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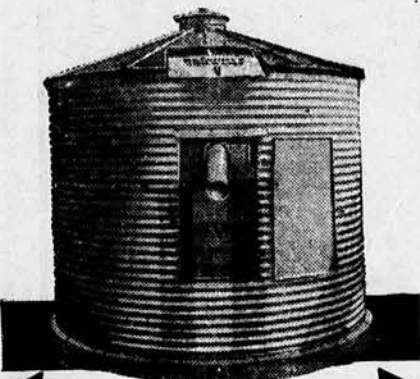
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JUST ABOUT FARMING

THE MOST needed thing in Kansas wheat growing is better preparation of the seedbed. Deep, early cultivation is essential for the best results. If more attention were given to this there would be a great increase in the wheat yields.

Study

It is very obvious that there is a deep interest among average farmers in better and more profitable methods of farming. This is far greater than in any past year. It was shown in a most forceful way by the kindly reception which was given the members of the Hessian Fly Special at every town, and the deep interest shown in the message of hope which they brought.

Alfalfa

Kansas will sow an immense acreage of alfalfa next fall if the moisture conditions are favorable at seeding time. There is more interest in this legume among the average farmers today than ever, and this will result in a great increase in the planting in the next few years. There is a very vital need for this increase, and this interest is a very encouraging thing in the development of the more profitable agriculture which is in reach.

Tractors

The deep, early cultivation which was urged for wheat by the speakers on the Hessian Fly Special over the Santa Fe lines in Kansas recently has helped to increase the interest in the Kansas Plowing exhibit, July 19 to 24, at Hutchinson. A tractor is a vital help in the hard, rapid work which is necessary in preparing wheat soil after harvest. This fact is being appreciated in Kansas more than ever, and it is responsible for much of the interest in power farming.

Prices

A great many farmers are preparing to hold their wheat at harvest this year, as they believe that the prices will be higher. Every effort is being made by the railroads, especially the Santa Fe, however, to handle an immense flood of wheat at harvest. The Santa Fe has most of its store tracks at the stations in the wheat belt full of box cars waiting for the first hum of the separators, which will start the flood of golden grain.

Hay

Hay farming has been a destructive influence in Kansas farming. This is especially true in the prairie hay section of southeastern Kansas, of which Woodson county is the center. If the hay producers of that section would quit the business—and incidentally quit paying the tribute of 75 cents a ton to the Kansas City hay dealers—and get into livestock farming they would make larger profits, and also conserve the fertility of their soils.

Rotation

A great deal of the soil in the wheat belt has been under a continuous wheat system for many years, and it is showing the effects of this already. The speakers on the Hessian Fly Special operated recently on the lines of the Santa Fe had an ample opportunity to observe this, and to see that there is a vital need for a greater variety of crops. Many fields were seen where the low yield this year is due quite largely to the one-crop system. A proper crop rotation in which the legumes are featured is essential on every field in Kansas in obtaining the most profitable returns.

Care

It takes much time and hard work to care for horses or mules. In the morning you have to feed, water, curry, harness up and hitch up. At noon, it's unhitch, feed, water and hitch up. At night it's unhitch, feed, water, unharness

and bed. And horses have to be taken care of, whether they are idle or working. It only takes about as much time to care for a tractor in the morning as to take care of one or two horses. At noon and night, all you have to do is to turn the switch, and you are through. Just think what this means to you in saving time and hard work. It is one of the biggest things there is to keep a boy on the farm. It means easier work, more time for recreation, and makes the work more interesting.

Profits

The question of whether it will pay to buy a tractor is an individual one, and it must be solved by every farmer personally. A proper decision cannot be made until the farm manager knows all the facts about power farming, and the relative adaptations of the different machines. The Hutchinson show will make this information available.

Insects

It is an axiom in farming that the logical system which should be used for the best yields also will hold the insects in check as a rule. This is especially true with the Hessian fly, which has caused such serious damage in Kansas this year. The methods of control which were urged by the speakers on the Hessian Fly Special were nothing more than good farming methods, which should be used to get the best yields, no matter whether the insect is present or not. If the system of logical seedbed preparation and sowing which was recommended is followed it will practically eliminate damage from this pest, according to George A. Dean, professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"Bums"

The Kansas wheat belt has suffered much this season from the hands of the "I Won't Work" crowd which always infests Kansas before wheat harvest. This disturbance which they make is getting worse in many sections every year—it was so bad at Enid, Okla., that the governor of Oklahoma called out the troops. One freight train went through Caldwell, June 10, on the Rock Island which carried more than 500 alleged harvest hands. Many of these men did not want work, and they would not have taken it if it had been offered to them.

A better plan of dealing with the harvest hand problem is needed by Kansas farmers. Especially is it important that a system should be established that would help to protect farmers from the inefficient and vicious class that desires nothing except a living without work. One of the good ways to help in solving this problem is to establish a more logical system of farming, founded on good crop rotations and livestock, which will help to reduce the great rush of work at harvest, and provide for a more even distribution through the year.

Wheat

There is a vast amount of poor wheat grown in Kansas—the seed is "run down" and badly mixed with other varieties of this grain and with rye and wheat weeds. The best yields cannot be expected from such wheat, and they are not obtained, either. In most communities it is possible to get good seed from one's neighbors, and when this is true it is especially valuable, for it is adapted to the local conditions. If one desires to send out of the community to get seed he can get some good information on where to send and what to get by writing to L. E. Call, Professor of Agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Professor Call is in close personal touch with many of the better wheat growers of the state.

Whenever possible, a city home should have a vegetable garden across the rear of the lot. Many people will be surprised by the quantity of vegetables they can produce on a small piece of land and by the enjoyment they can get from caring for the garden.



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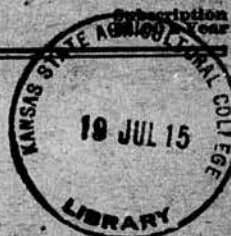
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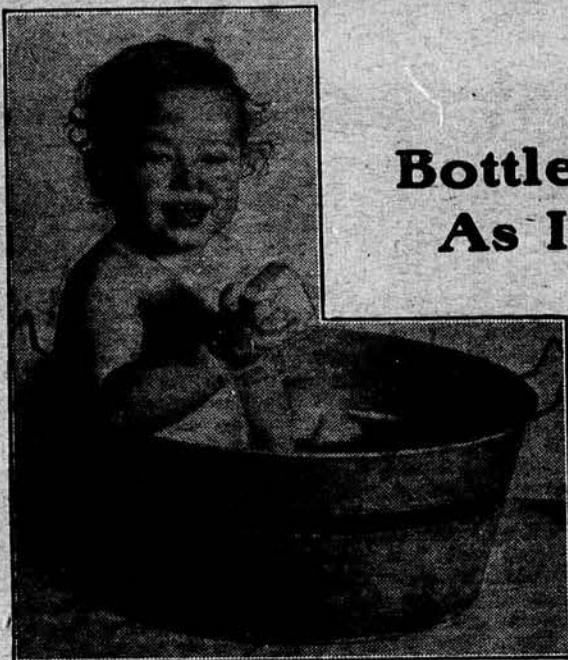
TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 17, 1915



Clean Milk

**Bottles in the Fairlea Dairy Are Sterilized
As If They Were Surgeon's Instruments**

By V. V. Detwiler



He Was Fed Obrecht's Milk.

IT TAKES a great deal of work to produce milk that is absolutely clean, and contains almost no bacteria. For this reason it is seldom that a clean milk crank finds conditions that satisfy him. There is such a dairy on the Fairlea farm near Topeka. R. C. Obrecht, the owner, declared war on filth and bacteria when he established his business four years ago. Germs have rather a lonesome time of it in his dairy.

"A great deal of my milk is fed to babies," said Mr. Obrecht, "and it must be as clean as it is possible to make it. I am proud of the fact that all of the babies fed on my milk have thrived, and not one has been lost."

The dairy barn on this farm is well built and sanitary but there is nothing pretentious about it. It was built for service rather than for show. The floor and mangers are of concrete. The stanchions are swinging and adjustable. The two rows of cows face toward the center of the barn. A wide feed-way connects with the silo room. The mow holds 75 tons of alfalfa hay, a grain bin and a supply tank.

