I think caused the silage to spoil.

In the state orphans' home at Atchison, Governor Capper found one paid employee for every four children, and a superintendent conceded to be unfitted for her duties. But the board of control of the Hodges administration, which holds over during Governor Capper's term and which made these appointments, is still running things in the old way. The care of these orphans is costing the state of Kansas more than the maintenance of the average child, rich or poor, and the orphans are getting far less out of it. Institutional life under incompetent and probably harsh attendants, is now recognized as the poorest method of bringing up orphaned children, when homes, adoption, and the benefits and affection of family life may readily be found for them. Progressive states are discarding pork barrel orphan asylums, nearly always manned by a large number of political incompetents.

I have examined another silo, like mine, since I wrote the first letter. The carpenter who built my silo said it was not safe to put the flooring in tight as it would "buckle" when soaked with water. My neighbor did not believe in this theory and had the flooring in his silo put in tight. The result was the silage in his silo was good up to the wall while it spoiled in mine. The carpenter left a 1/4-inch space for every board in erecting my silo. I think this let in considerable air.

I think, however, that my greatest mistake was in putting in alternate loads of green and dry material. The dry forage held too much air. The average man who fills a silo will not be able to fill it slowly unless he owns the cutter and the power. The man he hires will want to keep his machine going. It costs too much under such conditions to fill slowly. The things we want to learn are how to fill the silo rapidly and at the same time get the material packed, and how much water it really is necessary to use with moderately dry and very dry fodder. I want to thank your correspondents for their opinions as to the best way to make silage.

Hutchinson, Kan.

Charles P. King.

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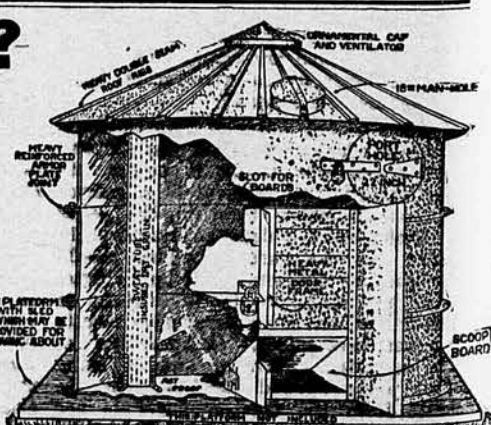
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### More Tractors For Hutchinson

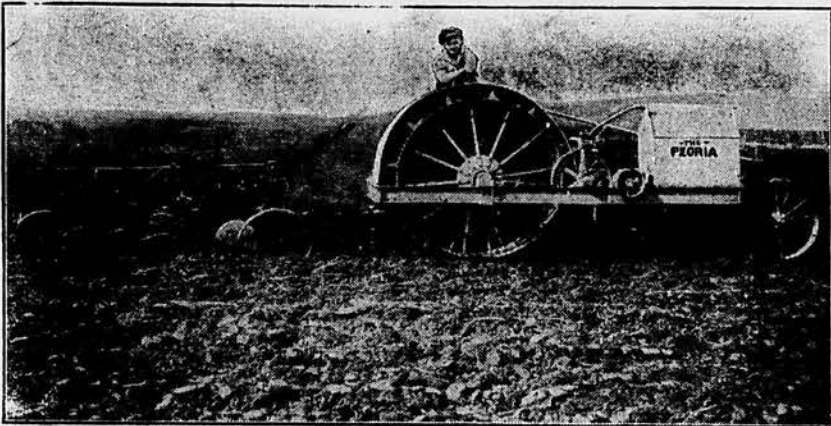
Most of the leading tractor firms already have entered the Kansas Traction Plowing Exhibit, which will be held July 19 to 24 at Hutchinson. About 800 acres of land will be plowed near that city during this show, and the farmers will have an ample opportunity to see the leading makes in operation side by side. Judging from the letters which are being received from farmers in regard to the show, there will be an especially large attendance.

The companies that have entered so far include the Avery company, which will bring five tractors; the International Harvester company, which will show the 8-16 Mogul and one or more of the larger engines of the same make; the Hart-Parr company, which will bring the Little Devil Tractor; Hall Brothers and Reeves Motor Car company, which will exhibit the Bull tractor; and the

Wheat sold for stiff prices but not before the grain dealers got the bulk of it from the farmers at not more than 75 cents a bushel. I think I am safe in making the assertion that not one wheat raiser in fifty had a bushel of wheat to sell when prices were at the highest. The farmer "bucks" the meat packer's organization, the grain dealer's organization, the hay dealer's organization and a dozen other combinations.

The farmers are busy at this season trying to put out their crops. The organizations also are busy at meetings in offices fixing up plans to control the prices of the crops produced. The more demand there is for an article the farmer produces the stiffer is the organized branch of big business which controls that article.

Lumber has advanced \$2.50 to \$3 a thousand feet. Corn is selling at 80 cents a bushel but the farmer has none to sell. He is a buyer from the grain



This Outfit Has Been Entered in the Kansas Traction Plowing Exhibit at Hutchinson, July 19 to 24, by the Peoria Tractor Company.

Steel King Motor Plow company, Joliet Oil Tractor company, Peoria Tractor company, Electric Wheel company, Mayer Brothers company, Sweeney Tractor company, Simplex Tractor company, Chief Tractor company, Bullock Tractor company, and the Oliver Chilled Plow works. There are several other companies that have given formal notice that they will enter, but so far their blanks have not been received.

Every effort will be made to care for the large crowds of farmers who will come to Hutchinson to see this show. Admission to the grounds where the plowing is to be done will be free, as well as admission to convention hall and to the lectures on traction engines. The aim is to make all of the information about power farming available that is possible.

### Feeding Wheat to Hogs

The Kentucky Experiment station obtained 98 cents to \$1.16 a bushel for wheat by feeding it to hogs last year when hogs were selling at \$7 a hundredweight. If hogs had sold for \$8 a hundredweight the return would have been \$1.25 to \$1.33 a bushel. Manifestly it will not be profitable to feed wheat to hogs as long as it is selling at present prices but when it drops to the figures paid last year at harvest it will be more profitable to feed it than to sell it provided the prices paid for hogs are satisfactory.

It ordinarily is estimated that ground wheat has about the same feeding value as ground corn. The price of corn, therefore, is a factor which should be considered when deciding whether to feed or sell the wheat. The Kentucky experiments show also that ground wheat returned 7 to 10 cents more a bushel than soaked wheat. The results of the experiment are described in detail in Bulletin No. 190 which can be obtained by writing to the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment station, Lexington, Ky.

### Co-operation Might Help

I talked with one of my neighbors yesterday concerning the prospect for the farmer. We drew a picture of business conditions, the way business is run, and what the farmer has to say about it. My neighbor stated that the war has not helped the farmer. Big business through its various organizations has fixed the prices paid for farm products. The packers, even with large exports paid only \$6.50 a hundredweight for hogs last winter. Hay netted the farmer not more than \$3.50 to \$5 a ton.

dealer's organization instead. Even the railroads are trying to raise freight rates on the excuse that they are not making money. All this helps hold the farmer down. This is the reason so many boys leave the farm. They think they can in some way work up to be a member of the organization instead of one of the contributors to it.

Farm boys have ambitions but I must say in some respects poor judgment. I know several renters who ride in automobiles which have been bought on time. I know a young farmer who bought an automobile only last week and paid \$150 down—it was not a Ford. This man has been farming for 12 years. He is a good worker and in that time he has managed to save \$150. It is easy to see his finish. I suppose this man has contributed enough money to various business organizations to buy a good farm. He probably will quit farming in a few years and move to the city. This is only one of many cases. Big business cites the number of automobiles owned by farmers but forgets to cite the amount of outstanding notes against them.

J. E. W.  
Montgomery County, Kansas.

### May Have Stomach Trouble

I have a colt, 11 months old, which walks with its head held to the ground in the morning or at any time after it has been grazing a few hours. It seems to get all right after standing around the barn for awhile. If the colt runs from the pasture it will be all right by the time it gets to the barn. The first time I noticed this trouble was about a month ago. Can you tell me what the trouble is and give me a remedy?

A. L. A.  
Sherman County, Kansas.

I believe your colt is suffering from some form of stomach trouble that causes colicky symptoms. You say the symptoms usually appear after grazing or eating other coarse fodder. If animals overeat, especially when coarse fodder is consumed, dilation of the stomach is not at all uncommon.

If the grass is wet there would be a tendency to gas formation which would still further dilate the stomach and cause colicky pains. The pains may be so slight that the animal manifests only slight restlessness such as walking with its head close to the ground and the symptoms disappear as soon as the food has left the stomach, passing to the intestines.

I suggest that you limit the amount of coarse, easily fermentable food and feed quite largely on concentrates. I believe the animal may entirely overcome the condition in a few months if the proper diet is fed.

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



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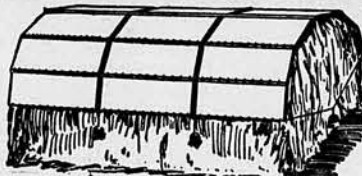
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We have searched through the silver plate markets of the world and have never been able to find at anything near the same cost, goods of such remarkable wearing qualities and of such beautiful design as this justly famous Narcissus set.

### Full Standard Length and Weight

These are not small sized dessert spoons which are usually offered as premiums. These spoons are all full standard table spoon size, 8 3/4 inches long—handle 5 1/4 inches long, bowl 3 inches long and 1 1/4 inches wide. They are silver plated and handsomely engraved and embossed in the beautiful Narcissus design, same as the Narcissus teaspoons which we have been giving away for more than two years. Bowl is highly polished and the handle finished in the popular French gray style. The Narcissus design extends the full length of the handle on both sides. The gray finish of the handle contrasts with the bright polished bowl and produces an effect that is decidedly pleasing.

We could send you hundreds of enthusiastic letters from those of our readers who have received these spoons on other offers we have made in the past. We know they will please you, too—and if they don't you can send them back within 5 days and we will cheerfully refund every penny of your money.

### Here Is Our Offer:

For the next 20 days, or as long as our supply lasts, we will give one set of 6 Narcissus Table Spoons free and postpaid to all who fill out the coupon printed below and send \$2 to pay for a three-year new, renewal or extension subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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Name.....

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(If you send 3 one-year subscriptions use a separate sheet of paper for the 3 names.)





# More About the Weeds

BY H. R. COX.

In a sense, farming might be called a warfare against weeds. Some farmers emerge from the struggle victorious, while others go down to defeat. So powerful are weed enemies in reducing crop yields, while at the same time multiplying labor, that the farmer should, at every turn, strengthen his position against them. He should bear these invaders in mind in planning the crops he will grow and in deciding on the fields where he will grow these crops, in choosing the implements he will use, in buying his seed, and in many other farm activities. Lack of careful planning with reference to weeds is apparent in nearly every community. Here a man planted more corn than he could care for properly. There a man has left his field in meadow too many years. Here a man did not thoroughly prepare his land for alfalfa. There a man has seeded clover that was full of weed seeds. And for just such causes weeds not only make serious inroads on the current crop yields, but at the same time thoroughly infest the land and fortify themselves against future attacks.

The importance of keeping weeds in subjection cannot be emphasized too strongly. It has been shown in experiments with corn made by the United States Department of Agriculture that weed eradication is the principal beneficial result of cultivating this crop after planting. This means that in cultivating the corn crop the implements used should be designed primarily for accomplishing the destruction of weeds in the easiest and cheapest way. It seems to indicate, further, that as weed control becomes more thorough, intercultural tillage of growing crops may be accordingly decreased.

## The Railroads Must Pay

Livestock shippers are assured of full liability by railroads for damages under existing freight rates by a decision of the interstate commerce commission. The commission holds in this decision that the Cummings amendment to the interstate commerce act does not increase freight rates. The Cummings amendment which becomes effective June 3 prohibits any limitation of the liability of the railroads for loss of stock injured or killed during transit. The railroads declared the Cummings amendment automatically advanced livestock rates. This decision in favor of the shippers no doubt will save them many thousands of dollars between June 3 and the final decision in the hearing for a general increase in livestock freight rates on western roads. The arguments in the hearing for the proposal of higher rates in the West will be heard in Washington, June 22.

## Royal in Convention Hall

The American Royal Livestock show will be held in Convention Hall, Kansas City's great auditorium, the week of October 4 to 11. This was decided by the directors at a meeting held May 31. This hall, which has been used for the Kansas City horse show for several years, is situated in the heart of the city, and is admirably adapted for exhibiting livestock. It has a seating capacity of 15,000. Stabling facilities for the exhibits will be provided by erecting substantial wooden structures on a vacant lot just across the street from the main entrance to the hall. It is expected that arrangements will be made for switching the cars containing the exhibits direct to the hall.

As the American Royal will be the

final tryout preceding the Panama-Pacific exposition, it is expected that all the leading show herds will meet at Kansas City, whence the San Francisco exhibits will be forwarded on special trains operated on passenger schedules, arrangements for which have already been made with the railroads. The cattle show at San Francisco is to open October 18.

Following are the officers of the American Royal for 1915: President, E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo.; vice-president, Robert H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kan.; treasurer, H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo.; secretary, R. J. Kinzer, Kansas City; assistant secretary, John M. Hazelton, Kansas City.

## Fence Posts From Boiler Tubes

BY FELIX J. KOCH.

It's a long, long way from the junk-heap of a boiler-factory in the next nearest city, to the vineyard or berry patch, or even line fence of some farm; but a skillful farmer at North Fairmount, in southern Ohio, found that bridging the gap would result in benefit to the two.



Boiler Tubes For Fence Posts.

The farmer wanted fence posts—he had a vineyard to set up, and his border fence, too, was getting out of condition. He happened to notice some old boiler tubes on a boiler factory junk heap, over which hung signs advertising “old iron for sale cheap.”

It didn't take him long to effect an exchange with the owners, so much country produce to be brought in for so many weeks running in exchange for the tubes as he went out. As they had spare tubes they would notify him.

Out on the farm, a cheap cement base was put up for each tube, the pipe was set into this, an ornamental cap was put on—more for fun than any need of it, and wires strung, pipe to pipe, as shown. Weather or wind can have little effect on such fence posts. The stout wire is impervious to cattle, and while the cost and trouble may be a trifle larger at the start, than with more usual fence posts, the farmer declares they'll have been worth it, many times over, in the end.

## Let Justice Be Done

A lawsuit was recently in full swing, according to Everybody's Magazine, and during its progress a witness was cross-examined as to the habits and character of the defendant.

“Has Mr. March a reputation for being abnormally lazy?” asked the counsel briskly.

“Well, sir, it's this way—”

“Will you kindly answer the question asked?” struck in the irascible lawyer.

“Well, sir, I was going to say it's this way. I don't want to do the gentleman in question any injustice, and I won't go so far as to say, sir, that he's lazy, exactly; but if it required any voluntary work on his part to digest his food—why, he'd die from lack of nourishment, sir.