The problem at milking time is to keep down the dust in the barn. Doors and windows are closed as the wind makes necessary, and no hay is fed until after the milking is finished. A feed of grain is given to the cows at milking time, to put them in a good humor and a generous mood.

The cows are brushed, and their udders are wiped with a damp cloth. The milkers work with clean hands, and draw the milk into hooded pails. In speaking of the hooded pails Mr. Obrecht said:

"No matter how well the cow has been cleaned there will be some foreign matter fall from the outside of the udder in the process of milking. The flaring pail catches all that falls. The hooded pail catches very little. We would have the entire top of the pail closed if there was any way that we could get the milk in with it that way."

The milk is run through a wire strainer at the barn. It is then taken to the milk house and strained through sterilized, absorbent cotton. After passing over the cooler and aerator, which instantly cools it down to 45 or 50 degrees, it is bottled, sealed and placed in the refrigerator.

A great deal of care is taken to make the bottles sterile before the milk is placed in them. The persons who buy milk wash the bottles before returning them, but every bottle is treated in Mr. Obrecht's milk house as if it had come from a home where there was some contagious disease. The water in the big washing vat, and in the rinsing vat, is heated by forcing steam into the water. A strong washing powder is used in the washing vat. The bottles are placed in this water and washed thoroughly with a revolving

brush that is turned rapidly by steam power. Next they are put in the vat of clean, hot rinse water. As they are taken from the rinse water they are placed in racks to drain. These racks are stacked in a large oven-like arrangement. Live steam is turned into this sterilizer, and the bottles are kept at a temperature of 180 degrees for 30 minutes. When the bottles are taken out and cooled they are ready for the milk.

Milk handled as it is at the Fairlea dairy will not sour easily. Mr. Obrecht has kept milk in his refrigerator for five days, and it proved to be sweet and good at the end of that time. Two years ago a Topeka woman with a baby who was being fed on Obrecht's milk, wished to go to California. She worried about getting milk for the baby while they were on the train, and she spoke to Obrecht about it.

"There is no need for you to use strange milk on the train unless you wish," he told her. "When you are ready to start let me know and I will fill a thermos bottle with milk. I will guarantee my milk to keep sweet until you get to California."

The milk did keep sweet, and the baby arrived in California in fine spirits. The trip took two days and three nights.

The milk from the Fairlea farm is sold for 9 cents a quart, which is very reasonable when you take into consideration the work and expense of keeping up the high quality. During July and August last year 1½ tons of ice were used a week. Mr. Obrecht has his routes grouped in the corner of Topeka nearest his farm. He says that he easily could sell his milk for a higher price if he were willing to drive all over town. He figures that it pays him to cut down his delivery expense and sell for a lower price.

Mr. Obrecht started his dairy farm 4 years ago. He had been teaching in colleges for nine years, and his health was such that he felt he would enjoy life more working in the open air. He is a graduate of the Iowa College, and taught one year in Indiana, one in Oklahoma, and seven in the University of Illinois.

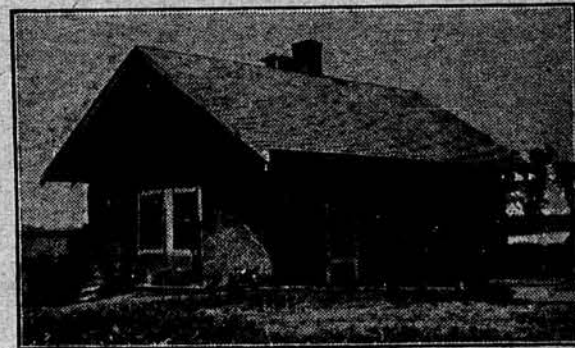
The Fairlea farm contains 90 acres. Forty acres is in alfalfa. A very little ground is in pasture, but most of the remaining 50 acres is used to grow corn and sorghums that can be used as silage, or can be soiled to the cows in the summer.

Twenty-five cows are kept in the herd. About 70 gallons of milk a day is delivered to 175 customers. At times it is necessary for Mr. Obrecht

to buy some cream to fill his orders, but he never buys milk to deliver to his patrons.

"When my cows do not give quite enough milk to supply my trade, I feel free to buy some cream to help out," he said. "I feel differently about the milk. A great many mothers buy my milk to feed to babies. I believe that I have no right to send them anything but milk from my cows, milk that has been handled with the best care that I know how to give it."

Mr. Obrecht is working toward a purebred Guernsey herd. At present many of his cows are grades of various breeds. He has several imported pure-



Concrete Milk-house, Cool and Clean.

bred Guernsey cows, however, and the herd bull is Sequel's Major 24573, a grandson of Mr. Obrecht's Sequel who has more daughters in the advanced register of the Guernsey breed than any other sire.

The grain ration fed to the producing cows is composed of corn chop, bran and oil meal or cottonseed meal. It is fed at the rate of 1 pound of grain to every 4 pounds of milk produced. Mr. Obrecht says that he could make his cows produce a great deal more milk by heavier feeding, but he does not believe that it would be economy to do so. He believes that it is better business to turn silage, alfalfa and other rough feeds produced on the farm into milk, than to feed a great deal of high priced grain.

Alfalfa hay and silage form the bulk of the ration in the winter. Some silage is fed in the summer at times when there is not plenty of green alfalfa, corn or sorghums to cut for them. They have almost no pasture, their summer feed being soiled to them. At the present time a load of green alfalfa is hauled to the feed racks every morning. Much green corn will be used a little later in the season.

Ten commandments for producing clean, safe milk, are given by the Kansas State Board of Health. It will be seen that Mr. Obrecht obeys every one of them. Here are the rules:

1. Clean, healthy cows kept in clean, light, well-ventilated stables.
2. Stable so constructed as to be easily cleaned.
3. A clean, well-drained barnyard.
4. Clean utensils, thoroughly sterilized.
5. Clean, healthy milkers who milk with dry hands.
6. A small-top milking pail.
7. Immediate cooling of the milk to 50 degrees F. or lower.
8. Storage of milk at a low temperature until delivered to the consumer in clean bottles.
9. A clean separate house for handling the milk.
10. An abundant supply of pure water to clean utensils. If in doubt as to the purity of the water always boil it before washing or rinsing utensils.

If you are a buyer of milk you have a right to demand intelligent, conscientious service from your milkman, and of course you must expect to pay for such service.



This Is a Sanitary Dairy Barn Below, and a Roomy Hay Barn Above. It Houses 25 Cows and 75 Tons of Alfalfa Hay.

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

Should Have a Practical Program

We are apt to do a good deal of talking and writing and yet never accomplish much. We ought first to consider theories carefully, until our opinions are formed as to their soundness or lack of soundness and then do what we can to put such theories as we believe to be sound into practice. We may be mistaken and very often are, but if we seek the truth with an earnest and open mind as far as we are able we are not apt to go very far wrong.

Let us start with this fundamental proposition: The world owes no human being who is gifted with a reasonable degree of health and strength of mind and body a living, but every human being born into the world is entitled to an opportunity to earn a living. We know, as a matter of fact, that very many are deprived of such an opportunity and on the other hand, we know that many get not only a living but enjoy many luxuries for which they never rendered any equivalent. Conditions then are wrong, the system under which society operates is faulty. The next question to consider is, Through what agency shall the wrong be righted?

Government is organized society. Men always have differed radically on the question as to what are the proper functions of government. Some say that the only proper function of government is to keep order, to act as a policeman, in other words. Now I do not believe that this is the sole function of government but on the other hand, I am not willing to surrender my individuality or to be swallowed up by the government.

I believe that is the trouble with Germany today. The German system has been to make the state everything. The individual citizen becomes simply a cog in the great machine which in that case is driven by one supreme overlord who takes counsel with only a few of his subjects who belong to the ruling class. I want the idea always to be kept in mind that the government should belong to its citizens and not the citizens to the government. If this idea is kept always in the minds of all the citizens there will not be much danger of governmental tyranny or militarism.

I would not have a large army of officials. There are far too many in our government. I would have comparatively few officials and those I would change frequently in order that they might not get the notion in their heads that they were the masters instead of the servants of the people.

I would not undertake to destroy private enterprise, because I wish to preserve as far as possible individual enterprise and individual liberty, but those things which can be most effectively operated co-operatively and which pertain to the needs of all I would have operated by government agency.

I would destroy first the private control of money and credit which I think has been the source of a great amount of wrong and inequality. Private control of money and credit enables a few to paralyze industry, to precipitate panics and to exact tribute from the many.

Second, I would have the government undertake such public works as would supply employment at fair, living wages for all those who either do not wish to engage in private enterprises or who do not have the opportunity to get well paid employment in other lines. I would like first to see the government construct by way of experiment a well graded and thoroughly built concrete highway from ocean to ocean in order to determine whether or not passengers and freight could be transported over such a highway by motors as cheaply or more cheaply than by rail. If the experiment should prove, as I believe it would, that freight and passengers could be carried more economically over such a highway than by the railroads, then I would have the government proceed to construct a system of such highways running east and west and north and south over which persons would transport their own products.

Third, I would through the governmental agency proceed to construct a system for the conservation of flood and surface waters with the purpose of preventing destructive floods and utilizing the impounded waters in times of drouths. In addition to conserving the surface and flood waters I would canalize the various rivers, thus utilizing their flow for purposes of transportation and for supplying power

for manufacturing, lighting and heating purposes.

It seems to me that I have outlined here enough work to keep the government busy and everybody employed for a great many years to come. I do not know how near I am to the plan Mr. Bishop may have outlined in his own mind.

State Hail Insurance

This has been perhaps the most disastrous season so far as losses from hail are concerned that the wheat farmers of Kansas ever have known. Almost every county in the state where any considerable amount of wheat is grown, has suffered from hail storms. In the central part of the state a good many wheat raisers have lost their entire crop while many others have suffered considerable losses. Yet as compared with the entire wheat acreage of the state the number of acres destroyed by hail is comparatively small.

That fact however, affords small comfort to the farmers who have seen all their hopes for a bountiful harvest ruined in a single hour and by reason of the disaster instead of ending the year with a surplus will find themselves financially in the hole. Some of these farmers are partly protected by hail insurance but the rates charged by the companies, generally, have been so high that many farmers figure that they would better carry their own insurance.

However, no wheat raiser in the state is free from a dread that his crop may be the one to suffer, and I am of the opinion that every one of them would be more than willing to pay a reasonable amount to have his wheat crop insured from this calamity.

In 1914 there was something more than 9,100,000 acres of wheat in Kansas and this year the acreage is virtually the same. A tax of 10 cents an acre on this acreage would yield \$910,000.

The average yield of wheat in Kansas for the last 10 years has been just a trifle more than 12 bushels an acre and the average price received has been about 79 cents a bushel. Of course a great many wheat raisers have taken considerably less than that on the average for their wheat. I am giving the average market price for the 10 years.

Counting the average price for the future at 80 cents a bushel and the average yield at 12 bushels an acre, the average gross receipts an acre will be \$9.60. Out of that will of course come the cost of seeding and harvesting. With modern machinery the cost of seeding perhaps may be covered by \$2.50 an acre and the cost of harvesting and threshing by another \$2.50. If my estimates of cost are approximately correct, the wheat raiser would be as well off on the average as he is at present if he were assured of a net revenue of \$4.60 an acre.

As I have said, a tax of 10 cents an acre on the present acreage would yield \$910,000 and this would pay \$10 an acre for total loss by hail on 91,000 acres.

I have not the figures nor do I know where accurate figures could be obtained, showing how many acres of wheat have been destroyed this year by hail. I know however, that the loss has been extraordinary. At that it is probable that the total number of acres destroyed in the state will be less this year than 50,000 acres.

Suppose we assume that the total number of acres in Kansas destroyed by hail this year is 45,000. A tax of 5 cents an acre would yield a sufficient sum to pay \$10 an acre for each acre totally destroyed. Now here is my plan: Let the next session of the legislature provide for an insurance tax of 10 cents an acre on each acre of wheat sown, the tax to be placed on the tax rolls and collected as other taxes are collected by the county treasurers and remitted to the state treasury to be kept in a separate hail insurance fund. In case a wheat raiser's crop is destroyed by hail the number of acres destroyed would be ascertained by the township boards, consisting of the township trustee, township treasurer and township clerk who would be designated by law as the hail loss appraisers.

Their finding would be filed in duplicate with the county treasurer, one copy to be held by the treasurer and the other forwarded to the state auditor, who would thereupon issue a warrant on the state treasurer for the amount of the loss. Whenever the surplus in the hail fund in the state treasury amounted to half a million dollars, the tax for the subsequent year should be left off the tax rolls and

the wheat raisers of the state would have their crops insured to the extent of \$10 an acre for that year without further cost to them.

Now my opinion is that taking a period of years, say 10 years, a tax of 5 cents an acre would yield sufficient to pay for all the losses from hail at the rate of \$10 an acre for total loss and a proportionate rate for partial loss. There perhaps should be a little added, say a cent or less an acre to pay the expenses of operation, consisting for example, of the amount allowed the township board of hail loss appraisers and the extra postage and stationery made necessary in sending reports to the state auditor and sending vouchers to the persons suffering losses. I think that half a cent an acre would be sufficient to cover these expenses.

As I have said, it is my opinion that every wheat raiser would be more than glad to pay 5 or 6 or even 10 cents an acre to have his crop insured against hail. He would sleep better at night and watch the clouds with less anxiety during the day. He also would have more faith in the state of Kansas than he has in any privately conducted insurance company. As the tax would affect only such farmers as grow wheat, other farmers could have no objection. My opinion is that the hail insurance would prove so popular that it would be followed by state insurance in other lines.

Stands Up For Colorado

Writing from Mattison, Colo., King Hovey, of the firm of Hovey Bros., farmers and stock growers, sends an enthusiastic statement concerning the possibilities of that part of Colorado. He takes issue with a statement of mine that Colorado has too high an altitude and that the nights are too cool to make corn growing a success, but that I believed that such crops as kafir, milo maize or feterita could be grown successfully.

On the contrary, Mr. Hovey declares that the old fashioned corn can be grown successfully as he knows from experience. He also declares that corn can be grown successfully at a higher altitude than kafir or milo maize. He is living at an altitude of 5,500 feet and grows corn that averages 30 bushels to the acre. Wheat also does well.

I am not surprised that wheat does well at that altitude but I am surprised to learn that Mr. Hovey has made a success of growing corn. I was raised on a farm in a corn growing country. We considered warm nights with heavy dews essential to the proper growth of the corn. As long as the nights remained dry and cold corn in that country did little good.

At an altitude of 5,500 feet, cold, dry nights must be the rule, and from my own farming experience I would not consider the Colorado climate suited to the growth of corn. This however, is the third letter I have received within a week from Colorado farmers, all of whom say they can grow corn successfully out there.

A Good Many Hypocrites

I have here several letters from subscribers who have theories about the most effective manner in which general and lasting peace can be brought to the world.

Here, for example, is one from H. S. Curtis of Dunlap, rather long for publication, but the central thought of which is that the world can be brought to a condition of permanent peace only when men obey the Divine law, and get right with themselves and with their fellowmen. It is evident however, that Mr. Curtis is not very hopeful about such a blissful condition being brought about; and neither am I.

I regret to say it but am compelled to admit that the world is pretty full of hypocritical cant. There are a great many millions of professed followers of Jesus of Nazareth but when you get right down to the facts in the case mighty few of them are willing to accept His teachings any further than suits their own convenience and preconceived notions. While little is said in the gospels concerning His views of government He evidently was a communist and his early followers practiced communism. What per cent of his professed followers today believe in communism?

He certainly taught the doctrine of non resistance.

He advised the turning of the other cheek even to robbers, or hold-up men. If one of these asked for your cloak, according to the Master you should hand over your coat also. How many of his professed followers either practice or believe in that practice? Once in awhile you will find a person who tries really, to live up to the teachings of Christ, but such person is looked upon by his fellow Christians as being a crank.