If the mother is worth keeping the calf should be worth raising.

## New Veterinary Book

Castration of Domestic Animals is the title of a new book written by Dr. F. S. Schoenleber and Dr. R. B. Dykstra of the Kansas State Agricultural college. This book has been prepared for the special use of farmers and stock owners as well as for veterinarians and agricultural students. The use of technical terms has been avoided where possible. The book contains many hints and suggestions which will be useful to every person who handles stock. The many pictures and hand sketches illustrating the actual operations are strong features. A loss amounting to thousands of dollars occurs through avoidable mistakes every year. This book has been written to give instructions as to how to prevent these annual losses. The thorough training and extensive experience of the authors in actual practice make the book especially valuable. It is published by the Orange Judd Company, New York.

## Mites Do Not Like Brine

I used to have a lot of trouble with mites in the hen house. I tried many different remedies, and I have found one that is cheap and satisfactory. It is strong brine.

I make sure that all the lumps of salt are dissolved, and then I apply the brine to the side walls, perches and nest boxes with an old broom. It is well to be careful to soak all places where mite eggs may be deposited. In about two weeks make another application of the brine. After that it is necessary to use the brine about three times a year. This will keep the cracks in the wood so salty that mites find it difficult to find a place to live. If you have a spray pump it is easier to apply the brine with it than with a broom. Liberal, Kan. Anise Bauersfield.

## Cattle Were Profitable

Oscar Duehn of Chase county, Kansas, who marketed a shipment of steers which topped the market in their class not long ago has no fault to find with the cattle market, says the Daily Drovers Telegram. But Mr. Duehn follows a method different from that practiced by most feeders last winter.

“I have been raising my own cattle and most of the feed used to fatten them for 30 years,” he said. “When farmers break away from the custom of buying high priced feeders and most of the feed used, and begin raising their own cattle and feed there will be little complaint of losses. I keep a registered bull and good grade cows. I dehorn all my steer calves at weaning time. I buy 2-year-old bulls and keep them two years. They are good sellers for beef purposes when I am ready to dispose of them.”

## Watch For Sore Shoulders

BY G. H. GLOVER.

Sore shoulders and sore necks may be avoided by bringing the horse gradually to his work. The best collar is made of leather and without pads. The horse will shrink in weight under heavy spring work, and if you are not careful the collar that fits at first will be too large and bruise the shoulders. It is always well to slip the collars off during the noon hour and to wash the shoulders in cold water both at noon and after the day's work is done.

Be careful about feeding corn, wheat or barley. If the horse knew enough to mix his hay with these “concentrates” all would be well, but since he does not, any of the grains mentioned may form a compact mass in the stomach that can-

not be reached by the digestive juices, and a violent colic will result.

Do not require the tired horse to stand on an inclined plank floor. He will not lie down and rest as he should.

See that his teeth are in condition to properly masticate his food. A little dentistry once or twice a year will often save many dollars' worth of feed—and frequently the animal's life.

If farm horses were treated with the consideration which they deserve, they should come through the spring work with sound feet, sound neck and shoulders, and keep in fair flesh. There is no advantage in working a horse down until he is poor; and if he becomes disabled, it is quite sure to be the fault of the farmer, and not the horse.

## Alfalfa Yields and Water

The consumption of water by alfalfa can be controlled to a considerable extent by pasturage or frequent clipping without serious injury to the plants, according to the United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 228, “Effect of Frequent Cutting on the Water Requirements of Alfalfa and Its Bearing on Pasturage.” With a limited amount of stored moisture in the ground, often the greatest amount of alfalfa can be obtained by allowing the crop to grow when the water requirement is the lowest, in the fall or spring, and by keeping the leaf surface at a minimum during the summer through clipping or pasturage. The efficacy of thus conserving the moisture during the periods of drouth has been observed many times.

A copy of this bulletin may be obtained on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Where Is E. E. Middaugh?

Will E. E. Middaugh, who sent the Farmers Mail and Breeze an article about his ginseng garden, please give his address? His letter carried no date line.

## WALL MAP FREE.

For the purpose of quickly securing new and renewal subscriptions to the great home magazine, the Household, we have made arrangements to give away 5,000 official wall maps of western states and United States with the 1910 census complete.

This home, or office, library wall map is 28 by 30 inches in size, splendidly colored with beautiful half tones on the heaviest enamel paper. It shows the railroads and every postoffice and contains a complete index of the population of every city or town in the state selected. On one side is the latest map of your state, on the other side the latest map of the United States.

We can supply these special maps for any of the following states. Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, South Dakota, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Utah, Arkansas, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Ohio, Wyoming, Idaho, Kentucky, also special single sheet chart of the United States.

There are, in addition to the maps and census, many other valuable features included in this chart.

We are making a special offer on this wonderful map as follows: Send 25 cents for one year's subscription, new or renewal, to our popular family journal, the Household, and one of the valuable wall maps is yours, sent free and prepaid. Be sure and give the name of state map you desire. Address at once Department W. M. 12, Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.



THE JURY QUESTIONS THE GOOD JUDGE AND GOES ITS WAY

—Advertisement.





# Let Me Send You Free of Charge the Finest Buggy Book Ever Issued

This massive book has saved thousands of dollars for the American farmers. It will save you \$25 to \$50 on a "Blue Grass" buggy, sold on 30 days' trial and unlimited guarantee on workmanship and material.

It tells the remarkable story of my big buggy factory, how I started selling direct to the farmer at low prices under bonded guarantee, and the remarkable success that has followed. It shows pictures of my buggies made from real photographs so you see the buggies as they actually are, the same as though you were looking at them. My Buggy Bargain Book tells how a buggy should be made and shows why Bohon's "Blue Grass" is well made in every particular—the best buggy on the road. This book will convince you that you're getting the bargain of your life when you buy

## BOHON'S "Blue Grass" Buggies At Factory Prices

Made right here at my own factory and sold direct to you at a saving of \$25 to \$50. When you buy a "Blue Grass" buggy you kill two birds with one stone. You save a pocketful on money and you get quality that is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. The Bohon "Blue Grass" full wrought, straight grain, second growth hickory buggy is a wonder. The French head springs make easy riding and the Bohon special self-oiling axles make this the lightest running buggy ever made.

Split hickory shafts so strong a heavy man can stand on them without their even cracking. Waterproof tops hand made and beautifully proportioned. Seats richly upholstered, cushions being made by hand. Ample leg room between seat and dashboard. Body is strengthened and beautified with a natural finish hardwood slat bottom. Seats securely fastened with four strong seat rods, and have hinged lid to accommodate side curtains, rain aprons, wrench, etc.

### 30 Day Road Test

There's an offer that proves my confidence in this buggy. It gives you an opportunity to see for yourself at no risk whatever. I let you give the "Blue Grass" buggy a 30 day road test right on your own roads. If it isn't everything I claim send it back. I'll pay freight both ways and the free trial doesn't cost you a penny.

Put this buggy to any practical test. Make it do the things it would have to do in real use. I want you to know beyond all possibility of doubt that this buggy will give you the very best possible service. I make my offer still stronger by giving you a

### \$30,000 Bond UNLIMITED GUARANTEE

My Big Buggy Bargain Book contains a reproduction of this bond, a signed copy of which goes to you with the "Blue Grass" Buggy. The Bond means that I am absolutely compelled to live up to every word of my agreement. I couldn't violate it even if I wished. The big bond protects you.

Every buggy is sent out under unlimited guarantee. If you ever find a flaw in workmanship or material, no matter how long you've had my buggy, just let me know and I'll make it right.

I also offer a complete line of single and double harness, manufactured under our own patent of best oak tanned leather. All harness guaranteed.

### Send Back the Buggy Bargain Coupon

Learn how real buggies are made. See why Bohon's "Blue Grass" Buggies are of highest grade yet save you \$25 to \$50. Get details of my factory-to-you selling plan, my 30 day road test, my unlimited guarantee and my \$30,000 Bond. Send the coupon.

D. T. BOHON, 4161 Main St. Harrodsburg, Ky.

### USE THIS COUPON NOW

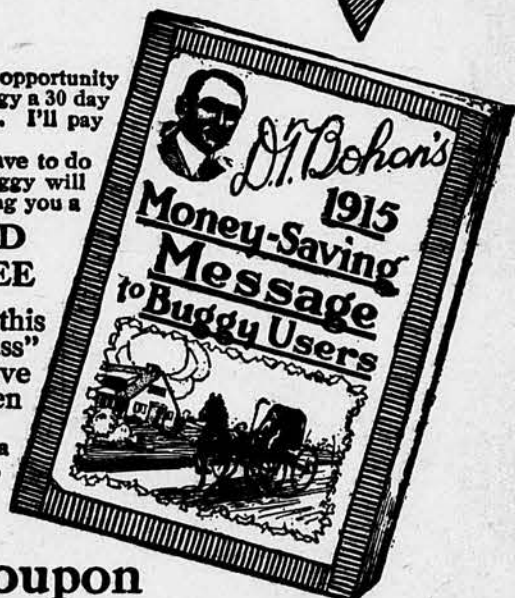
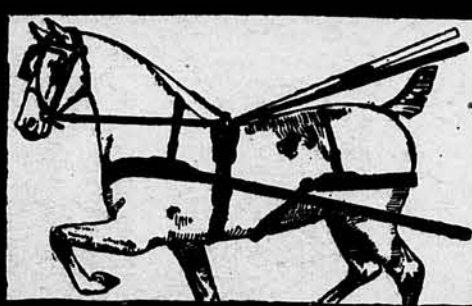
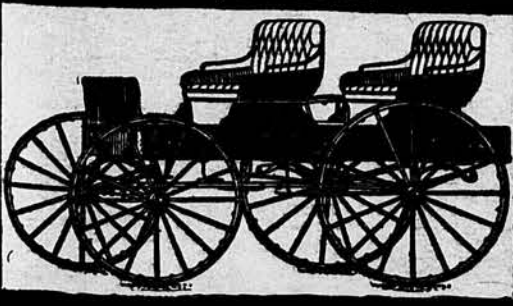
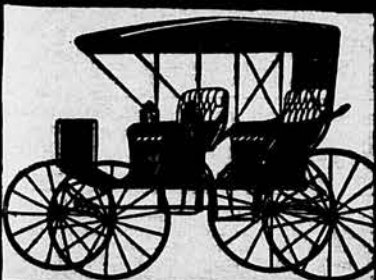
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4161 Main Street,  
HARRODSBURG, KY.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your Buggy Bargain Book.

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ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. & STATE \_\_\_\_\_





# 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 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.

## POULTRY

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.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCKS—WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK EGGS. HALF price this season. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. HENS \$1.00 EACH. Eggs 5c. Baby chicks 20c. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

REDUCTION ON BUFF ROCK EGGS. Price \$3.00 per hundred. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

UTILITY BARRED ROCK EGGS. "Bermuda Ranch" quality. 15 \$1.00, 100 \$4.00. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. PURE BRED EGGS, 15 75c. 100 \$3.50. Delivered in Kansas. G. Schmidt, Newton, Kan., R. 2.

FINE BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. \$1.00 per 15. \$4.00 per 100. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., R. 4.

20 WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 AND up; scored by Atherton. Eggs for sale. W. W. Pressley, Meade, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS. PURE BRED. FARM range. Eggs 15 75c; 100 \$3.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan., R. 3.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS ONLY FOR 18 years. \$1.00 for 15, \$4.00 for 100 eggs. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.

WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCKS. 225 laying average; 100 premiums. Fancy matings. 15 \$2.00 to \$1.50. Flock, 15 \$1.25, 100 \$6.00. W. Opfer, Clay Center, Kansas.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs prices cut in half for balance of season. Write for mating list. M. P. Thielen, Barred Rock Fancier, Lucas, Kan.

### LEGHORNS.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 24 \$1.50. Splendid layers. Mrs. Emmett Irvine, Simpson, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$3.00 100. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$3.50 per 100. Wyckoff-Yesterlaid strains. High scoring stock. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

EGGS. S. C. BROWN LEGHORN. WON first on cockerel, pullet and pen. \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE FLOCK OF FINE pure bred Single Comb Brown Leghorns. 30 hens, 3 cockerels. For quick sale \$35. Paul Grill, Ellsworth, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS SCORING to 90%. \$5.00 per 100 without correspondence gets best eggs promptly. Satisfaction. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS LAY EGGS in winter when eggs mean money. "Frost proof combs." The largest, handsomest Leghorn. Selected eggs, 100 \$6.00. 50 \$3.50. 30 \$2.75. 15 \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

### RHODE ISLAND REDS.

S. C. RED EGGS \$3.00 PER 100, \$1.25 PER 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Geneseo, Kansas, Box 242.

SINGLE COMB RED EGG BARGAINS. \$1.00 per 15 from all my state show winners now. \$5.00 per 100. H. R. McCrary, Concordia, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—WINNERS AT Topeka and Wichita, Kan. Yard eggs \$2.00 per 15. Farm range \$4.50 per 100. Free catalog. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

BABY CHICKS: PURE BRED ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. I can supply you with from 600 to 700 in June. 1894 shipped this spring. Price 10 cents each. Mrs. Chas. Hill, Toronto, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS EXCLUSIVELY. Six grand pens mated to roosters costing from \$15.00 to \$40.00. Eggs at sacrifice prices after May 10. 15 eggs \$1.25; 30 eggs \$2.00; 50 eggs \$3.00. Order from this ad or send for catalog. Splendid range flock \$3.00 per 100 eggs. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas.

### TURKEYS.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS. Mrs. John Mitchell, Lafontaine, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS \$2 PER 11. Mrs. Grace Dick, Harlan, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS 25 CTS. each. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. ELEVEN years a breeder. Choicest quality. Big winners at big shows. Eggs \$3.00 per 11. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—WINNERS OF 14 first premiums at St. Louis, Topeka and Wichita. Eggs \$3.00 and \$4.00 per 11. Free catalog. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS. PURE BRED. 3 1/2 each. George Milner, Neosho Falls, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from show quality and egg strain. Fifteen \$1.00. 30 \$1.80. 50 \$2.50. 100 \$4.50. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS AND COCKERELS from prize winning stock. Eggs, 15 for \$1.00, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$5.50. We guarantee nine chicks per setting or duplicate at half price. Cockerels \$2.00, 3 for \$5.00. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Nebraska.

## ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. SPLENDID LAYERS and prize winners. Can please you. Catalog ready. August Petersen, R. 2, Churdan, Iowa.

FISHER'S SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs now at reduced prices. Pen eggs \$3 setting. Utility \$3 per 100. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY. Pure, large, vigorous birds. Farm range eggs \$1 setting, \$4 hundred. Martha Brown, Parkerville, Kan.

## LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. UNDER 50 8 cts.; over, 7 cts. Baby chicks 15 cts. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. FROM MY best pens and yard, at 1/2 price. \$1.50 and \$3.00. J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

ROSE COMB WHITES. BEST LAYING Show strains. Write for booklet. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$8.00. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, Kan.

## DUCKS.

INDIAN RUNNERS. SILVER CUP WINNERS. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER EGGS. Dollar per fifteen. Elsie Hummer, Earleton, Kansas.

SET DUCK EGGS NOW; THE BUFF ORPINGTON kind. \$1.50 per 13 eggs. Mrs. H. E. Bacheider, Fredonia, Kan.

FISHER PRIZE STRAIN WHITE INDIAN Runner duck eggs. \$5.00 100; 30, \$2.00. Jas. A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—STATE SHOW winners for years. Fawn Runner eggs \$1.00 per 15. \$3.00 per 50. Pure White Runner eggs \$1.25 per 15, \$4.00 per 50, \$7.00 per 100. Free catalog. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

## BUTTERCUPS.

PURE BUTTERCUPS. SPLENDID LAYERS. 16 eggs \$1.50. Etta Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

## ANCONAS.

PURE BRED ANCONAS EXCLUSIVELY. Heavy layers. \$4.00 per 100. Lucie House, Haven, Kan.

## MINORCAS.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS WITH SIZE AND quality. Eggs for hatching, 15 for \$1.50, \$5.00 one hundred. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

EGGS FIFTY CENTS SETTING. DARK Cornish, Brown Leghorn, Light Brahma. Richard Jordan, Hastings, Neb.

INDIAN RUNNER BREEDING DUCKS 75c. Ducklings 12c. Ancona chicks 10c. 2-400 egg Cyphers Inc. \$25 each. New last season. W. E. Campbell, Edgerton, Kan.

EGGS FROM OUR FAMOUS, HIGH SCORING, egg-producing, prize winning flocks. All popular breeds chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. Farm ranged; at farmer's prices; prepaid to any address in the U. S. by insured parcel post. Save money. Write for prices. Trap nest for 75c. Norfolk Breeders' Co-operative Assn., Norfolk, Neb.

## BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHICKS FROM WHITE ORPINGTONS that are worth the price. Sharp, Iowa, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST THOROUGHBRED baby chicks for the least money. Guaranteed. At Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN and Indian Runner duck eggs. Leghorn eggs \$5.00 hundred. Duck eggs 6c each. Send express prepaid. J. L. Shaner, Rt. 8, Topeka.

## 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.

## 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.

RED POLLED BULLS AND COWS. D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kan.

STANDARD BRED STALLIONS FOR SALE right. D. H. Bibens, Larned, Kan.

FOR SALE—FIVE YOUNG, FRESH JERSEY cows. U. F. Denlinger, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE—100 HEAD SPANISH JENNETS, with four stallions. Saint Gall Ranch, Fort Stockton, Texas.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS FOR sale. Write or call for prices. B. F. Fleischer, Hoyt, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO SPOTTED SHETLAND ponies, one and two year old, good ones. Bill Bailey, Humboldt, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY A PURE BRED POLLED Durham bull, 2 to 3 yrs. old preferred. John Frost, Blue Rapids, Kan.

SALE—SHETLAND PONIES—FIVE YEAR mares, two black, one bay, broken to ride. John B. Greer, Marlon, Kansas.

PEDIGREED MULEFOOTS, BOTH SEXES. History free to those interested. Sinn's Mulefoot Ranch, Alexandria, Neb.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN BULL, TWELVE months old, evenly marked and exceptionally good breeding; satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$40. Wiebe Brothers, Lehigh, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—1 two-year and 1 four-year-old bull, 1 fine young cow. Good milk and butter stock. Priced low for quick sale. E. R. Ridgely, Mulberry, Kan.

ONE GOOD POLLED HEREFORD HERD bull, D. S.; also Poland China herd boar. Will exchange for younger stock or other property. Write at once. Ben Anderson, Lawrence, Kan., R. No. 1.

HIGH GRADE CALVES FOR SALE: Shorthorn, Holstein, Guernsey, Hereford, or Aberdeen-Angus. Prices \$12.00 to \$25.00; each crated to express. Delivery cost moderate. Rates furnished, and full information. Start a herd. Mention this paper, and breed preferred. Paul Johnson, South St. Paul, Minn.

## BEES AND HONEY

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.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST PURE CALIF. honey free. Produced by one of our Calif. apiaries. Explains grades, sized packages, prepaid prices. Inspection allowed before payment. Sample for dime to pay postage. Spencer Apiaries, Dept. D, St. Louis, 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.

NEW ERA COW PEAS. PURE. \$2.50. Harry Parks, Tyro, Kan.

WHIPPOORWILL COW PEAS. CLEANED. \$2.50 per bu. Geo. S. Taylor, Tyro, Kan.

ACCLIMATED BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS. One bran sack full \$1.00. Six sacks \$5.00. Frank Hall, Toronto, Kan.

FANCY RECLEANED CANE SEED ONE dollar. German millet one fifty per bushel. Hinton Hardware, Hinton, Okla.

MILLIONS CABBAGE, TOMATO, POTATO plants, postpaid. 20c hundred, \$1.20 thousand. Will assort. Acme Plant Co., Bentonville, Ark.

SOY BEANS, DROUTH RESISTING PLANT, legume, grow erect, yield 10-30 bu. per acre; good stock food; 25% protein. H. E. Bacheider, Fredonia, Kan.

CHOICE WHIPPOORWILL COWPEAS, fine germination, \$2.40 per bu. Fine quality tested cane seed 70c bu. Sacks free. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

SELECTED SEEDS. CANE, GERMAN millet, kaffir, maize, feterita, corn. All raised in Greenwood county. All orders filled promptly. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt & Sons, Severy, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED—GOOD HOME GROWN, non-irrigated alfalfa seed for sale as follows: \$6.00, \$5.00, \$4.00 bu. All Winona. Sacks 25c ex. All orders filled promptly. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

HOME GROWN ALFALFA. SWEET clover, millet, and cane seed at lowest price commensurate with splendid quality. Write for samples and prices. I can also meet seed house prices on best clover, timothy, cow peas. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

SUDAN GRASS, OFFICIALLY INSPECTED and approved in field by member of the Kansas Experiment station. Guaranteed free from Johnson grass. Germination above 90%. Prepaid, five pounds \$2; ten pounds \$3; fifty pounds \$10; one hundred pounds \$15. M. L. Douglas, Manhattan, Kansas.

PLANTS—TOMATOES, KANSAS STANDARD, Dwarf Champion, Dwarf Stone, Tree Beauty, Stone, Matchless, Earliana, \$1.75 thousand. All cabbage \$1.50 thousand. Peppers, 40 cents hundred. Sweet potatoes, Southern Queen, Bermuda, Early Triumph \$1.50 thousand; Yellow Jersey and Yellow Nansum, \$1.25 thousand. All plants 25c hundred. John Patzel, Route 3, Topeka, Kan.

PURE SUDAN GRASS. 25C A LB. PREPAID to your station. Advantages of our seed: 1. Kansas grown. 2. No Johnson grass or other pests. 3. Inspected and approved by the Kansas Experiment station. 4. Not grown near other sorghums. 5. Good germination test guaranteed. W. H. Gould & Sons, Dodge City, Kan.

AFRICAN KAFIR SEED—I HAVE SOME excellent seed grown from that which I imported last year direct from South Africa, the sure-crop early maturing kind. This was of medium height. I can guarantee that there was none of the tall nor short varieties grew in this. Discard your mixed, late-maturing seed and secure this pure strain which produces most seed and best fodder. There is not much that is not mixed, so write early for sample. \$1.75 per bushel, f. o. b. Osage, quantity discount. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

## FOR SALE

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.

SCOTCH COLLIES. WESTERN HOME Kennels, St. John, Kan.

COLLIE PUPPIES, FINEST EVER. CHOICE \$5.00. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

FULL BLOOD SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES for sale; satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. Smee, Zurich, Kan., R. R. No. 1.

9 ROOM MODERN RESIDENCE. 7 BLOCKS Agricultural college, Manhattan, \$3,800, terms. Frank Miller, Langdon, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THOROUGHBRED Scotch collie pups, eligible to registry, farm raised. Beiden Bros., Hartland, Kan.

"BELGIAN HARES"—FLEMISH GIANTS, Rufus Reds and Golden Fauns. For sale by Osburn & Fink, Garden City, Kan., Box No. 196.

SCOTTISH TERRIER PUPS 4 MONTHS old at 6 dollars each. The best and smartest varmint dogs living. Lyman J. Coffman, Wakefield, Kan.

A BARGAIN—GOOD 6 ROOM HOUSE, modern except heat. Desirable location. \$2,000. \$700 will handle. Harry Douglas, 609 Leavenworth, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—J. I. CASE ENGINE GANG plow, 6-14 inch bottoms, wood break discs. 4 extra breaker bottoms. Nearly new. Price \$150.00. Brant & Yoel Hdw. & Implement Co., Le Roy, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—J. I. C. ENGINE, 15 horse power, in first class shape. J. I. C. separator, 28 by 48, in fine shape, good belts, ready to run. Cost \$2,500.00 new; will take \$650.00 if sold in ten days. Don't stop to write; come and you will buy. J. H. Lee, Harveyville, Kan.

## FOR SALE OR TRADE

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 OR TRADE FOR AUTOMOBILE, 16 horse Buffalo-Pitts double engine. T. B. Hubbard, Beloit, Kan.

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENTS, GOOD running stock, for good clear land. Address D. H., care Mail and Breeze.

WANT CLEAR WESTERN KANSAS LAND for desirable 9-room modern (except heat) residence in Lawrence, Kan. George Cloon, LeLoup, Kan.

WANT CLEAR FOR EQUITY, 10 ROOM house, barn, 8 lots in Winfield. Price \$5,000.00. Mfg. \$1,000.00. Progressive Realty Co., Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR YOUNG live stock 12-25 H. P. Avery tractor, A No. 1 mechanical shape, used two seasons. Perkins & Son, Box 74, Edgerton, Kan.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR LAND—USED 59 H. P. Olds Gasoline Engine, completely overhauled. Just the thing for irrigation. Kansas Alfalfa Products Co., Newton, Kan.

WANTED—FEW GOOD JERSEY OR HOLSTEIN heifer calves. Will exchange yearling S. C. White Leghorn hens for same. Sunny Slope Poultry Ranch, Elk Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. 500 ACRES of good timber land in Eastern Arkansas. Will trade for good wheat or alfalfa land or small ranch. Must be part alfalfa land. A. W. Smiley, Sparta, Ill.

DID YOU KNOW THAT UNTIL FIVE years ago the recent president of the Kansas State Editorial Association was a farmer? On account of health considerations, the owner of old established county seat newspaper in Arkansas valley town, western Kansas, official county and city paper doing \$5,000 business a year, big equipment, wishes to sell or would trade for land. T. P., 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.

1915—LUMBER! BUY IT RIGHT! WE'LL save you big money. Farmer's trade a specialty. The mill direct to you. Think of it. No. 1 dimension \$10 plus freight. We require no payment until material is unloaded and proven satisfactory. Send bill now, for estimate. Local Lumber Company, Tacoma, Washington.



## 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.

GRAY CO. LAND FOR SALE. \$12.50 TO \$30.00. J. H. Kimes, Montezuma, Kan.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms and ranches, owners only, write C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Texas.

240 A. IMPROVED WHEAT LAND. 150 A. good wheat goes if taken at once at \$25 per A. H. E. Morton, Oberlin, Kan.

WOULD YOU BUY AN IMPROVED LYON county corn and alfalfa farm? For large list of bargains, address E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

FOR SALE—10 SMALL, WELL IMPROVED farms in Haskell Co., the garden spot of central west Texas. H. L. Sherrill, owner, Temple, Texas.

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

BUY MEADE CO. LAND. GOOD CHOICE wheat land \$15 ac. up. Close to town. Come and see me before you buy. J. P. Ballard, Plains, Kan.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS IN COLORADO land; irrigated and unirrigated. Write us. Bank references. Levan & Co., 421 Col. Bldg., Denver, Colo.

MODERN RESIDENCE IN HUTCHINSON for sale, \$4,000. Will trade for land near town. Will buy land if well located and priced reasonable. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE—60 ACRES; SMALL IMPROVEMENTS; 3 mi. station, 4 mi. interurban, Labette county, Kansas. Want 10 or 15 acres, residence tract, Kansas or Mo. Write Box 363, Lathrop, Mo.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! SEND FOR FREE magazine 1200 bargains. Farm lands, business chances, any kind anywhere. Our services free to buyers. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FINE QUARTER FOR TRADE; 3 1/4 miles Cherryvale; best black land; dandy improvements. Price \$12,000, want good 80. Will carry difference back on quarter; would take merchandise for part. Bowman Realty Company, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PART LONG time 5%. 250 acres Barber Co., Kan. 60 a. tillable, bal. grass. Six room house, barn 24x32, 100 ton silo. 5 mi. town, 3/4 mi. to school. R. F. D., phone. For particulars write Hal H. Darnall, Sawyer, Kan.

160 ACRES 1 1/2 MILES FROM HEWINS. a R. R. town. 70 acres in cultivation, 20 acres in alfalfa, balance in meadow and pasture. Good improvements. This is a good farm. Crops go if sold by June 15. \$40 per acre. Write John Zimpfer, Hewins, Kan.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS; CROP PAYMENT or easy terms along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minn., N. D., Mont., Idaho, Wash. and Ore. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 46 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

OKLAHOMA SNAPS; 120 ACRES ALL cultivated; \$600 cash balance terms; 36 acres two miles city; \$300 cash will handle; 295 acres finest bottom; 200 acres cultivation. \$32.50 acre with terms; all improved. Write us for lists. Leflore Co., Real Estate Co., Poteau, Okla.

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 6 1/4 by 205 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.

## FARMS 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.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

IF YOU WILL TRADE YOUR WEST KANS., East Colo. land clear send full description to Progressive Realty Co., Winfield, Kansas.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm or unimproved land for sale. H. L. Downing, 111 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located; information free. Black's Business Agency, Chippewa Falls, Wisc., Desk 9.

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.

FARM OR FARM LANDS WANTED IN western Kansas, Nebraska, or eastern Colorado. For stock raising and dairy. Liberal terms required. Lloyd E. Hansen, Norris, S. D.

## 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.

OVER 15,000 MEN AND WOMEN WANTED this year for government jobs. \$65.00 to \$150 month. Vacations with pay. No lay-offs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept W 51, Rochester, N. Y.

BE A DETECTIVE. EARN \$150 TO \$300 per month; travel over the world. Write Supt. Ludwig, 401 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

I CONDUCTED GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS—can help you secure railway mail or other government positions. Trial examination free. Ozment, 38R, St. Louis.