It is my opinion that a majority of the preachers of all the denominations fear to say what they really believe, in other words they do not dare to proclaim what they really believe to be the truth. Selfishness and ignorance are the greatest evils in the world and probably next to them is the evil of hypocrisy.

We may talk peace, and we ought to talk peace but the prospect for doing away with the causes that bring about strife, bitterness and war are not flattering. Selfishness, ignorance, hypocrisy, greed—these are the causes that have brought about poverty, strife, war. Perhaps they are abating, but it is difficult to find evidences of it. Maybe those who control public affairs are growing less selfish, but if so it is not apparent to the ordinary observer. Maybe people are getting to think more and to think better, but it is difficult to see the improvement. So far as hypocrisy is concerned I see no improvement. On the contrary, it seems to be increasing.

A Socialist's Opinion

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In your editorial of June 19 in regard to the building of public highways, you advocate a still higher tax on incomes in support of your contention that the benefits derived would more than compensate for the added cost of construction. So it might, but as to the high taxation of any interest being an aid in lifting the burdens from labor, that is merely chimerical. If labor produces all wealth it pays all taxes, so the higher the tax the more labor will pay, and as there is a limit to the power to produce wealth, there must also be a limit to the power to produce taxes.

Should labor ever come to understand that it is the only taxpayer and that what we now call capital is the material product of labor, a new idea of lower taxes might find lodgment where the idea of high taxing of interests that now own labor's product has so long held the place of advantage.

H. J. WILLIAMS.

There seem to be two assumptions in the foregoing letter with neither of which I am able to agree fully. The first is the assumption that labor creates all wealth. Labor does not create all wealth and never did. Of course wealth is a relative term. Different persons have different conceptions of wealth.

Perhaps as comprehensive and accurate a definition of wealth as can be given is that of Walker who says that wealth embraces all articles of value. The value of an article depends on the ability of persons to use the article or the degree of esteem in which it is held by different persons.

An article, which might be very highly esteemed and considered of great value among civilized people might be of no value whatever to the people of a savage tribe or to the people who enjoy only a primitive sort of civilization. The American Indian in his native state counts ponies as the most desirable form of wealth and yet the ponies are not the result of labor at all.

A hunter traveling through what afterward proved to be a rich diamond field noticed several beautiful stones and on picking them up and examining them found that they were first water diamonds. As a result he was the possessor of wealth but it was not the result of labor. Labor is the most important factor perhaps in the production of wealth, but not the only factor by any means.

The second assumption to which I object is that capital and labor are distinct. In other words, that labor is possessed of no wealth and the possessor of wealth performs no labor.

A fault of our present system is its constant tendency to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few and for that reason I object to it, but it is not true that the people of this country are divided into two distinct classes, the laborers on the one hand and the capitalists on the other.

However, even admitting that Mr. Williams's contention is correct, he ought to be in favor of using some means to restore to the general public at least a part of the wealth which the capitalistic class has taken unjustly from labor and I know of no better way to begin than by a graduated income tax. We are not going to change suddenly from the present industrial status to an ideal condition where everybody will get all that is coming to him and no more. The wise plan as it seems to me is to take what we can get and plan to get more when we can.

More About Single Tax

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I have read your answer to my letter in the issue of June 28. You probably are right about the overhead charges on the large and small building, but that is a matter of little importance. If one man gets 8 per cent and another gets 6 per cent on an investment, the man who gets 6 per cent is not to be pitied. The other fellow took the biggest chance.

The fundamental evil in the world today is the private ownership of nature's resources—the land and the natural resources—and the operation of the single tax is the only method that will abolish the private ownership of nature's resources without revolution. Man is a land animal—all that he needs for his physical well being comes from the land, and any system that permits the unlimited

private ownership of that which all men need and must have is wrong in principle.

You might just as well justify the private ownership of the atmosphere as to justify the private ownership of the land upon moral grounds. It is wrong in principle and until it is abolished economic justice is impossible.

Do you know that landlordism is increasing in this country, that there are more tenant farmers today than there ever have been before? The private ownership of nature gives the strong man an unfair advantage over the weak man, and one of its effects is to force the weak into the cities where the majority of them are reduced to a condition of wage slavery—their average earnings are less than \$500 a year—and this condition of wage slavery is the breeding place of paupers and criminals.

The operation of the single tax will abolish land speculation; will reduce landlordism to a minimum; will break up the large holdings and by the encouragement of intensive cultivation and co-operation make it possible for a man to earn a good living for his family and be independent on 10 acres instead of working his head off on 160 and giving half of what he produces to the landlord.

The private ownership of land is responsible for the unequal, the unjust distribution of wealth, causing swollen fortunes on the one side and unemployment, poverty and misery on the other. Under the present system the increase in land values goes into the pocket of the private owner who does not earn it. It is increase of population that creates land values, land values are created by the people as a whole, and the increase should go into the public treasury to be used for public improvements, instead of bonding the future to raise money for present needs.

The city of Topeka is insolvent and I suppose this is the condition of many cities. If you sold every public building, every park and all public property excepting the streets and sewers in Topeka you would not get enough money to pay the bonded indebtedness and the worst of it is, that the people who are profiting most by the increase in land values are the ones who are the principal bond holders—in other words, they are taking from the community that which the people as a whole create, then lending it back and making the people pay interest for the use of their own money.

Now I don't condemn nor criticize these persons. I would do the same thing if I had the chance. It is legal and legitimate but the system is wrong and it is working great hardship upon the masses of the people.

The private ownership of land I believe was established for the purpose of material development and not as a permanent institution. It has served its purpose. The problem of production has been solved and that which was the good servant has become the hard master. Its abolition will mean self sacrifice and self denial for the privileged class but it will be for the common good, the good of the greatest number.

Topeka, Kan. ROBERT TAYLOR.

Certainly if the single tax will do all that Mr. Taylor honestly believes it will it should be put into practice as soon as possible. The trouble with me is that the more I study the theory the less convinced I am that it will work out the great benefits its advocates claim for it.

I believe in limiting land ownership. On the other hand, I believe that if every head of a family in the United States owned a little land if it were no more than a town lot with a house on it in which he and his family could live in reasonable comfort, it would be a good thing for the country. I believe that ownership of some real estate makes a man a better and more stable citizen. So I have never been able to agree with the doctrine that private ownership of land is indefensible.

I believe in a graduated land tax, just as I believe in a graduated income tax, my theory being that the owner of a small tract of land should be relieved from taxation or at least nearly so in order that men may be encouraged to get title to small tracts while the holdings of large tracts of land by single individuals should be discouraged.

A Question of Rent

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—If A rented land from B for a third and a fourth of the crop and sows it in oats, pays the third and plants the stubble in June corn, is B entitled to rent for the corn and if so what part?

Pollard, Okla. C. S. G.

If A rented the place agreeing to give B one third or one fourth of the crop as rent he would be required to turn over to B that part of whatever crop was raised, unless there was some exception provided in the lease. If he simply rented the ground for the purpose of putting in an oat crop he would have no right to put in any other kind of crop without B's permission.

Wants to Prepare For the Worst

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I am an old maid. Now if I should marry and after awhile get tired of it, in what state can I get a divorce easiest?

What are the requirements in getting a divorce? Can a divorce case be appealed to a higher court from the district court? KANSAS. SUBSCRIBER.

The writer certainly shows great prudence in desiring to provide for possible contingencies. This prudence is possibly the reason she is an old maid. It is not often that a woman figures on how she can get rid of a man before she gets the man. Maybe if all women were as careful a lot of fool marriages would be avoided.

However, speaking of states in which divorce is easy, Kansas ranks pretty well up. In this state desertion for a year, fraud, cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, or former marriage where the former side partner is living and undivorced, are sufficient grounds for a divorce.

Out of that list you ought to be able to pick

some cause that you can hang on your future husband if you want to get rid of him. After you get rid of him you can't make a trial of another man for six months.

You might try Utah if Kansas doesn't suit you. There, in addition to most of the grounds for divorce provided by the Kansas statute, incurable insanity is a ground for divorce. If your husband isn't insane when you marry him you probably can drive him crazy within six or eight months and then get a divorce.

Divorce cases can be appealed to the higher courts just as other civil cases.

Can She Collect Damages?

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I have a farm through which a railroad runs north and south crossing a creek midway. A number of years ago a ditch was dug on the right of way from the north line of the farm, carrying the flood water from my neighbor's land to the creek. Previously there had been a small bridge beneath the track which would go out when the floods were unusually heavy. Now the ditch has deepened and widened until in many places it has taken 6 or 7 feet of the right of way. At my protest the company sent men to investigate my request to turn the water beneath the track to intersect the creek a short distance east of the road and on my land near the boundary line. They wrote me that the ditch drained too much land to make a bridge advisable and refused to allow me to throw a straw stack into the ditch to check the falling in of the banks; also informed me that their decision was final. Has a railroad a right to throw up embankments along its track preventing drainage of farm lands? A KANSAN.

The writer, a Kansas woman, does not state sufficient facts so that I can give an opinion. She does not say whether the ditch was a regularly laid out ditch according to the provisions of our statutes or whether it had just been dug by common consent.

The railroad company certainly would not have a right to obstruct a ditch which had been located legally, nor could it be compelled to change the course of the ditch except on the order of the proper authorities.

I also think that it had a right to refuse this woman the privilege of throwing a stack of straw into the ditch where it ran through the right of way of the railroad company. If however, the railroad company has obstructed the course of a regularly laid out and established ditch and by so doing has backed the water up onto her land she has a right to an action for damage.

Stands Up For Bryan

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—No person whom I have talked with wants war, but we are surely drifting toward that end. It pains me to think that President Wilson would turn down the man who put him where he is, but it shows that he is weakening under the war pressure that is being brought to bear on him, and his secretary of state resigned rather than be party to the same.

There is a certain class in this country, made up of men who delight in making fun of and ridiculing W. J. Bryan, but the truth of the matter is that he is living in a realm beyond their comprehension, or in other words, he is living 50 years ahead of his time. The coming generations will realize what a great man he was after he is dead.

We have a class of men in this country who are continually prating about our unpreparedness, who are not only traitors but fools. They say that men must be trained for years in the art of killing before they can be depended upon. Our own rebellion proved that the volunteer soldiers were the best soldiers the world ever saw.

It is a well known fact among stockmen that you can fit an animal for show until he has passed the bloom. The training of race horses can be overdone. Man can be overtrained for great physical endurance and soldiers can be trained until they are almost useless as fighters.

This war in Europe has proved that the assertion that the only way to have peace is to be prepared to lick the everlasting stuffing out of your enemy is a fallacy. It has proved that we are only one remove from the savage; that civilization is a failure and that Christianity is nothing but hypocrisy and mockery. It has proved that a nation that will spend millions of dollars building battleships that can be sunk by a boat that costs only a few thousand dollars ought to have a guardian to look after it.

Milton, Kan. H. D. COMPTON.

Another Colorado Enthusiast

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I have been a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for several years and think it the best farm paper I ever have read but do not agree with all your articles.

In your "Passing Comment" of June 5 is an article headed, "Thinks Colorado Is All Right." Now that man knows what he is talking about. I have raised three crops here and my corn has averaged more than 30 bushels to the acre and has been of the best quality. Millet and cane averaged 3 tons an acre. Milo maize, oats and potatoes make good crops. The altitude does not affect the crops. By putting our crops in early they are matured before the early frosts. The late frosts in the spring do not affect the crops greatly because the air is light and dry.

I farmed in Kansas 25 years, in Lyon county, as good a county as there is in Kansas and I never raised three crops in succession as good as the crops I have raised here. I get better prices for everything I raise and buy as cheaply if not cheaper than in Kansas.

I am no land agent and do not want anyone to consider this as a means of booming this country, but I do want to do justice to Colorado. Its beautiful climate and pure, sweet water surpass the water and climate of any other country I ever have known. We never have paid a dollar for doctor bills during the three years and a half we have lived here and this with a family of six. I have not a word to say against Kansas, as I still have an interest there.

Ellicott, Colo. R. J. ADAIR.

Trimming a Horse's Feet

BY V. G. STAMBAUGH.

If the owner will accustom a colt to having his feet handled at the same time he is broken to lead—that is, before he is weaned—much future work and trouble will be avoided. Untrimmed hoofs usually grow long and uneven, and a crooked foot, or worse, a crooked leg, is the result. Failure to regulate the length and bearing of the foot may make a straight leg crooked or a crooked leg worse, while intelligent care during the growing period can greatly improve a leg that is crooked at birth. If horses' feet were properly cared for, there would be fewer knock-kneed, bow-legged, pigeon-toed, cow-hocked, interfering, and paddling horses.

When picking up a colt's foot teach him to stand on three legs, and not to depend on the one holding up his foot for the fourth point of support. When handling a colt's feet begin with the near front foot. Tie a rope around the pastern, grasp the rope close to the foot, push gently against the shoulder, and quickly lift the foot. The lifting of the foot must be simultaneous with the weight shifting to the other feet. "Gentle" the foot and leg and let it down. Repeat several times and then trim and level the hoof.

To raise a hind foot, put on a rope as on the front foot and draw the foot forward. To put a rope on the hind foot of a wild horse, tie up a front foot, have the assistant hold his hand over the eye on the same side as the foot to be lifted, or take the headstall in one hand, the tail in the other, and whirl the horse until he becomes dizzy. While in this condition he may be handled with safety. Lift the foot forward two or three times and gentle it. As soon as the horse gives in, carry the foot backward into a shoeing position and trim the hoof.

To handle the feet of a horse that will not stand still, or that kicks, a halter twitch is a great aid. This twitch is easily applied and needs only the ordinary halter and tie rope. Pass the rope over the horse's head just behind the ears; raise the upper lip and put the rope across the gums above the teeth; run the rope through the loop made by passing the rope over the horse's head. The rope should be tight from the halter ring, over the head, under the lip, and through the loop. A few good pulls on this rope should make the horse stand quietly.

For a kicker try the following: Buckle a strap with a 2-inch ring around the hind pastern, run a rope through this ring and carry end up over horse's back, tie to opposite foreleg next to the body, and lead the horse forward. When he lifts his foot it may be held up by pulling on the loose end of the rope. The foot may be held either forward or backward with this arrangement. The best time to work on a horse's feet is when he is tired from a drive or other exercise.

For More Buying Clubs

During the last ten months, a new sort of market has been opened up to farmers. Employees in factories, office buildings, department stores and other consumers in the big cities, through the express companies, have formed little clubs among themselves to buy their farm products together. One of the members places the order for the club and when the eggs, butter, poultry or other farm products arrive, they are divided proportionately. In this way, consumers can purchase foodstuffs direct from the farm at prices less than retail.

This "buying club" movement, as it is sometimes called, has become immensely popular in a number of the large cities east of the Mississippi. New York, for instance, has 200 of them, Chicago 100, Philadelphia a like number, while scores are in operation in Boston, Washington, Kansas City, Lincoln, St. Louis, Detroit, Pittsburg, Louisville, Ft. Wayne, and dozens of smaller towns, says the Ohio Farmer. Even in Cincinnati, where the local markets are as low, if not the lowest of any city of its size in the United States, the co-operative buying idea is progressing. Cleveland has 40 active clubs; Toledo, Columbus and other Ohio cities have a fair proportion.

Consumers' clubs were formed by the transportation companies to create traffic, to make up for that which they had lost to the parcel post. And so they

have made more than a merely perfunctory effort to induce the farmers to deal with these organizations direct. Express marketing experts have visited the producing centers and obtained quotations of the farmers. They have impressed upon them the necessity for high quality and honest dealing in handling such a direct-to-consumer trade.

They have assisted many in putting their products, whether it be eggs, butter or fruit, on a standardized basis. And what is even more important, they have given the farmers a free sales service, through a series of weekly quotation bulletins, issued in the large cities and distributed freely among consumers, food-producing clubs and deal-

A Way to Cut Expenses

Governor Capper Urges the Strictest Economy on the Part of Every Department Head

AN urgent request that with the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, the head of every state department and institution make a special effort to retrench has been sent out by Governor Capper. If every state official would make an earnest and intelligent attempt to stop the leaks in the ship of state, the expenses of running the departments and institutions could be cut down nearly one-third.