MEN—WOMEN WANTED. \$75 MONTH. Government jobs. Vacancies constantly. Write for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept W 51, Rochester, N. Y.

## 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.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. \$60 to \$125 monthly. Age 21 to 50. Ozment, 38F, St. Louis.

WANTED. MEN AND WOMEN TO QUALIFY for government positions. Several thousand appointments to be made next few months. Full information about openings, how to prepare, etc., free. Write immediately for booklet G-68. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

## AGENTS

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.

AGENTS WANTED—EITHER SEX—MAKE quick money and become sales manager for big substantial company; wonderful new invention; cuts high cost of living; 100% profit; fast home seller. Culinary Utilities Dept., Desk 309, 111 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—A BIG SUMMER SELLER—Something new—concentrated soft drinks. Just add water—delicious soft drinks in a jiffy—any time—anywhere. Popular for the home, picnics, parties, socials, etc. Guaranteed under U. S. pure food laws. Light-weight packages—by parcel post—no delay. Enormous demand—Agents coin money—\$6 to \$12 a day. 250 other fast sellers—all big repeaters 100% profit. Agent's outfit free—Territory going fast. Be quick—just a postal today. American Products Co., 2408 Third St., Cincinnati, O.

## SILO AGENTS 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.

OPEN TERRITORY FOR TABER LINED Silo, the only non-shrinkable wood silo manufactured. Address Taber Lumber Co., Dept. I, Keokuk, Ia.

## BUSINESS CHANCES

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.

TO TRADE—ONE OF THE BEST HARNESS stores in western Kansas, and a fine residence, for land or stock. A. Lundy & Son, Natoma, Kan.

## 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.

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$600,000 CLIENTS made. Searches, advice and 2 books free. E. E. Vrooman & Co., 885F, Washington, D. C.

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

PATENTS THAT PROTECT. CAREFUL, honest work in every case. Your ideas may bring you wealth. 64-page book free. Established 1880. Address Fitzgerald & Co., 816 F St., Washington, D. C.

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

## VEHICLES

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.

BUY A PONY RIG FOR THE CHILDREN; carts \$22 and up; 4-wheelers, \$35.70 and up; send for our catalogue of 68 styles pony vehicles. Beardsley Carriage Co., 220 S. 4th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

## MUSIC

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.

GET THE LATEST SONGS SIX MONTHS before they reach your city. Send twenty-five cents for three new songs and catalogue. We furnish any music published. Song poems wanted also. Etna Sales Co., 1431 Broadway, New York City.

## HAT CLEANER

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.

TO CLEAN STRAW HATS. SEND TWENTY-five cents (coin or stamps) for recipe for cleaning straw hats. C. O. Lowe, 807 East 8th Court, Trenton, Mo.

## LAUGH AND THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU

Any woman can manage a man, if she can only prevent him from knowing it.

Don't accuse a man of dumb luck who has sense enough to keep his mouth shut.

Anticipation is one of the greatest pleasures in life. If we could afford to buy a lot of the things we want, we wouldn't want them.

Governess—How many commandments are there, Peter?

Peter—(glibly)—Ten.

Governess—And suppose you were to break one of them?

Peter—Then there'd be nine.—Cartoon.

"I notice that you publish a verse from the Bible every day," said the caller to the editor of the newspaper. "Do your subscribers ever read it?"

"Should say they do," replied the editor. "Why, it is news to most of them." —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. Exe—My husband got a letter today saying something dreadful would happen if he didn't send the writer a sum of money.

Mrs. Wye—My husband gets dunned for his bills, too.—Boston Transcript.

## In the Trenches

"No blankets, Captain."

"Well, boys, we'll just have to cover ourselves with glory."

## The Two Kinds

An optimist is a person who smiles at knocks; a pessimist is a person who knocks at smiles.

## Partial Explanation

The reason you can't get Central when a fire alarm is turned in is that everybody calls at once. Why you can't get Central other times isn't known.—Walnut Valley (Kan.) Times.

## He's Had His Turn

"Why don't you see that your daughters learn to cook?"

"Why should I?" They wouldn't cook for me. Let their husbands supply the material for them to practice on."—Pittsburgh Post.

## Prayer

If father gets the notion in his head that he is going to accomplish everything by prayer, it makes it hard for

## 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.

MEXICAN CHILI BEANS, EXCELLENT quality, \$2.25 per bu. Sacks free. W. A. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

HARNESS AND SADDLES—WRITE TO Inskeep & Schaubel, Manhattan, Kansas, for their new illustrated catalogue.

USE PAULI BROS.' FAMOUS ANTISEPTIC Mole Eradicator and Freckle Pomade, 25 cents each. 1329 Field Ave., D. 3, Detroit, Mich.

SAVE YOUR ALFALFA. USE OUR CANVAS stack covers, cheap, durable and quickly adjusted. J. B. Lynn & Son, Winfield, Kan.

KANSAS UNIVERSITY SUMMER SESSION. Room and board in private home for young women. Modern house. Address Mrs. J. D. Newton, 1536 New Hampshire St., Lawrence, Kan.

TWO CAR LOADS OF HEDGE POSTS FOR sale. Select 14c. No. 1, 12c. No. 2, 7c. 8 ft. corners, 40c. 1 car load are seasoned posts. Can ship over Mo. Pac. or Santa Fe. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

THE NICHOLAS-DERRINGTON CARBON remover gives your engine more power and speed. Increases mileage forty per cent. Guaranteed to do more than claimed for. Write for particulars. Nicholas-Derrington, Box 185, Topeka, Kan.

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

CHIROPRACTIC DOCTORS MAKE LARGE incomes; our graduates earn \$3000 to \$6000 yearly; be independent; work for yourself; this big paying profession easily learned by correspondence; special rates now; illustrated book free. American University, Dept. (310), 162 No. Dearborn St., Chicago.

mother, who has to get up each morning in order that the children may have clothes and grub. I ain't knocking on prayer, mind you, but I don't pray for things that you can get without it.—Atchison County (Kan.) Mail.

## Right Man in Right Place

Officer (to reservist)—What business were you in?

Reservist—Furniture mover. Officer—Ah! We'll put you in the van.—Boston Transcript.

## Disappointed Winner

"Did you vote for prohibition?" "I did," replied Col. Bottletop, "I thought it would please my folks and make no difference. I had no idea so many other people were going to vote the same way."—Washington Star.

## The Office Seeker

A man with a deep and steadfast longing for office will run excitedly around begging everybody he sees to sign his nomination petitions and then, when he finally gets enough signatures, will put on a clean shirt and announce that if the call of duty comes he will not disregard the summons.—Ohio State Journal.

## A Young Feminist

"You can't teach a hen anything," her mother said. "They have done more harm to the garden than a drove of cattle would. You can teach a cat, a dog, or a pig something but a hen—never!"

"H'm!" exclaimed the child, indignantly. "I think they know as much as the roosters!"—Youth's Companion.

## A Statistician

"Lady," said Plodding Pete, "do you keep a dog?"

"Yes."

"An' a cat?"

"Several of 'em."

"An' I suppose, mebbe you have something to spare to feed a hungry wayfarer?"

"Yes. Are you hungry?"

"No. I'm compilin' statistics fur de Society of Useless Information to show de reckless extravagance of de rural population."—Washington Star.

## Don't Forget This Law

The law regulating the business of commission merchants in Kansas became effective May 22, on its publication in the statute book issued that day. It is designed to protect farmers, shippers and handlers from unscrupulous commission merchants, and insure honest accounting. It really does not become operative until July 1, 1915, but all commission merchants must be licensed to do business on or before that date. Afterward it will be unlawful for a commission merchant to do business as such without first obtaining a license. The secretary of the state board of agriculture is charged with the administration of the law, and interested persons should address him, at Topeka, for blanks and information.

The term "commission merchant," is defined by the law as including every person, firm, exchange, association or corporation, licensed to receive, sell or offer for sale in this state, any kind of farm produce.

Under the definition of "farm produce" is included all agricultural, horticultural, vegetable and fruit products of the soil, and meats, poultry, eggs, dairy products, nuts and honey.

Commission men are required to make their applications for licenses by June 1 every year, and show what kinds of produce they expect to handle; and furnish satisfactory evidence of their character, responsibility and good faith. The license fee is \$10 annually, and the commission merchant must also give an indemnity bond to guarantee an honest accounting of payment to the shipper of farm produce.

The right is given the secretary of the board to investigate all complaints of unfair treatment, and he may revoke or refuse a license to any firm for these or other reasons: Unsatisfactory judgments, failure to account, false statements, combination to fix prices, fraud, deception,



# 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 electrotyped.

**BEST LANDS**, best prices, best terms. Write me. **W. R. White, Geneseo, Kan.**

**ALFALFA** land, Sedgwick Co. Write for price list. **G. R. Davis, Valley Center, Kan.**

**240 A. FARM**, modern imp., 110 a. alfalfa. **Neal A. Pickett, Arkansas City, Kan.**

**960 A. Hamilton Co.**; all grass, plenty water. **\$6 a. Walter & Patton, Syracuse, Kan.**

**FINE** imp. farms \$35 up. Catholics write. New church. **John Collopy, Turon, Kan.**

**160 A. rich level**, 12 mi. S. Garden City, Kan. **\$12 a. J. E. Deardorf, Owner, Kenton, Ohio.**

**FORD CO. farms**, Catholic College and community. **Millikan & Turner, Dodge City, Kan.**

**GOOD** imp. 90 a. 3 mi. out. \$70 per a. Easy terms. **Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.**

**EASTERN KANSAS** corn, alfalfa and wheat land \$40 up. **A. E. Clark & Son, Pomona, Ks.**

**SUMNER CO.** wheat and alfalfa farms. Write for list. **F. J. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kan.**

**BARGAIN**—Choice, well improved quarter. Good terms. **J. E. Sullivan, Effingham, Kan.**

**IMP. FARMS**, alfalfa, corn and wheat lands \$50 up. **Mott & Kohler, Herington, Kan.**

**LAND** in Nemaha, Marshall, Pottawatomie Cos. \$30 and up. **T. E. Rooney, Seneca, Kan.**

**FARMS** and ranches, northeast Kansas, \$35 to \$125 acre. **Geo. Loch, Marysville, Kan.**

**FREE!** Illustrated booklet describing richest Co. in Kan. **Hosey Land Co., Columbus, Ks.**

**FARM** bargains in northeast Kansas. Send for list. **Compton & Royer, Valley Falls, Ks.**

**A BARGAIN**. 480 a. close in; good land, imp. Terms. **J. F. Voran, Belpre, Kan.**

**A SQUARE** section smooth wheat land 10 miles out. \$4,000.  $\frac{1}{4}$  cash, balance easy 6%. **J. A. Jackson, Syracuse, Kan.**

**MUST SELL**—12 highly improved alfalfa and grain farms; will pay car fare for 30 days to see these lands. **Tate, Howard, Kan.**

**HAVE 10 GOOD RANCHES** 1000 to 10,000 a., well watered, Barber Co. Wheat and alfalfa farms. Terms. **Kackley, Hutchinson, Kan.**

**BARGAINS** in imp. alfalfa, corn and wheat farms. Right prices, easy terms. **Proctor & LeGrande, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.**

**WHEAT, OATS, CORN, ALFALFA** lands. Famous Sumner County, Kansas.  $\frac{1}{4}$  wheat with farms. **H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.**

**BARGAIN**: Improved 200 acres, 120 cultivated; 40 bottom, running water, timber; price \$12,000. Will consider small trade. Write **Studebaker, Salina, Kan.**

**PRATT CO.** well imp. choice 160,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mi. Preston. 130 a. wheat,  $\frac{1}{2}$  goes; bal. pasture. Phone, rural route. \$10,500; 10 years on \$8,000. **Chas. E. Dye, Preston, Kan.**

**FINE** 400 acre stock farm, 240 acres cultivation. First class alfalfa, wheat and corn land, 160 acres pasture. Fine fencing, silo, barn and other improvements. \$37.50 per acre. **Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kan.**

**FOR SALE**—A cattle ranch of 2800 a.; 160 a. alfalfa, 250 a. plow land, 150 a. mow land, balance pasture land; \$900 in improvements besides fencing; 14 mi. northwest of Sedan, Kansas. Must be sold soon. Address **J. A. Ferrell, Attorney for the Administrators, Sedan, Kansas.**

**FOR BARGAINS** in improved farms in Catholic settlements. Exchanges made. Write **Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, Kansas.**

**160 ACRES** in north Morton County. Black loam soil. All in grass. Every foot tillable. \$16.00 per acre. **L. J. Pettijohn, Dodge City, Kan.**

**640 A.**, 250 cultivated. Bal. blue stem grass. Plenty water. 160 a. well imp. 1 mile town. \$15,000. Terms. **J. Jensen, Hiawatha, Kansas.**

**WESTERN** lands in Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado. Wheat and maize lands in any quantities. Cash or terms. **W. F. Craddock, Richfield, Kansas.**

**BLUE RIBBON** on alfalfa was won by Lyon County at Wichita; land at from \$50 to \$100 per acre. Write for list. **T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.**

**80 A. IRRIGATED** land, 4 mi. Garden City, in alfalfa. Guarantee rental 3 years, \$10 a. per year. \$100 per a.  $\frac{1}{4}$  cash, bal 6%. **C. I. Zirkle, Owner, Garden City, Kan.**

**FOR QUICK SALE**. 160 acres of land north-west of Copeland in Haskell County, all level, Buffalo, black soil. Price \$1250.00. **Chas. W. Ellis, Liberal, Kansas.**

**FORD COUNTY FARMS**. 640 a. smooth wheat land, well improved, 6 mi. Dodge City; will subdivide; 440 a. cult., bal. grass. \$35 a. Other farms for sale. **G. L. Painter & Co., Dodge City, Kan.**

**\$120 A. IDEAL RANCH**—Adjacent to Ness Co., Kan. In compact body; 90% tillable; 1,900 a. bottom alfalfa land; rich soil; 600 a. in cultivation. Two sets imp. Can lease 3,000 a. Joining. Abundance water. Price \$30,000. Terms. For particulars address **C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kansas.**

**HONEST** bargains in Pratt Co. lands. 320 a. imp. stock farm, running water, 36 a. alfalfa, \$17,000. 160 a. 1st class imp. farm, \$10,000. 480 a. imp., on river, market close. Have good bargains in western lands. **Clark & Keller, Pratt, Kan.**

**FOR SALE**. 40 acres, improved, three miles Valley Falls;  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile school. \$100 per a. 120 acres, improved.  $\frac{3}{4}$  mi. Valley Falls,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile school. \$80 per acre. Bargains in any size farms. Write or see **Harman Farm Agency, Valley Falls, Kan.**

**WE OWN 13,600 ACRES** IN FERTILE Pawnee valley, smooth as a floor; best alfalfa and wheat land on earth; five sets of improvements; shallow water; will sell 80 acres or more. **Frizzell & Ely, Larned, Kansas.**

**225 ACRES**, five miles of Syracuse, Kan. 4 room house; 2 buildings, 14x16; barn, well, windmill, corral. All fenced and cross fenced; 35 acres cultivated. Water at 10 feet. Price \$12.50 per a. Terms. **Vic L. Harris, Syracuse, Kan.**

**FINE HOME**. 640 acres, smooth as floor, 8 room house, large red barn, never failing water. Will send photo if desired. 100 acres wheat, 200 spring crop,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of all with sale. Wheat made 30 bu. last year, looks better now. Write me for price and terms, and list of other bargains. **R. C. Buxton, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.**

**120 A.**  $\frac{3}{4}$  mi. Ottawa, 5 r. house, large barn, other outbuildings, orchard, shade, well watered, close to school, special price. Owner needs the money. **80 a. very fine**,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mi. Ottawa, 7 r. house, barn, other improvements, orchard, shade, well watered, close to school, best 80 near Ottawa, special price.