The governor's letter, sent to every head of department and every superintendent of a state institution, was as follows:

"July 1 we begin the new fiscal year in Kansas. This is the date on which Kansas ends the old year's business and begins the new. To every state official it bears a special significance strongly suggestive of his official duties and their efficient and loyal fulfillment.

"Although under the law which provides for boards of control and administration I am directly responsible for the conduct of only a small part of the public service in Kansas, I am in heartiest sympathy with that increasingly powerful and rapidly growing public sentiment which demands that the public business shall be as efficiently and as economically conducted as is private business.

"As state officials we are business men charged with directing big business for the people of Kansas and pledged to conduct it solely in their interest.

"We now have 3,000 employees on the state's payroll. Every year has seen an increase in their number and a still greater increase in expenditures.

COULD CUT EXPENSE A THIRD.

"If the state's business could be managed in the same careful, watchful and painstaking manner that every large private business is conducted, it would not be necessary to employ so many assistants, nor to incur the great burden of expense that is now required to administer the state's business. In my estimation, the expense would be cut down one-third and the public service be handled as well or better at a great saving in state taxes.

"I do not believe this is overrating our present opportunity for better management, if we are willing to make sterling service and actual efficiency our sole aim without regard to the insistent and often threatening demands of spoliemen. We can never square our duty with their wishes or plans.

"This policy honestly and fearlessly carried out, is not simply best business policy—it is the best politics; the true politics.

"With increasing vigor the entire West is demanding that bitter partisan rule and intrigue shall be divorced for all time from public business. The people are everywhere demanding the worth of their money from their public servants and they are going to get it.

WHERE SAVING CAN BE MADE.

"I believe the taxpayers of Kansas are well to the front in intelligent and keen appreciation of every effort to stop waste, to put the public business on an efficiency basis and to reduce expenditures to actual and valid requirements. I have been informed by two of the superintendents of the institutions visited by me that they can reduce the number of employees on the payroll without impairing the efficiency of the institution. I hope you will find that this can be done in your institution.

"Whatever our party faith may be, as officials of Kansas we are pledged to work together. We should do team work. We should labor solely and only in the common interest of the public, as by our official oaths we have sworn to do.

"The closing of the old and the beginning of the new fiscal year gives us an unusual opportunity to effect reforms and betterments in management, such as every prudent business man welcomes. The opportunity to resurvey conditions, to institute changes, to weed out useless or indifferent employees, to cut down expenses.

"Where this can be done without impairment of the public service your action should be prompt and decisive and I ask for your official good will and faithful co-operation to this end, irrespective of every partisan consideration and every political mischiefmaker.

"First, I suggest a careful review of the present year's or the last quarter's expenditures, as a means of effecting a reduction of current expenses wherever possible, without crippling the service of the state.

CUT OUT TIME SERVERS.

"Second, a careful revision and reorganizing of your working force with a view of eliminating every superfluous or time-serving employee.

"In doing this every administering official should be governed solely and entirely by records for efficiency and good service and not by political pull. There can be no middle course.

"I need hardly tell you that just as a business man can, the state can well afford to pay liberal compensation for good service. It cannot afford not to pay good wages to good men—all the wages they can earn. And it cannot afford to keep on its payroll the supernumerary, the useless, or the nearly useless employee; nor the idle tax-eater whose pernicious presence and evil influence disorganizes discipline and slows-up industry. The best and most capable man is always the cheapest and the state cannot afford to adopt a niggardly policy.

"What I have here set down is in no sense to be construed as a criticism of the conduct of your office or institution. It merely, though inadequately, expresses my very great desire to counsel, advise and work with you in behalf of putting the people's business in Kansas on a really efficient basis and keeping it there.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor.

ers. The multigraphed bulletins tell the shipping point of the butter, eggs and the like, the prices that the producer asks for his goods and the cost of the transportation charges. When a group of consumers wish to order, they give the money to one of the local representatives of the express company and the money is turned over to the producer by the express agent at the producing point. In course of time, the clubs no longer need the assistance of the transportation company, but take up commercial relations with the producers themselves, in many cases placing standing orders.

Would Change Sanitary Laws

The National Society of Record associations passed three resolutions at a meeting of directors in Chicago, recently, which are of interest to every stock grower in the United States. The first of these resolutions reads as follows:

"The National Society of Record associations, representing 34 purebred stock breeders' associations, with a combined membership of 110,000 hereby goes on record as favoring and strenuously urging that the livestock interests including both purebred and market stock be represented in an official capacity in the United States Department of Agriculture by an assistant secretary of agriculture who shall be a practical stockman and not a scientist by profession, such officer to be the ranking officer in immediate charge of the livestock interests and sanitary regulations administered by the Bureau of Animal Industry."

It is stated in the second resolution that the National Society of Record associations favors and urges that the livestock interests, both purebred and market stock, be represented in an official capacity in every state by men who are practical stockmen and not scientists or scientists by profession. These men are to be the ranking officers in immediate charge of the livestock interests on the livestock commission or sanitary boards of the several states. They shall have charge of the administration of such state laws and regulations as pertain to livestock interests and sanitary regulations within every state.

The third resolution urges "The adoption of state and national legislation providing for just compensation at market value of all stock, pedigreed or otherwise, destroyed by state or nation in the work of extirpating animal disease. Such compensation shall be fixed by two appraisers, one appointed by the sanitary authorities and the other by the owner of the stock. In case of disagreement as to values these two appraisers shall appoint a third appraiser. An appeal from the values assigned by these appraisers may be made to the proper court by either party, and the values there determined by the customary legal process. Pending such appeal slaughter may take place without prejudice to either party."

A second meeting was held in New York May 10. Delegates from 16 record associations attended this meeting. The first and third resolutions passed at the Chicago meeting were approved. The second resolution was not approved but a motion was passed approving the work now in progress under the direction of the National Society of Record associations to collect and codify the various state laws on sanitary regulations. Another motion was passed instructing the National Society of Record associations to compile all laws relating to appraisal of and compensation for slaughtered stock and draft an ideal law to be presented to breeders for passage in their respective states.

The resignation of Abram Renick, president of the National Society, because he is no longer officially connected with a record association was accepted. W. R. Goodwin of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' association was elected to the position formerly filled by Mr. Renick. Reid Carpenter, president of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, was elected vice-president.

Cop's Suggestion.

Woman (separated from husband in crowd)—"I'm looking for a small man with one eye."

Policeman—"If he's a very small man, maybe you'd better use both eyes."

Yellow mustard is good for little, but it does happen to be good for greens.

Not Much Chance For Corn

But the Hay Crop Gives Promise of Bounteous Yield

BY HARLEY HATCH

JUST as the farmers of this locality had got well started at field work again, down came another 2-inch rain. This pretty effectually puts a stop to any idea of plowing ground and planting it to any grain crops after this date. Tomorrow will be July 4. It will take several days for the ground to dry enough to plow.

The morning the rain came we were plowing on last year's kafir stubble which had been disked early in the season. This had kept the grass from sodding it over and the land was plowing up in fine condition. We were going to put it in 90-day corn but by the time it dries up it will be too late for that. It will have to go in feterita or else sown cane. We can use 4 or 5 acres of sown cane this fall so it is likely the newly plowed land will go into that crop.

A Kansas editor says that by this time farmers can decide which they like the least, an extremely dry season or an extremely wet one. If a farmer could live to be 500 years old he would no more be able to decide this question than a 5-year-old. In a very wet season he will pine for a dry one and in a dry one he will say that it can't rain too much to suit him. Just now the farmers around here are saying that a dry season is preferable.

The second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut on this farm, having made in just four weeks from the time of first cutting. The second crop is heavy and is coming out very full of bloom. Could we have good hay weather in which to save it this alfalfa will help greatly next winter when we will begin to feel the effects of the poor corn crop.

There is more grass growing in the meadows and pastures of this locality now than there has been for 12 years. The wet weather has helped in this matter for both pastures and meadows here were showing the effects of the dry seasons. They have now taken on a new lease of life. Our prairie grass is one of our most valuable assets and a season which restores it to a good thrifty condition cannot be counted a total loss.