**80 a.**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. Ottawa, 7 r. house, barn, other improvements. A dandy. Owner wants money. Will consider small city property. Write for full description of the above. Any of them will look good to you; they are choice Franklin County bargains. Come at once, fine list to select from. We also make exchanges. **Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.**

**WHEAT AND ALFALFA** LANDS. Santa Fe Railroad land. Easy payments. **Ellis Thornhill, Halstead, Kansas.**

**COFFEY COUNTY, EASTERN KANSAS**. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. **Lane & Kent, Burlington, Ks.**

**GOOD LEVEL HALF SECTION** dark loam land, two miles Copeland, Gray Co., Kan. \$25 a.  $\frac{1}{2}$  cultivated. **A. H. Kams, Owner, R. 1, B. 6, Ford, Kan.**

**MORTON COUNTY, KAN., LANDS**. 320 acres, level, black loam soil, shallow to water. Price \$1400 cash. Investigate. **Cecil B. Long, Richfield, Morton Co., Kan.**

**STOCK AND GRAIN BARGAIN**. Square section 2 mi. of Waverly. Fine location. School on farm. Fair 6 room house. New barn. Orchard. One-half fine blue grass. Price \$50 per a. Your terms. This is a real bargain. I do not keep bargains. I sell them and am going to sell this one. **W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.**

**In The Big Dodge City Country**. Have been established here fourteen years. Thousands of acres of choice land to select from. Prospects excellent for big crop. This county produced SIX MILLION bushels of wheat in 1914. Write for our big list. Choice lands, \$10 to \$35. **L. L. Taylor & Co., Dodge City, Kan.**

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**. Write **Sondergard Realty Co., Ramona, Kansas.**

**LAND**, sale or exch. Mo. to Pacific, Dakota to Gulf. **Fultz, 311 $\frac{1}{2}$  N. Main, Hutchinson, Ks.**

**BIGHAM & OCHILTREE** sell and trade best corn, alfalfa, wheat land in U. S. Write for list. **116 N. 8th, St. Joseph, Mo.**

**HEADQUARTERS** for best wheat and alfalfa lands in Kansas; will exchange and assume. **Jones Land Co., Sylvia, Kansas.**

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Arkansas farm lands, close to railroad, \$10 to \$25 per acre. **Shaeffer Land Company, 641 Reserve Bank Bldg., K. C. Mo.**

**160 ACRES**; small payments, good imp. 30 a. alfalfa, spring water.  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. school. Might take 80 a. part pay. Price \$50 an acre. **A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.**

**GOOD** imp. 180 a. N. W. Missouri farm, 70 mi. Kansas City, 50 mi. St. Joe, to exchange for N. Kansas or Nebraska land. Box 25, **Care Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka.**

**FARMS**, ranches, residences and merchandise stocks for sale or exchange. Owners, send us what you have. "Business is good." "If you trade with us you can get results." **Lathrap & Adams, Blue Rapids, Kansas.**

**I OWN THREE** Colorado irrigated, three Kansas and two Arkansas farms; all well improved. Will sell any or all at bargain prices, easy terms. Will consider other property in part pay. For particulars, address **Box 164, Independence, Iowa.**

**SIX APARTMENT** flat, south near Armour Blvd. Rent \$2880; price \$30,000. 12 apartment \$50,000; good \$25,000, \$20,000 and \$14,000 general mdse. All want farms. **G. W. Goldman, N. Y. Life Bldg., K. C., Mo.**

**BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS**. Finest pasture tract, 3,650 acres at \$17. Beautiful improved farm, 520 a. at \$32.50. **V. A. Osburn, Eldorado, Kan.**

**15 YEARS TO PAY FOR STOCK FARM** IN CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS. 320 acres  $\frac{6}{8}$  miles town, 70 acres cultivated, 10 acres alfalfa, timber, 250 acres best grazing. Everlasting water. Five room house, extra good barn, orchard, telephone,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile school. Price \$12,500.00. \$1,500.00 cash, balance 15 years at 5 per cent. **J. E. Bocock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.**

**Land For Sale By Owner**. 3 quarters all in a body, imp. in Hodgeman Co.  $\frac{3}{4}$  mi. from Hanston. Price \$7,500. Will give terms on part. Address **J. W. Boese, Pawnee Rock, Kan.**

**KIOWA COUNTY**. Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. **C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.**

**FOR SALE**. A fine alfalfa farm on the Pawnee Valley in Pawnee County, Kansas. Address Box 7, **Care Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.**

**2—Rare Bargains—2**. Choice level 160 a. farm, \$4 a. cash. Also well imp. alfalfa farm 163 a. Perfect title. Immediate possession. \$50 a. Terms. **Western Real Estate Exchange Co., Syracuse, Ks.**

**WHEAT LANDS**. \$20 per acre, up. Nothing better. One year's crop will pay for lands. Buy now and double your money. Full particulars cheerfully furnished, if you mean business. No trades. **Geo. W. Day, Meade, Kan.**

**WRITE US TODAY** for free lithographed maps of Ness County, Kansas, and list of land bargains. **Miner Bros., Ness City, Kan. Established 1885.**

**SWEET CLOVER FARM FOR SALE**. 160 acres; 100 acres in sweet clover. Write for description. **J. C. Hurst, Owner, Holton, Kansas.**

**80 Acres Only \$1000**. Only 7 mi. Wichita. Good, smooth black loam soil. Plenty bldgs. Possession at once. Only \$6,000. \$1,000 cash, time on bal. **R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

**GARDEN CITY ALFALFA LANDS**. I own and offer for sale 760 a. shallow water lands, 1 to 3 miles east Garden City, Kan. Most all in alfalfa now. Prices \$50 to \$150 per acre, any size tracts.  $\frac{1}{4}$  cash, bal. in 10 annual payments. **B. L. HART, Owner, Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

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**FARM BARGAIN**. One of the finest 80 acre improved farms in Nemaha Co., Kan., for quick sale, at a great bargain; terms, no trade. **SEWELL LAND CO., GARNETT, KANSAS**

**Catholics Attention**. Ford County, Kansas, has four big Catholic churches, building a \$50,000.00 church in Dodge City, now, and a big Catholic College under construction one mile north of Dodge City. We have choice level lands dark loam fertile soil from \$18 to \$25 per acre. Write for our big land list. **L. L. Taylor & Co., Dodge City, Kan.**

**1-2 Section Wheat Land**. "A Home in Kansas". 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Liberal; all good smooth land. Mixed soil. A fine farm proposition, will stand inspection. Price \$12.50 per acre. Carry some on land if desired. Write or wire the owner, **E. J. THAYER, LIBERAL, KANS.**

**MISSOURI**. **WHITE Redell & Co., Springfield, Mo.,** for prices on grain, stock and dairy farms.

**KERAN & WEGNER**, real estate, Lockwood, Mo. Write for information, English or German.

**160 A.** well imp. Well and spring. 60 a. cult., bal. timber. **R. F. D. and phone, \$17.50 a. Terms. J. A. Hunt, Marshallfield, Mo.**

**80 A. WELL IMP.** 2 good springs. Cistern; 60 a. grass; orchard, bal. timber. Lists. **A. Cawthra, Fordland, Mo.**

**53 A.** close town; spring, house, barn; 20 a. cult. \$850. Other bargains. **McQuary, Seligman, Mo.**

**ATTENTION, FARMERS**. If you want a home in a mild, healthy climate with pure water and productive soil and where land can be bought at a reasonable price write **Frank M. Hammel, Marshallfield, Mo.**

**SOUTHEAST MISSOURI FARM**: 61 acres, 3 miles good town, all in cultivation, small house and barn, very best of soil, fine location for a home,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to school. Price \$90.00 per acre. Write **F. S. Bice, Oran, Missouri.**

**BIG MONEY** in grapes, strawberries, tomatoes and poultry in sunny South Missouri. 10 acres, \$120; 33 month. 20 acres, \$240; 35 month. 40 acres, \$480; 10 month. Good land. Well settled, on R. R. Maps and facts free. **A. Merriam, Ellis & Benton, Kansas City, Kan.**

**FOR SALE**. 40 acres, all in cultivation, all fenced and cross fenced with wire; good four room house, good barn, poultry house, and other outbuildings; buildings all new, good well in yard. 1 mile from county seat of 1600, on main line of Frisco R. R. R. R. D. and telephone. Price \$2,850. Terms. **R. S. Phillips, Marshallfield, Mo.**

**LOW PRICED LANDS**. \$3.50 to \$10.00 an Acre. 28,000 acres Ripley county, southeast Missouri, for sale in 80 to 1,000 acre tracts. Black limestone soil, well watered, virgin hardwood timber, blue stem grass, abundant mast for hogs, soil adapted to clover and alfalfa, mild climate, close to big markets. Settled neighborhood, churches and schools. Terms  $\frac{1}{4}$  cash, remainder four equal annual payments, no interest. Sold by owners. Free booklet, map, etc. **W. G. Draper, Willow Springs, Mo.**

**BARGAIN ON ROCK ROAD**. Near Kansas City, a high class farm of 560 acres at much less than its real value. Here is a good chance for a large profit. **THEODOR C. PELTZER INVESTMENT CO. 534 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

**TEXAS**. **CHEAP LAND**. McMullen Co., Texas. Only \$1 per a. cash, bal. 10 yearly payments. fine climate, all good land. **F. A. Connable, Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Tex.**

**GOOD FARMS** near Houston, corn, oats, poultry, strawberries, vegetables, \$1 per a. cash, balance monthly. Write for literature. **L. Bryan & Co., Houston, Texas.**

**YOU CAN OWN A FARM**. With the rent you pay. Best land in famous corn and hog belt of Texas. Sold on rental terms. Crops the year round. **T. Kingston, Harlingen, Texas.**

**MONTANA**. **FAMOUS JUDITH BASIN, MONTANA**. Wonderful grain and stock country, rainfall unfilling, mild winters, delightful summers, healthful climate, crop failures unknown, extra fine stock ranches, natural alfalfa and timothy land, greatest non-irrigated grain growing section in United States, holds record winter wheat and barley. No destructive insects. Write for literature. **J. W. Studebaker, State Agent, McPherson, Kansas.**



## ARKANSAS

WRITE Dowell Land Company for bargains in Arkansas lands. Walnut Ridge, Ark.

LITTLE RIVER valley lands rich and cheap. On railroad. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

WRITE YOUR WANTS for Arkansas lands. W. B. Lane, Hope, Ark.

FOR SALE—120 ACRE STOCK FARM. 5 miles out, good grass. \$15 per acre. Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Ark.

IF INTERESTED IN N. E. ARKANSAS farm and timber lands, write for list. F. M. Messer, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

122 A. 4 ml. of Waldron, Co. seat. 65 a. in cult.; valley land; 2 sets improvements; good fruit; good roads. Price only \$25 per a. Frank Bates, Owner, Waldron, Ark.

STOP PAYING RENT! Own your own home. Cheaper than renting. Our new plan tells you how. Rich, sure crop land, no rocks or swamps. Free Map. Tom Blodgett Land Company, Desk 3, Little Rock, Ark.

80 ACRES, bench and upland, with 60 cleared. House, barn, orchard, etc. Good neighborhood, 6 miles out. Price \$1,365.00. Other farm lands for sale. Write J. L. McKamey, Imboden, Ark.

## —ARKANSAS FARMS FOR SALE CLASS—

Best Stock-Grain-Hay Farm in this Beautiful Ozark Valley. Best Located—Attractive Home—Health—Scenic View. Price, Half Value, 205 acres, All Good. \$7,500—Terms—J. P. Hodge, Mansfield, Ark.

NEW TERRITORY opened up in S. W. Ark., by M. D. & G. Railroad. Farm, timber, fruit and vegetable land; good and cheap homes for those who come now. Will help you to locate and give you free information. See or write Beebe Lamb, Immi. Agt., M. D. & G., 827 Central Av., Hot Springs, Ark.

FREE GOVERNMENT LAND Information, FREE MAP and list. Arkansas Div. Geo. R. Steinhauser, 501 Pine Street, St. Louis.

## OKLAHOMA

F. M. TARTON & CO., will mail you list of farms in northeast Oklahoma. Write them. Vinita, Oklahoma.

SHOULD YOU WANT prairie pasture land good as any in U. S., 1/2 tillable, 1/2 at \$12 per a., write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA farms from \$5 to \$30 per acre, unimproved \$2 acre up. Write for large list. Baker Land Co., Poteau, LaFlore Co., Oklahoma.

TWO GREAT BARGAINS in garden spot of Kay County, 160 a. all bottom, large house and barn. Snap \$10,000. 160 a. 1 1/2 ml. Co. seat. 6 room house, large barn; extra at \$11,000. Get my list of bargains. Easy terms. O. K. Realty Co., Newkirk, Okla.

WHY STAY IN DEBT AND PAY INTEREST ON HIGH PRICED LANDS or remain only a renter when equally good land is yet to be had at \$10, \$20 and \$30 per acre in Oklahoma? Write or come and see me. Frank Meadows, Hobart, Okla.

Oklahoma Land For Sale Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

## FOR SALE BY THE OWNER

One of the best valley farms in northeastern Oklahoma; 25% cash; balance long time. Extra strong land, no overflow, splendid improvements, two or three sets of good buildings; 643 acres; can be divided to make two or three good farms; 3 ml. east of Vinita, Craig County, Okla. W. M. Mercer, Aurora, Ill.

## COLORADO

A FEW REAL BARGAINS in land. 160 acres all farm land, 5 miles from town, 1/2 mile to school; good little house, 20 feet to soft water. 85 acres in corn now. \$15 per acre. Harry Maher, Deer Trail, Colo.

## For Rent—20 Farms

Until March, 1920. We furnish alfalfa seed for half each, 160 acre irrigated farm. Only rent required is \$1.00 per acre each year, put in building material. Option to buy on ten annual payments. Wonderful opportunity for stock raising. Will be here to show farms until June 10th. Come NOW. E. C. Hammond, Mosca, Colo.

## WYOMING

## Improved Farms For Sale

We own and will sell at bargain prices, possession this spring, if wanted, terms 10 annual payments, on both principal and interest on crop-payment plan, 160 acre level improved farm 6 miles R. R. town; also 320 acres improved adjoining R. R. town. Good schools, fertile soil, pure water, no hot winds, no irrigation. Banner winter wheat section of the West. Write at once for detailed particulars and descriptive literature. FEDERAL LAND CO. (Owners), Dept. 1, Cheyenne, Wyo.

## NEBRASKA

IRRIGATED lands \$40 per a. and up. Grazing lands \$5 and up. Write for information. J. F. Calbaugh, North Platte, Neb.

CHEYENNE CO. wheat averages 25 bu. Corn 35. A few snaps at \$15 to \$30. Easy terms. Osborn & Kratz, Bonded Abstractors, Sidney, Neb.

COMB. stock, grain and dairy farms. 50% cheaper than same quality land farther east. Howard & Richardson, Ravenna, Neb.

## Grass Cattle on the Market

Half-fat Steers Will Not Be a Profitable Possession For Some Time—Wheat Prices Slowly Declining

BEEF prices worked higher during the first half of last week, on the Kansas City market. After Wednesday the market was not so brisk, due to rather liberal supplies of beef grades. It is the season of the year when the general market is undergoing a change that may be noted with profit by the owners of medium class, fed cattle. Grass cattle from the South are beginning to appear in large numbers at Ft. Worth and St. Louis, and a few are coming to the Kansas City market. Killers always substitute these as far as possible for the more expensive grain-fed steers. The transition from grain to grass is later this year than usual, but it will gain impetus for the next few weeks.

## Prime Beeves Have a Place.

Highly finished cattle will find profitable outlet in spite of the larger number of grassers, but the half-fat grades may not fare so well. Demand for prime beef from hotels and summer resorts should be greater than usual this season, because the war has stimulated the "see America first" idea.

Receipts of cattle and sheep at the five western markets were greater last week than the week before. Receipts of hogs were less than in the preceding seven days. Kansas City received 21,800 cattle last week, 21,700 the week before, and 18,900 a year ago. The Kansas City hog receipts were 50,300 last week, 55,500 the preceding week, and 41,525 a year ago. The sheep receipts were 45,400 last week, 34,650 the preceding week, and 37,725 a year ago. The following table shows the prevailing quotations for the different grades of stock in Kansas City last week.

## FAT STEERS.

Prime heavy corn fed.....	\$ 8.65 @ 9.00
Good to choice.....	8.15 @ 8.60
Fair to good.....	7.75 @ 8.15
Western steers, choice.....	8.35 @ 8.75
Fair to good.....	7.75 @ 8.30
Common to fair killers.....	7.00 @ 7.70
Prime yearlings.....	8.35 @ 9.35

## COWS AND HEIFERS.

Prime.....	\$ 7.00 @ 7.75
Good to choice.....	6.50 @ 7.00
Fair to good.....	5.90 @ 6.45
Cutter cows.....	5.40 @ 5.85
Canners.....	4.50 @ 5.35
Prime heifers.....	8.50 @ 9.25
Fair to choice.....	7.75 @ 8.45
Common to fair.....	6.50 @ 7.45

## QUARANTINE CATTLE.

Steers, grain fed.....	\$ 8.00 @ 8.50
Steers, meal and cake fed.....	7.25 @ 8.00
Cows and heifers.....	4.75 @ 7.35

## FEEDERS AND STOCKERS.

Selected feeders.....	\$ 8.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice feeders.....	7.75 @ 8.00
Medium to good stockers.....	7.35 @ 7.70
Common to fair feeders.....	7.00 @ 7.30
Selected stockers.....	8.00 @ 8.50
Medium to good stockers.....	7.50 @ 7.95

## WISCONSIN

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

WE WANT more settlers to locate on the rich, mellow clay loam farm land in Rusk Co. Write for free map and folder. Faast Land Co., Box 101, Conrath, Wis.

## NEW YORK

150 MONEY MAKING NEW YORK farms for sale now at half actual value by McBurney & Co., Bastable Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

## ILLINOIS

MODERN farm homes; fine new buildings, only \$300 cash, bal. crop payment. Valley Park Improvement Assn., Edwardsville, Ill.

## CALIFORNIA

IN SACRAMENTO valley, 40 a. \$450.00. Soil, water, location, everything right. Address Box 6, Pleasant Grove, Sutter Co., Calif.

## IDAHO

IMPROVED irrigated lands, \$60 a. up. Write for booklet. J. C. Lindsey, Twin Falls, Idaho.

## FARM LOANS

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

FARM LOANS, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, low rates, liberal privileges, most favorable terms. No delay. You get all you borrow. The Deming Investment Co., Oswego, Kan. Branch offices: Wichita, Kan.; Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Durant, Okla.; Little Rock, Ark.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED

QUICK CASH for property or business. No matter what or where it is. Special terms to owners. Dept. F, Co-operative Salesman Co., Lincoln, Neb.

Common to fair stockers.....	7.15 @ 7.45
Stock cows.....	6.50 @ 6.85
Stock heifers.....	6.00 @ 6.00
Stock calves.....	7.00 @ 8.00
Killing bulls.....	5.00 @ 6.50
Veal calves.....	6.50 @ 9.75

## HOGS.

Choice hogs, over 200 pounds.....	\$7.60 @ 7.77 1/2
Choice hogs, over 250 pounds.....	7.55 @ 7.72 1/2
Light hogs, 150 to 200 pounds.....	7.50 @ 7.80
Rough to common.....	7.25 @ 7.50
Stags.....	6.75 @ 7.45
Bulk of sales.....	7.55 @ 7.75

## SHEEP.

Fed lambs.....	\$10.25 @ 11.15
Clipped yearlings.....	8.25 @ 8.50
Clipped wethers.....	6.75 @ 7.15
Clipped ewes.....	6.15 @ 6.50
Goats.....	4.50 @ 5.00

## Wheat Prices Going Down.

The price of wheat steadily declined last week. Number 2 hard wheat sold for \$1.48 1/2 on Monday, and the same grade brought \$1.41 Saturday. There were several reasons for this decline. Italy's declaration of war brought the price down a little, but not so much as many persons had supposed it would. Stories about Hessian files and chinch bugs helped keep the price up. Reports that great damage had been done in some sections by storms, and that the wet weather would cause trouble from rust, made the market hold firm or even climb a half cent. Then the fact that sunshine will make much of the lodged wheat straighten up, and that cool, damp weather is ideal for the heavy filling of wheat heads, made the buyers uneasy, and the price slipped down a few cents.

Smaller receipts of grain also helped keep the price firm. Kansas City received 586 cars of wheat, 126 cars of corn, and 50 cars of oats last week. The previous week the receipts were 671 cars of wheat, 217 cars of corn, and 59 cars of oats.

## Hay Prices in Kansas City.

Total receipts of hay in Kansas City last week were 391 cars; the week before, 464 cars; and a year ago, 188 cars. Quotations follow:

Prairie, \$12.50 @ 13.50; No. 1, \$10 @ 12; No. 2, \$6.50 @ 9.50; No. 3, \$4 @ 6. Timothy, No. 1, \$15.50 @ 16.50; No. 2, \$14 @ 15.50; No. 3, \$11 @ 14. Clover mixed, choice, \$15 @ 16; No. 1, \$14 @ 15; No. 2, \$12 @ 14. Clover, choice, \$14.50 @ 15; No. 1, \$12 @ 13; No. 2, \$8 @ 11. Alfalfa, choice, \$15.50 @ 16.50; No. 1, \$14 @ 15.50; standard, \$11 @ 14; No. 2, \$8 @ 11; No. 3, \$7 @ 8. New alfalfa, choice, \$10 @ 11; No. 1, \$9 @ 10; No. 2, \$7 @ 9; No. 3, \$5 @ 7. Straw, \$4.50 @ 5. Packing hay, \$3 @ 3.50.

## Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Quotations on the Kansas City market were as follows:

Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 18c a dozen; firsts, 16 1/2 c; seconds, 14 1/2 c. Butter—Creamery, extra, 27c a pound; firsts, 25c; seconds, 23c; pound prints, 1c higher; packing stock, 19 1/2 c. Live Poultry—Springs, 2 to 3 pounds, 25c; broilers, 24 @ 29c; hens, No. 1, 12 1/2 @ 13c; roosters, 9c; turkeys, 13c; ducks, 11c; geese, 6c.

## How a Boy Farmer Won

(Continued from Page 15.)

In the prizes I won, for they are really a part of it. I think we've really got over \$600 worth of stuff that we didn't have when we moved. I just counted the most important things—the chickens, the hogs, the cow, the corn, the hay and the potatoes. You see, we've got over 400 bushels of corn, and then the Jersey and the Plymouth Rocks and the Berkshires count up, for they are more valuable than common stock.

"That's doing just fine," said his mother. "I'm so glad we came back here. We could just barely live in town." "Yes, it's a tolerably good beginning, mother. We can do much better. I think I'll raise two bales of cotton to the acre next year. It has been done, and I know I can do anything that anybody else does." Suddenly he jumped to his feet and gave a big whoop. His mother, startled by the yell, came running to the door. "Look! Look!" shouted Sam as he danced about. Mrs. Powell did look, and what she saw was big flakes of snow falling thick and fast.

THE END.

## New Book on Fruit Growing

A book which should be a welcome addition to many farm libraries is "An American Fruit Farm," by Francis Newton Thorpe. The author is a member of the state horticultural association of Pennsylvania and has had many years of experience on a fruit farm in the Lake Erie valley. Much valuable information on selecting, planting and cultivating fruit and ways of combating insect enemies is given, but the charm of the book lies in its easy, interesting style which makes the reading of it a pleasure. "An American Fruit Farm" is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. The price is \$2.50.

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

FLOYD CONDRAY, Stockdale, Kansas

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

WILL MYERS, Livestock Auctioneer  
SELOIT, KANSAS. Ask the breeders in North Central Kansas. FOR DATES ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

JESSE HOWELL, HERKIMER, KAN.  
of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates.

RUGGELS & SON SALINA, KAN.  
BEVERLY, KAN.  
Livestock, Real Estate. Address either place.

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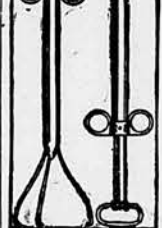
Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Next 4 weeks' term opens Aug. 2, 1915. Are you coming?

## Missouri Auction School

Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres.  
818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

## SAVE YOUR PIGS

Get a Sure Getter Pig  
Forcep.



The great veterinary instrument the "farmers of the hog belt" are all talking about. Gets 'em alive and saves the mother. Worth their weight in gold to every farmer. Order one today; have it when you need it. Price \$3.00 postpaid. County agents wanted.

R. C. FOLLET & CO.  
3328 Dupont Ave. So.,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

## FREE COWBOY Watch Fob

Here is the most unique, popular novelty of the year—a nifty little leather holster and metal gun, an exact duplicate of a "45" Army Colt, with bright polished barrel and cylinder, black handle. Gun 2 1/4 in. long. Holster 2 1/4 in. long, genuine leather, tan color. Makes a neat appearing and serviceable watch fob or can be worn on belt as ornament. Worn by men, women, boys and girls. The one real western novelty. Sold in big cities at a high price. Send 10c to pay for 3-month trial subscription to our big home and family magazine and receive the COWBOY WATCH FOB and GUN free. Address, The Household, Dept. Fob-272, Topeka, Kan.

## FREE

## This Famous Sewing Awl

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

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

## MAIL AND BREEZE

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

Pub. Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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

**ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPHY** and sketching; all kinds of farm animals. Write for prices. **Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill.**

**John D. Snyder** AUCT., successfully sells pure bred livestock, real estate and general sales. **HUTCHINSON, KAN.**

**BERKSHIRES.**  
**Hazlewood's Berkshires**  
 Spring boars, bred gilts—immune: priced to sell. **W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KAN.**

**High-Class Berkshires**  
 Winter and spring pigs of either sex and outstanding boars a specialty. Write **J. T. BAYER, YATES CENTER, KANSAS**

**Big Type Unpampered BERKSHIRES**

Cholera Immune. 150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th. King's 4th Masterpiece. True type, King's True type, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy boned. Sows farrow every week from March 1 to Dec. 1. 80 bred sows and gilts to farrow soon. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. **E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas.**

**Sutton Farm Berkshires**

**The Greatest Winners of 1914**  
 Winning at the five leading state fairs, Missouri (inter-state) Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma where are held the largest swine shows in the world—over 100 Championships, firsts and seconds, including Grand Champion Boar Prize at each show on the 1000-pound DUKE'S BACON.  
 Herd headers, foundation stock and show yard material our specialty.  
**Sutton Farm, Lawrence, Kans.**

**HAMPSHIRE.**  
**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE** 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera Immune. Description guaranteed. **C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.**

**Registered Hampshire** Weanling pigs \$10 each. Pairs not related. Satisfaction guaranteed. **F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kans.**

**C. T. Drumm & Sons, Longford, Kan.** Breeders of Hampshire, Spotted Poland, 4 Nov. Hampshire boars, \$15 each. Spring pigs, both sexes and breeds. 1 yr. bull. Address as above.

**Shaw's Hampshires**  
 Boars ready for service. Spring pigs, either sex. Pairs and trios at reduced prices. All nicely belted. Satisfaction guaranteed. **WALTER SHAW, R. 2, Wichita, Kan.**

**HAMPSHIRE** Best of blood lines, well marked pigs, pairs or trios, with young boar to mate gilts. Breeding stock at all times for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. **S. E. SMITH, LYONS, KANSAS.**

**For Hampshire Hogs, Dutch Belled Cattle, Arab Stallion** COLLIE DOGS AND GERBER FEATHERS. **WHITE C. W. WEISBAUM, ALTAMONT, KANSAS.**

**Prairie Slope Hampshire Farm**  
 Pure bred, well-belted sows and gilts for sale; will farrow in April and May. Also herd boar and several spring boars, all well marked and good blood. Write for information; satisfaction guaranteed. **E. G. BURT, Eureka, Kansas.**

**O. I. C. HOGS.**  
**One Good Herd Boar** August and September pigs. Breeding orders for March and April pigs at bargain prices, if taken at weaning time. **A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS.**

**O. I. C. BRED SOWS and GILTS**  
 A few tried sows and gilts bred for summer farrow; boars ready for service, pairs and trios not related. Best I ever offered. Very reasonable prices. **JOHN E. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI**

**TURNER'S CHESTER WHITES**  
 June Prices: 250 spring pigs, white and growthy. White Rock and Chief Select breeding. \$15 each. Pairs \$25. Trios \$35. Buy early and save on express. One of the largest and best herds in the west. **Amos Turner, Wilber, Saline Co., Neb.**

**O. I. C. Private Sale!**  
 70 March and April pigs at \$15 each. Choice Sept. boars \$15 to \$25 each. Sept. gilts bred to your order. Write for further information. **CHAS. N. SNYDER, Effingham, Kan. (Atchison County)**

**MAPLE GROVE O. I. C'S.**  
 Over 100 head of pigs from two to three months old at the following prices: choice of litter \$12.00; litter average \$10.00 each, all under average sold as feeders; September, October and November gilts \$15 each; bred gilts \$20 to \$25 each; bred sows \$20 to \$35 each. My herd carries prize winning blood and represents the most popular strains in the country. Each individual guaranteed to give satisfaction.  
**F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI**

## WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

**FRANK HOWARD.**  
 Manager Livestock Department.  
**FIELDMEN.**

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and West Okla., 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.  
 John W. Johnson, N. Kansas and S. Nebraska. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.  
 Ed R. Dorsey, North Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, Cameron, Mo.  
 Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.  
 C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan., So. Mo. and E. Okla., 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.