Hay men here are counting on handling the largest tonnage ever known. In fact, the crop, July 1, already was one of the best ever grown and a further tremendous growth is certain during July for the ground is full of moisture. Good quality goes with large quantity and no doubt a large part of this hay will be fed to stock right on the farms where it grew. It is evident that even the forage crops will not be large and it is fortunate that we have this hay to fall back on.

All the English bluegrass in this section is cut and in the shock. The yield will be about half that of last year on the acreage cut. The outlook for reduced prices for the seed last fall and this spring caused many farmers to plow up a large part of this grass and so it is not likely that Kansas will produce much more than one-third as much of this seed as usual. Should it appear that we are to have a market in the future for the seed there will be considerable sown this fall on land which could not be put in spring crops.

The worst feature about handling English bluegrass is cutting it with a binder. No crop is more difficult to cut. Where the growth is heavy it handles fairly well but even then the elevator canvases must be in the best of condition and the team must supply good motion. A slow moving team has no business on a binder that is cutting bluegrass. If a man had a large acreage it would pay him to mount an engine on the binder to run the machinery at a fast rate, regardless of the speed of the team.

We note what the Colorado man had to say in regard to tile draining two weeks ago. In a year like this we do not think that tile draining would have helped a great deal because the rains came with such frequency. On our side

hill, where a seep comes out about half way up there are years when tile draining would help a good deal but in dry years such as the last five have been we doubt whether a drain would not damage us by cutting off the moisture supply from above. During those dry seasons it was below this seep where we raised our good corn. It could scarcely get too dry for good corn to grow there. Had the moisture been cut off by a drain the corn there would have been no better than elsewhere on the upland. Should we have a series of wet years we will, no doubt, wish the land tiled.

The Colorado man's way of filling a ditch is all right. We have filled a number of ditches in that manner. This consists of putting the team on one side of the ditch and the scraper on the other and connecting with a chain. The team steps up a few feet and the scraper, filled, is dumped in the ditch; the team is then backed and the scraper filled again. It is a good way if one cannot get something better. That something better is a road grader. We have had a ditch 3 feet deep and 60 rods long filled in a few minutes with a big road grader. The road overseer in Harmony district, Lyon county, did the work for us and the alfalfa field through which the ditch ran was left as smooth as though the ditch had not been there. We advise our Colorado



Here Is a Wet Weather Job Certain to Pay the Man Having Regard For His Horses and For Appearances.

friend to drop the scraper and fill with the road grader.

The cost of zinc ore has risen to \$130 a ton at the mines which is double the price paid in peaceful times. This has resulted in almost doubling the price of galvanized iron and construction with this material is about ended on the farms until the price becomes normal. A farmer who was figuring on building a shed for his alfalfa and making the roof of galvanized iron found that the price had advanced to \$5.50 a square in place of the \$3.75 charged not long ago. Under such conditions shingles made by far the cheapest roof as the cost of a square of the best "5 to 2" shingles laid 4½ inches to the weather would not be more than \$3.50. We like galvanized iron for hay barns because of its immunity from lightning but it is too costly to use at \$5.50 a square. The high price of this material will have the effect, also, of cutting down construction of galvanized iron grain bins and silos.

A new hog house will have to be built on this farm this fall and we shall make the roof out of shingles or an asphalt prepared roofing. We have some of this roofing now in use and like it very much. It is 3-ply and covered with crushed gravel. It is guaranteed for 15 years which is about the average life of the common "6 to 2" shingles. We can get the roofing laid down here for \$2 a square while the shingles of best quality would cost \$3.50. The cost of laying shingles is more than double that of putting on the roofing. On the other hand, shingles do not require tight boards underneath. In fact, it is best not to have the underlying roof tight. Most builders leave a space 2½ inches between boards. When roof-

ing is used the boarding underneath must be solid, and for best results the roofing should be battened down after laying with a strip every 4 feet at least. On the whole, there probably is not a great deal of difference in cost between the two. The roofing would be better to use on a rather flat roof where shingles might rot, and the shingles would be better on a steep roof. The roofing covered with crushed gravel would have the advantage of being fire proof, and when used on hen houses it is also vermin proof. We probably shall use the roofing on the new hog house.

Harvesting Broomcorn

Broomcorn is a crop that will not stand in the field without great damage after it is in the proper condition to harvest. As soon as the plants come into full bloom and the pollen begins to fall, the broomcorn should be pulled. Many farmers make a mistake in pulling broomcorn as soon as it is half out of the boot, but the corn pulled at that time will be weak and brittle at the very point where it should be strong when placed in a broom.

Standard and Dwarf broomcorn are not harvested alike. When Standard broomcorn is grown tabling is necessary, before the pulling is done. This consists in breaking the stalks at a height of 3 feet and bending the heads over in order to make them easy to pull. The stalks in opposite rows are bent diagonally across the space between the rows so as to form a sort of table. Usually one man can table as fast as two men can pull or cut the brush. In cutting broomcorn the operator walks along the spaces between the tables and cuts the heads 6

have decided to have exhibits of fat stock and horses at the 1915 show, and if conditions in the next few months should warrant, the entire breeding list will be added to the classification. There are no indications of disease anywhere at the present time, but for the protection of the exhibitors, and in the interest of the livestock industry, it was deemed advisable to take this precautionary action.

Breaking and Training Colts

BY V. G. STAMBAUGH.

The breaking and training of colts is of prime importance, because their future value and usefulness depend to a great extent on whether or not they are well broken. By a broken colt is meant one that is safe to handle in the stable or on the road and that will promptly obey the orders of the driver or rider.

Memory and habit are the two main factors with which we have to deal in training horses. A horse acts through instinct and habit, and one of its greatest characteristics is uniformity of conduct. What a horse is once trained to do he will nearly always do under like conditions.

The first thing in training a horse is to get his attention. The second is to make him understand what is wanted. The education of the horse is based on reward and punishment. The reward, a pat on the neck, and the like, should immediately follow the act of obedience. The punishment, to be effective, must immediately follow the act of disobedience.

Few horses are inherently vicious. Many horses are made vicious and unreliable by the carelessness or unnecessary brutality of their trainers. If a horse kicks because the harness hurts him, or shies at something of which he is afraid, punishment is not justifiable. If, however, after being stopped, a horse starts before receiving the command to do so, he should be punished. Horses are naturally obedient, and when thoroughly trained their conduct is uniformly good.

A horse should be trained so that he thinks there is no limit to his power to do the things required of him, and believes that he has no power to do that which is against the wishes of his driver. Above all, never ask of a horse something he is unable to perform and then punish him because it cannot be done. If during the first year of his work a colt is hitched only to loads that he can pull, he will develop into a good work horse, while if he is overloaded a few times he may become balky and worthless.

Runners for the Binder

I see by the papers that some farmers are using beer kegs to hold the binders out of the mud. I have used runners under my binder, and it worked fine.

I used 2 by 8 inch plank, and made runners by setting one on edge and nailing the other flat to it, to give width. I cut the end beveling to make it like a sled runner. I made two of these runners, and bolted one on each side of the bull wheel. They were hung on wire behind, so that when the machine was on dry ground the runners did not touch the ground. They would carry the binder when going through mud or water. I didn't have to dig mud out of the bull wheel once after making the runners. They reach from in front to the back of the binder.

J. W. Gee.

R. 4, Jewell, Kan.

It All Depends

When James A. Garfield was president of Oberlin College a man brought for entrance as a student his son, for whom he wished a shorter course than the regular one.

"The boy never can take all that in," said the father. "He wants to get through quicker. Can you arrange it for him?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Garfield. "He can take a shorter course; it all depends on what you want to make him. When God wants to make an oak, He takes a hundred years, but He only takes two months to make a squash."—Ladies' Home Journal.

There is not enough of the community spirit among our rural districts.

To Hold International Show

The International Livestock Exposition will be held at the Union stock yards, Chicago, November 28 to December 5. The directors of the association

Fight Weeds With Rotation

Good Cultivation and Clean Seeds Also Are Essential

BY F. B. NICHOLS
Field Editor

WEEDS impose a tax on Kansas farmers several times larger than all the state, national, county, township and school taxes they are required to pay. Unlike these other taxes, the weed tax is one that can well be reduced without injury to any of the necessary public activities. And another fortunate thing, too, is that the methods that should be used in reducing the weed tax are in line with methods that are essential in the working out of a permanent farming system.