**Jacks and Jennets.**  
 Sept. 15—W. H. Ronejue, Atlanta, Mo.  
 Oct. 15—Geo. Lewis & Son, Stahl, Mo.

**Shorthorn Cattle.**  
 Oct. 27—Henry H. Kuper, Humboldt, Neb.  
 Oct. 28—E. E. Dowell & Son, Hiawatha, Kan.

**Holstein Cattle.**  
 June 15—Geo. F. Mueller, St. John, Kan.

**Poland China Hogs.**  
 Sept. 1—C. D. McPherson, Grantville, Kan.  
 Sept. 29 and 30—J. D. Gurtshet and Ed W. Cook, Pattonsburg, Mo.

Oct. 15—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.  
 Oct. 19—Sigel Brown, Reeds, Mo.  
 Oct. 20—A. F. Blinde and Geo. Brown; sale at Tecumseh, Neb.

Oct. 20—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.  
 Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
 Oct. 26—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.

Nov. 3—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.  
 Jan. 21—A. F. Blinde and Geo. Brown; sale at Auburn, Neb.

Feb. 15—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.  
 Feb. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.  
 Feb. 17—Ed Sheehy, Hume, Mo.

Feb. 17—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.  
 Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

**Spotted Poland China Hogs.**  
 Sept. 23—Thos. F. McCall, Carthage, Mo.  
 Oct. 6—H. T. Dickerson, Jameson, Mo.

Nov. 2—Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.  
**Duroc-Jersey Hogs.**

July 28—Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo.  
 July 28—A. L. Guthridge, Clearwater, Kan.  
 Sept. 1—W. W. Clay & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Sept. 2—C. D. McPherson, Fezz, Kan.  
 Oct. 14—Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.  
 Nov. 3—Martin Kelley, Verdon, Neb.

Nov. 8—E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.  
 Jan. 24—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.

Feb. 24—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.  
**Chester White Hogs.**

Feb. 24—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.

**S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma**  
 BY A. B. HUNTER.

A. L. Guthridge of Clearwater, Kan., is claiming July 28 for his Duroc-Jersey hog sale. He has a number of nicely bred fall boars which he is anxious to dispose of before that date and if you need one write him, without delay, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Holstein Dispersion Sale.**  
 Geo. F. Mueller, St. John, Kan., will disperse his herd of Holstein cattle at auction Tuesday, June 15. The offering will consist of 40 head of registered and high grade cattle. The labor involved in caring for this herd has caused Mr. Mueller to decide on its dispersal. The registered animals consisting of 11 head, including both of his registered herd bulls, all go in the offering. For further particulars write, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**N. Kansas and S. Nebraska**  
 BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., breeder of big Spotted Poland, changes his advertisement this week and offers fall gilts open or bred to your order. Also 90 spring pigs of both sexes. Write Mr. Carlson for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

**Fifty Galloway Bulls.**  
 E. J. Gullbert, Wallace, Kan., offers for immediate sale 50 Galloway bulls of serviceable ages. They are yearlings and 2-year-olds. They are grown on Mr. Gullbert's big Wallace county ranch and are well developed and are priced reasonably. It is the place to buy if you want the best in up-to-date breeding and animals that are well grown and that have been handled right. Write Mr. Gullbert for prices and descriptions. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

**S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.**  
 BY C. H. HAY.

Ed Sheehy of Hume, Mo., has saved a nice lot of pigs from the sows he bought in the February and March sales and is offering them at farmer's prices. They are among the best spring pigs we have seen and are of the very best breeding, sired by Smooth Columbus, McWonder, Wonder Chief, Big Wonder and others. If you want a good young boar by one of these great hogs it will pay you to write to Mr. Sheehy at once.—Advertisement.

**Choice Guernsey Bulls.**  
 The Barrymore Guernsey Farms are offering our readers three very choice bulls. They are good individuals of the very best breeding and will be of great value in building up your herd. They carry the blood of Raymond of The Peel, Glenwood Boy of Had-

## Your Pick My Band 27 Blk, 3-4-5-Yr.-Old

Stallions, \$400; Your pick my band 18 blk. 2-yr.-old stallions, \$300. Registered Percherons. Sound, big-boned, extra growthy. Sire black 2260 lb. Imported; dams mostly top imported blacks. It's the peddler's profit that makes stallions dear; buyers can save hundreds of dollars by coming to this ranch for growers prices and big selection. Just above Kansas City, Fred Chandler, Percheron Ranch, R. 7, Charleston, Ia.



## North & Robinson Co., Grand Island, Neb.

have a lot of good registered stallions and mares for sale at attractive prices. Write for more information.

**PUREBRED HORSES.**  
**Percheron Stallion** SAMWASSETTE 44601, black, 9 years old, a very brooder, sound, priced to sell.  
**T. M. WILSON, LEBANON, KANSAS.**

**18 Span of Mules For Sale**  
 Located on the Lombard farm, 2 1/2 miles southwest of Kendall, Kan. Three to five-year-olds. Halter and harness broke. Apply **W. H. ELLISON, Kendall, Kansas**

**MULE FOOT HOGS.**  
**Mule Foot Hogs** Stock of all kinds for sale. More premiums won in 1912, 13 and 14 than any herd in the U. S. Write your wants. **ZENE G. HADLEY, Wilmington, O.**

**Mule Foot Hogs**  
 Mule foot boars; bred gilts, bred sows and weanlings.  
**Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Baldwin, Kans.**

**DUROC-JERSEYS.**  
**Duroc Boars and Gilts** September farrow \$20 each. Boar and gilt sale Nov. 10. **J. B. Duncan, Flush, Ka. (Shipping Station, St. George, Ka.)**

**DUROCS** 200 FALL and SPRING PIGS, both sex. Priced for quick sale. **ALEX C. HILL, Hope, Kansas**

**Ash Grove Durocs**  
 Choice September boars and gilts; booking orders for spring pigs at \$6 and \$8 each at weaning time. **PAUL SWEENEY, BUCKLIN, KANSAS**

**TRUMBO'S DUROCS**  
 Choice gilts, bred or open, sired by The Climax, by Climax A, out of the great sow, Doty; also a few fall boars. Spring pigs pairs and trios unrelated, priced reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. **Wesley W. Trumbo, Peabody, Ka.**

**Rice County Herd Durocs**  
 U Need a Boar—Better Buy Him Now. Four fine July boars, 30 fine fall boars and gilts; sired by Good E Nuff's Chief Col. Oty's Dream and from sows of equal quality and true unrelated, priced right. Herd immune. **G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS**

**Duroc-Jersey Boars**  
 Two spring boars good enough to head some good herd; 8 fall boars. One by Dreamland Col. and out of Big Camina for \$25. A good show prospect. Address **J. R. JACKSON, KANOPOLIS, KANSAS**

**Walnut Grove Durocs**  
 One herd boar, also several other boars. Spring pigs, either sex; also booking orders for bred sows. The Man with the Guarantee. **R. C. Watson, Alliance, Kan.**

**BARGAIN PRICES ON DUROC-JERSEYS**  
 Herd headed by Van's Crimson Wonder and Dora's Climax. Summer gilts bred for May and June farrow. Fall gilts bred for fall farrow and a few fall boars by Van's Crimson Wonder for sale. 150 spring pigs by these great breeding boars. **GARRETT BROS., STEELE CITY, NEB.**

**DUROCS OF SIZE AND QUALITY**  
 CHOICE FALL BOARS READY FOR SERVICE  
 Bred sows and gilts; also weanling pigs, priced for quick sale. Best of breeding.  
**JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KANSAS**

**Huston's Durocs**  
 Special prices on 15 nice fall boars, the tops of our fall litters, sired by Country Gentleman 18941 and Golden Model 4th, 19101. All immune. **W. R. Huston, Americus, Ka.**

**BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM**  
 Gilts all sold. Spring pigs for sale, sired by Tat-A-Walla, Kant's Model Enough and A Critic; also 1 yearling and one 4 months old Holstein bull. **SEALE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS**

**Hirschler's Durocs**  
 Herd headed by Graduate King, by Graduate Col. Gilts by Tatarax Chief and E. L. Col. bred to him; also a fine lot of spring boars, priced for quick sale. Write today.  
**E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KAN.**

**WOODDELL'S DUROCS**  
 Herd headed by Rex E. Nuff by Good E-Nuff Again King and brother to Oty's Dream. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS**

**Howe's Durocs**  
 Sows and gilts strong in the best blood of the breed and bred to my good herd boars. I am now ready to book orders for early spring pigs, pairs and trios unrelated. Priced where you will buy and be pleased. **J. U. HOWE, Route 2, Wichita, Kansas.**

**Hillcrest Farm Durocs**  
 30 October boars and gilts for sale. Also spring pigs, both sexes at weaning time. Popular breeding and popular prices. Give me a trial order.  
**DR. E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KAN. (Dickinson Co.)**

**DUROCS \$10**  
**Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds**  
 Now shown in the state, 20 incubators and 7 colony brooder stoves. Also registered Shorthorn Cattle. Shipping Points: Conway, McPherson and Medora.

**DUROC-JERSEYS.**  
**Bancroft's Durocs**  
 Immune  
 We hold no public sales. Nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice fall boars. Spring pigs at weaning time. Pairs and trios not related. Customers in 15 states satisfied. Describe what you want, we have it.  
**B. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS**

**Duroc-Jersey Fall Boars**  
 We have six fall boars and three spring yearling boars, by Revektor and Perfect Climax and out of our best herd sows, for sale.  
 Write for prices and descriptions.  
**Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kansas**

**Maplewood Farm Durocs**  
 We offer 40 bred sows at attractive prices. Big, well grown spring gilts. Best of breeding. Address,  
**MOTT & SEABORN, BERINGTON, KANSAS**

**POLAND CHINAS.**  
**Big Type Poland Chinas** for sale. Fall and spring pigs, either sex. Shipped on approval. **Davis Bros., Box 12, Lincoln, Neb.**

**Big Type Poland Chinas** for sale. Fall and spring pigs, either sex. Shipped on approval. **F. F. WARNER & SON, Bloomfield, Iowa**

**Original Big Spotted Poland**  
 Fall gilts open or bred to your order. Spring boars and gilts. Write for prices and descriptions. Boar sale November 2.  
**ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS**

**Big Type Poland China Pigs**  
 Big husky fallows ready to ship. Pairs or trios not related, sired by Smooth Columbus, Mr. Wonder, Big Wonder and Wonder Chief, Farmers prices. Write for guaranteed descriptions. **Ed Sheehy, Hume, Mo.**

**HEDGE WOOD STOCK FARM**  
 Leading Big Type Poland  
 For the next 60 days we will make special prices on weanling pigs. **R. F. HOCKADAY, PEULIAR, MO.**

**Fairview Poland Chinas**  
 For Sale: Choice fall boars, some good enough to head herds. Write us for prices and guaranteed descriptions.  
**F. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS**

**I Am Booking Orders** for a fancy line of my blue ribbon, reserve champion and grand champion boars, also out of prize winning sows. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid. Start a fancy herd from one of the greatest show herds in existence. **W. Z. WALKER, Rich Hill, Mo.**

**ENOS BIG TYPE POLANDS!**  
 Extra good young boars ready for service by Orphan Chief and Giant Jumbo; 5 herd headers in the lot. Also a few choice gilts for first of May farrow. Prices right. Quality high. Must sell soon. **A. E. ENOS, Kansas, Ka.**

**Becker's POLAND CHINAS**  
 Spring gilts, Hadley, Expansion, Mastodon, and other leading strains and safe in pig to Orphan Boy, by Orphan Chief. Fall pigs, pairs and trios, by Orphan Boy and Hadley's Wonder, a grandson of A Wonder.  
**J. H. BECKER, NEWTON, KANSAS**

**Erhart's Big Type Poland**  
 A few choice late fall males sired by Orphan Big Gun and Big Hadley Jr. Also a few late October pigs by the great 1200 pound Robidoux. Am now booking orders for spring pigs by these boars to be shipped in June. Send your order early. Address  
**A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.**

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

**RED POLLED CATTLE**  
 Choice bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write or better come and see.  
**CHARLES MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.**

**RED POLLED CATTLE**  
 BEST of BLOOD LINES and cattle that will please you. Cows, heifers and young bulls, at attractive prices.  
**I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KAN.**

**RED POLLED CATTLE**  
 Baby boars \$10 of February and March farrow, sired by "Bell the Boy," the undefeated first prize winner at Kansas State, Tennessee State and Interstate fairs in 1914. This is the biggest boned boar we have ever used and he has certainly sired us a fine bunch of pigs this spring. A few gilts with pigs for \$60. Pick of 30 fall gilts at \$20 each or will keep and breed at \$25. Also a few fall boars left which we will sell cheap. All stock immune. Call and see our hog and poultry farm. Half section, fenced hog light with two big farrowing barns, modern equipment and up to date watering system. Best pen headed by "Royal," the first prize cockerel at the Hutchinson State fair in 1913, in what was said to be the best collection of Reds ever shown in the state. 20 incubators and 7 colony brooder stoves. Also registered Shorthorn Cattle. Shipping Points: Conway, McPherson and Medora.

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 Choice bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write or better come and see.  
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**RED POLLED CATTLE**  
 Choice bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write or better come and see.  
**CHARLES MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.**



**HEREFORDS.**

Registered horned and double standard polled Hereford Bulls For Sale  
Also a few horned heifers. JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANS.

**Homestead Stock Farm**

We have a few extra fine Hereford Bulls for sale and twenty cows. Get our herd catalog. J. J. EARLY, Box B-186, Baring, Mo.



**50 Hereford Bulls**

Yearlings and two herd heads, farm and range bulls, strong and rugged 20 yearling heifers, a carload of cows some with calves, others bred.

**SAM DRYBREAD**  
ELK CITY KANSAS

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
**DUROC HOGS**  
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

**ANGUS BULLS**

I have 12 bulls for sale. 1 three-yr.-old, the rest coming twos and yearlings. Also some yearling and 2-yr.-old heifers. All stock registered. D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KAN.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**

Young stock sired by reliable herd bulls for sale, singly or in car lots. See our herd of cows and show herd at Lawrence or write us. Phone, Bell 8454.  
Sutton & Porteous, Route 6, Lawrence, Kan.

**GALLOWAYS.**

**CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS**

Bulls from 6 months to 2 years; also a few females of modern and quick maturing type.  
G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan.



**Registered Galloways**

25 bulls ready for service. 30 females all ages. The blood of the 2300 pound Carnot.  
W. W. DUNHAM,  
Doniphan, (Hall County) Nebraska

**50 Galloway Bulls**

**SMOKY HILL RANCH**  
Yearling and two years old. Best of breeding and a grand lot of individuals. Write for prices and descriptions.  
E. J. CUILBERT, Wallace, Kans.  
MAIN LINE UNION PACIFIC

**SHORTHORNS.**

**Five Shorthorn Bulls For Sale** TWO BY King; three by Pioneer, a grandson of both Whitehall Sultan and Avondale. C. A. Cowan & Son, Athol, Kan.

**Pure Bred Dairy** Double Marys (Flatcreek strain) and Rose of Sharon families. Two young bulls of serviceable age for sale. Registered Poland Chinas. Big type. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS

**SHORTHORNS**

Herd bull, service bulls, bull calves and a few females. Prices reasonable.  
KELLEY BROS., GARDNER, KANS.

**Straight Scotch Heifers!**

Five yearling heifers, 3 straight Scotch and 2 Scotch topped. Got by a son of Barrington Knight. Also a choice lot of fall and spring bulls for this fall's trade. Address,  
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Ks.

**SHORTHORNS**

**20 Bulls, 12 to 30 Months Old Sired by ROSEWOOD DALE**  
by Avondale. This is a strong, husky bunch of bulls ready for immediate service and priced to sell.  
Levi Eckhardt, 1203 E. 10th St., Winfield, Kan.

**Pearl Herd Shorthorns**

Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391962 in service on herd. Choice early spring bulls by Valiant for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch Topped. Correspondence and inspection invited.  
**C. W. Taylor**  
Abilene, Kansas

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

don. Mashers Sequel and others. See the ad in this paper and write Mr. T. W. Bradley of Parkville, Mo., for description and prices.—Advertisement.

**Holsteins Sell Well at Garnett.**

The Holstein sale of C. E. Bean, May 25, was well attended by both local and out of town buyers. The sale was a decided success in every way. John Barley topped the sale at \$470, for Lora Parthena. He also bought Pauline De Kol Mercedes Vale at \$240. Max J. Kennedy of Fredonia bought De Kol Clifden at \$200, China Segis Korn-dyke at \$170, and Miss Julip Dells at \$158. J. A. Jamesson of Lansing bought Tritonia Julip Pleterje at \$185 and De Kol Clifden Second at \$220. W. O. Young of Wagstaff bought Margie Stafford at \$150. J. G. Pitt-mann of Havana bought the male calf, Joe Maple Dells at \$45. J. W. Garrison of Garnett bought the male calf, Boardman's Abdullah, at \$120. The grade cows averaged \$120 and the grade heifers averaged \$72.50.—Advertisement.

**Nebraska**

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

F. C. Crocker, the big Duroc-Jersey breeder of Filley, Neb., writes that his great boar Dusty Critic 2d is dead. With the death of this boar Mr. Crocker and his patrons sustain a big loss. He was a boar of great size with extremely heavy bone and was the sire of the 1912 grand champion boar at Nebraska State Fair. Mr. Crocker has a fine lot of spring pigs by this boar that are doing fine, but this will be the last season to secure his get.—Advertisement.

**Durocs, Percherons, Red Polls.**

Any of our readers that are in the market for registered Durocs, Red Polled cattle or Percheron horses should write to Geo. W. Schwab of Clay Center, Neb. Mr. Schwab has been a regular advertiser in this paper for several years and his stock has made good where it has been tried. Just now he has for sale a couple of extra good young Red Polled bulls ready for service. His spring crop of pigs numbers about 150 and Durocs of every age are for sale, including bred sows and fall boars.—Advertisement.

**Illustrator 2d Making Good.**

A visit to the farm of Geo. Briggs & Sons at Clay Center, Neb., will convince anyone of the greatness of Illustrator 2d as a sire. Of the 300 spring pigs saved close to 100 are the get of this outstanding Duroc sire. Others are by Crimson Wonder 4th, Ohio King 2d, and Grand Model 1st. About 40 choice spring yearling glits have been bred to Illustrator 2d for fall litters and will go into an August sale along with about 20 Illustrator boars of extra early spring farrow. Watch this paper for later announcement of this sale. But file application any time for catalog.—Advertisement.

**Publisher's News Notes**

**Wide Tires.**

There is no denying the value of wide wagon tires nor of steel wheels, nor of low wagons. This three fold combination is found in the wheels and the wagons made by the Electric Wheel Company, 30 Elm street, Quincy, Ill. This great company has built up a business during the last 20 years with the farmers of the country. Its goods are dependable. No implement or vehicle company has a better reputation, and its wheels and wagons are greatly prized on farms all over the country. You can buy a whole wagon from this company or you can buy its wide, low, steel wheels for your old wagon. Write for catalog to address given.—Advertisement.

**New Silo Features.**

From St. Louis comes the report of patients recently issued covering marked improvements in silo construction. One of these is a new inner-seal device made with drop units in a vertical slide just back of the door opening, by means of which the doors are rendered air tight, besides a continuous uniform smooth surface interior wall. Another new departure also controlled by the Manchester Supply Co., Manchester Bank Bldg., Room 2, St. Louis, Mo., is an adaptation of the "ship's ladder" of the Manchester silo, with hand rails up and down and standing out from the door, with treads upon the doors themselves. This is said to be a marked improvement. The Manchester Company is just out with its offer of the new silo in this territory. As an indication of cost reduction, they are offering their 10x20 silo at \$108, only. Other sizes, prices and information on application.—Advertisement.

**A Modern Lighting System.**

L. B. Jones, a young electrical engineer invented, and is now manufacturing, a farm electric plant that has many distinctive features. The entire plant, consisting of a dynamo direct-connected to a gasoline engine, is mounted on one base—practically no larger than a sewing machine. There are no storage batteries, no switchboard, no belts, no exposed gears nor fly wheels. With one of these plants in the home you can have light instantly by turning on any of the electric lights. This starts the plant to running, and you can use one light or any number of lights without fear of exhausting the supply of electricity. When the last light is turned off, the plant stops, ready to start whenever a light is turned on. The plant has ample capacity to brilliantly light the farm home, barn and other buildings, and to operate cream separators and other household devices. The cost per month for lighting, including gasoline and lubricating oil, will not exceed \$1.50. Complete information can be obtained by writing the L. B. Jones Company, 3312 E. 15th Kansas City, Mo.

An exchange hits the nail squarely on the head in the following comment: "The creamery has brought many a farm up from the give-away price to the \$100-an-acre mark and then had the gratitude of being told the farmer had no use for it."

One necessity in raising good calves is to keep them dry and warm. Plenty of good, clean bedding on a clean, dry floor and an abundance of sunshine serve the purpose.

**JACKS AND JENNETS.**

**8 Kentucky Bred Registered Jennets, 2 Yearling Jacks** for sale. To close a partnership. J. F. KERN, Butler, Mo.

**POLLED DURHAMS.**

**Double Standard Polled DURHAMS**

Six yearling bulls. A number of under yearling bulls. 2 good French draft stallions and some Jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Ks.

**DAIRY CATTLE.**

**Thirteen Head of Brown Swiss Cattle** for sale. Ralph Bourquin, Wentworth, Col.

**HOLSTEINS** Bull calves better than the common run. Two ready to use. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

**SIX REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS** Ages 8 to 13 months. Well marked and priced right. State Hospital, Oswatomie, Kansas

**Higginbotham's Holsteins**

A few choice registered young bulls for sale at prices that are right. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE** All females and serviceable bulls sold. Have nothing to offer now but bull calves from a few weeks to four months old. The calves are from good producing dams, some giving as much as 70 pounds. T. M. EWING, Independence, Kan.

**SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

Young service bulls and bull calves from A. R. O. dams at prices never before offered. F. J. Scarle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

**LINSCOTT JERSEYS**

Premier Register of Merit Herd, Est. 1878. For sale at farmers prices noted Golden Farn, herd bull of proven quality. Greatest official butter tests. R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

**TREDICO HOLSTEINS!**

Registered Herd each individual will make 8000 pounds as 2-year-old or equivalent. Head of herd has nearest 7 dams that average 22 3/4 pounds butter in 7 days. Bull calves to sell that are right.  
GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS



**HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED HOLSTEINS**

OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS.

The silo and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money and sure profit in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cows. The Holstein has proven her worth in the North and East and is sure to take the lead in the southwest. Visitors welcome; call or write today.

Clyde Glrod, Towanda, Kansas

**Holstein Cattle Sale**  
**St. John, Kan., Tuesday, June 15**



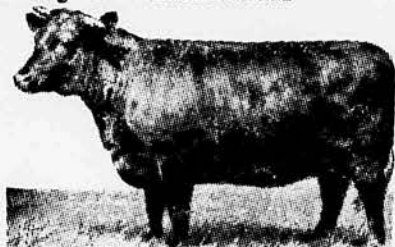
**40 Registered and High Grade Holsteins**

consisting of 18 cows, 13 of which are in milk; 11 yearling heifers and a number of heifer calves. Over one-quarter of this offering is registered, including two herd bulls and three young bull calves. Every animal sells, rain or shine. If you want Holsteins, write today for catalog. Address

**GEO. F. MUELLER, St. John, Ks.**

Auctioneers—Jno. D. Snyder, S. Floyd Yocum.

**Reduction Sale of Shorthorns**  
**Come to Doyle Valley Stock Farm**



**175 Head of Shorthorns**

consisting of many choice animals that carry the blood of noted sires and fashionable families. Built up from foundation stock purchased from the best breeders of the Southwest.  
50 HEAD MUST SELL IN 60 DAYS. Here is the Bargain Counter for the man who expects to start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn Breeding Stock from which to select—Cows, Heifers and Bulls, cows with calf at side others due to calve soon. Included are grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Olerie and other noted sires. If you want Shorthorns come now. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody either Rock Island or Santa Fe Depot.  
Yours for business.

**M. S. CONVERSE, Peabody, Kansas**



# Greatest Cream Separator Offer

**The Melotte—the wonderful Melotte—the great Belgian Cream Separator—the prize winner all over Europe—now shipped anywhere in the U. S.—and on the most sweeping introductory offer. The best of all separators in Europe or America—yours on this Rock-Bottom free trial offer—all the same price you would pay in Belgium. Write for special offer today.**

This is positively the first bona fide, no-money-down offer ever made on any cream separator. No manufacturer of any cream separator ever dared make such a startling proposition before. All others who have ever pretended to offer you a free trial or to send their separators without any money down have taken care to get something out of you first. **But we don't want anything.**

The Melotte, introduced only one year ago has swept the country. And now the duty is off—the superb Melotte comes in free—you get the full benefit.

## Free Duty—Save \$15.25

The high tariff has been cut right off—the great Melotte comes in absolutely free of duty! **You win! The American farmer can now get the world's best—the grand prize winner of all Europe—at a price \$15.25 lower than ever before.** The Chicago price is the same price you would pay if you bought the machine in Belgium, plus \$1.75 for water freight.

You cannot compare any other separator to the Melotte—the latest and most improved design, construction and operation. The tariff and patent arrangements have kept it off the American market. Now it is here and to any responsible farmer on the most liberal offer ever made.

**Absolutely guaranteed for 15 years.**

## Sent Without a Penny Down 30 Days Free Trial

Your simple word that you would like to see this wonderful imported cream separator in your own barn or dairy house brings it to you instantly. We neither ask nor want you to send us a penny. You set it up—give it a thorough test with the milk from your own cows—a free trial in every sense of the word—there is no C. O. D.—no lease or mortgage. If you decide to keep the genuine Melotte, you can keep it on easy

## Monthly Payments

These monthly payments are so small that you will hardly notice them. You only pay out of your increased profits. You don't need to be without a cream separator when you can have the Melotte right in your dairy house while you are paying for it. In reality you do not pay for it at all—it pays for itself. We want to demonstrate and prove that the Melotte does pay for itself.

## Valuable Book Free

### Free Coupon

**The Melotte Separator**

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Dept. A458 Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Without any obligation on me send me free and prepaid your booklet, "Profitable Dairying," and your special free-trial prices on the Imported Melotte Cream Separator. Also full details of your free trial, monthly-payment, no-money-down offer.

Name.....

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Place your name on this coupon, cut it out and mail it at once. We will send you our great free book, "Profitable Dairying" telling you everything about cows and dairying—how to feed and care for cattle—how to make more money than ever before out of your cows. This book is written by two of the best known dairy scientists in the country; Prof. B. H. Benkenhoff, Wisconsin Dairy School of Agricultural College, Madison, Wis., and K. L. Hatch, Winnebago County Agricultural School, Winneconne, Wis. Does not contain a word of advertising.

We will also send our Free Catalog, describing fully the Melotte Self-Balancing Bowl Cream Separator and telling you all about the great Free-Duty offer and extremely liberal terms. Most liberal offer ever made on a cream separator.

**The Melotte Separator**  
19th St. and California Avenue  
Dept. A458, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.



*Imported  
Direct from  
Belgium*

The Melotte bowl hangs down from a single perfect bearing and spins like a top. It will continue spinning for half an hour after you stop turning crank unless you apply brake. Patented self-balancing bowl is entirely automatic. You can't get it out of balance and so perfect is the balance that it is impossible for it to vibrate and effect the skimming efficiency like other separators. The bowl chamber is made of special cast iron, porcelain lined with white bath tub enamel. The Melotte is easiest to clean, perfectly sanitary and will last a lifetime.

**For 25 Years the  
World's Grand  
Prize Winner**

Here are a very few of the hundreds of grand world's prizes the Melotte has won. The entire list would cover this page:

- 1888—Brussels—International Exhibition—Progressive Prize
- 1894—Medal of Higher Merit
- 1895—Vienna—First Prize
- 1897—Brussels—World's Exhibition, First Prize
- 1898—London—First Prize
- 1900—Paris Gold Medal and First Prize
- 1903—London Gold Medal and First Prize
- 1904—St. Louis—Gold Award
- 1906—Milan—First Grand Prize
- 1907—Amsterdam—First Prize
- 1911—Brussels—Grand Prize and First Gold Medal