It is hard work to kill a bad infestation of weeds in a corn field, and yet that is just what one has when corn is grown on the land year after year, unless some extraordinary work is done in hoeing out the weeds late in the season. After one has planted a weedy field to corn he would do well to "fight 'em to a finish," and this means that considerable work will have to be done with a hoe. There is being more work done in Kansas corn fields with a hoe than there was a few years ago. I can remember the time when it was almost considered an insult to ask a hired man to take a hoe and murder a few of the weeds in the corn hills, but fortunately those days have gone in most communities. They passed many years ago in New England, and that is perhaps the leading reason they always have a higher corn yield back there than we have in Kansas.

Get Close to the Corn.

Proper cultivation will do much to lessen the weed troubles in a corn field. If a man gets up close to the corn the first time he goes over the field and moves a little dirt in around the hills he will plow out or cover up most of the little weeds which many men leave. The most distressful thing about corn growing is to see a man get well away from the corn the first time, with the shovels turned so they throw the dirt away from it. A man can get over the field faster in this way, certainly, but is doing about as much to make the conditions favorable for the weeds as for the corn.

But no matter how good the methods are one uses in the cultivation of corn, they are largely just a cure, they do not prevent the trouble. The most important method for one to use in controlling weeds is to adopt a good crop rotation. A one-crop system of farming always promotes a growth of weeds that fits in well with the growth of the crop. The leading wheat weed is cheat, with corn it is morning glories and cockleburrs and with clover it is dock. When a rotation is adopted that has all of these crops growing in it, there usually is not a great deal of trouble with the weeds, if good cultivation is given the corn. Cheat and dock are not bad corn weeds, and as a rule one has but little trouble with them. Cockleburrs disappear quick enough when the land is in clover, for the way the hay crop is handled means the death of this weed.

The weeds pests make an effective argument for better crop rotation methods. After one has been fighting them in a corn field for about three months in the spring, he usually is interested in any scheme that will provide for the elimination of the weeds in an easier way.

Weeds Like the Kafir.

It is extremely important just at this time that the crop rotation methods for the control of weeds should be carefully considered for the great increase in the acreage of kafir in this state makes the weed problem more serious, especially in eastern Kansas. The fighting of weeds in a kafir field in the spring when the cultivation is delayed by late rains is about the hardest proposition, as kafir growers who have had experience with the crop can well testify. Kafir makes a slow growth in the spring even under the best conditions, and a farmer can consider himself mighty lucky on an ordinary field if he doesn't get a sod of crab grass and foxtail, if there are several rains between the time of planting and the first cultivation. Rain at this time will make the soil too wet to work, and at the same time it will promote the growth of crab grass and weeds.

Perhaps the best way to avoid the

weeds in clover and alfalfa is to plant seed that is free from these pests.

One can easily do this if he will use a little care. The department of botany of the Kansas Agricultural college at Manhattan will cheerfully test free of charge all samples of seed sent to it. A report will be made on the germination, and on the kinds and percentage of the foreign seeds. If one gets a sample of the seed he expects to buy and has it tested he will thus know just what he is getting. You don't have to sow grass or legume seed that has objectionable weeds, for you can easily find out what it contains. It is your fault if you do not.

There are, of course, many special methods of killing weeds in addition to the common ones of crop rotation and good cultivation. Summer fallowing is a means of clearing fields of weeds, but as a rule this system is needed only on new lands or on those that have been improperly handled. Pasturing with sheep is another method, which by the way is a very successful one. These animals like dandelions well, for example, and if some of the city people who object so much to having these weeds in their lawn would let a flock of sheep graze on it in the growing season for about two years, the yellow-flowered plants would disappear.

Some Special Methods.

Spraying with chemicals will kill some weeds, and this plan frequently is used with lawns and with some high priced crops, but there are few cases on record where it has paid under ordinary field conditions such as we have in Kansas. Then the growth sometimes is burned, as in the cutting and burning of dodder in an alfalfa field. All these special methods have their place, perhaps, but it is not necessary to employ them as a rule if a fundamentally sound system of farming is used.

Adopt a good crop rotation, do not sow seeds that contain weeds and give good cultivation, and you will not be bothered so much with weeds. The most needed thing is the adoption of good crop rotations.

Diseases of the Soil

For the better part of a generation, we have been hearing of the exhaustion of the soil in this country. Abandoned farms in New England had to be given up because they returned such poor crops that their further cultivation was not worth while. Important elements for plant life and growth were said to have been taken from them by wasteful farming and never restored, and it was prophesied that the same thing would happen to our great farming lands in the Middle and Far West. The popular impression existed that the earth beneath our feet was "an inanimate mixing bowl out of which plants ate as cattle feed from the trough. What was not put in obviously could not be taken out; and since chemical analysis proved that plants do absorb mineral plant food elements, the bowl must quite as obviously run empty unless we poured back as much as the crops took out." This seemed an eminently satisfactory theory, says the Journal of the American Medical Association. When the United States Bureau of Soils undertook an investigation,

however, it found no basis for the general deterioration of the soil thus suggested. It did find that properly cultivated soil increased in fertility in the course of time, but that certain changes in the soil, which might well be called "diseases," were responsible for the lessening of the crops; further, these diseases could be treated rather readily, once they were recognized.

The story has many analogies with certain theories of human diseases and with many medical problems. Out of this investigation has come the interesting conclusion that the soil is not a dead set of minerals in a mixing bowl, but an organism having hitherto unperceived likenesses to the body of man. Cultivation seems to be to the crop-bearing earth what exercise and air are to human beings, and there probably are laws of hygiene and sanitation quite as applicable to the control of the soil's health as to that of mankind.

This latest recognition of the soil itself as strikingly like a living organism is not only scientifically valuable, but also eminently suggestive of the trend of modern science.

Soil Survey of Cowley County

Representatives of the Bureau of Soils, of the United States Department of Agriculture, are now at work completing a soil survey of Cowley county, Kansas, which was begun last season. The party, it is expected, will take several months to complete the examination and mapping of the soils of the county.

The department requests co-operation on the part of farmers and land owners with the Federal Soil Survey. They should be given facilities to make borings and sample the different soils. They are provided with credentials which will be shown upon request.

As soon as they have completed their investigations, they will make a large map showing the various kinds of soils and their location by means of colors and shading. This map will also show the location of the principal roads, schools, churches, railroads and water-courses.

Accompanying the map will be a complete report on the nature of the soils, their suitability for growing various crops, and suggestions for their improvement by fertilizers, cover crops and crop rotations. This report and the map will not be ready for circulation for some months after the completion of the survey.

Why Co-operation Is Growing

Our inefficient system of distribution is one of the drags on the agriculture of the country today. In almost every case when there is a reasonably big crop to move it absolutely breaks down. Here is what is going on right now in Florida, as told by a writer for the Gleaner, who is traveling in that state:

Talk about grape-fruit and oranges! Here you find them by the wagon-load. Trees hanging full—truly, Nature has dealt all too bountifully with her subjects. "Grape-fruit, nice large grape-fruit; only 15 cents a dozen," was the cry of a vendor on the streets of Bradenton this morning. "Oranges, oranges, nice up-river oranges, 1 cent apiece, 80 cents a hundred," was the cry I heard at Jacksonville. The orange and grape-fruit growers of Florida are simply passing through the same experience as our Michigan apple growers passed through last fall. Thousands of crates of grape-fruit will go to waste in Florida during April. Thousands of crates of oranges will fall from the trees and rot on the ground during the same time. Grape-fruit and oranges—these delicious fruits from the tropics rotting on the ground—can it be possible? Yes, and why not? The apple is the most delicious fruit on earth, and hundreds of bushels rotted on the ground right in Michigan last year. Then why not oranges and grape-fruit in Florida? But you say: "I haven't had enough grape-fruit or oranges; they are still expensive in the North." It's the old, old cry: "Water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink." Some day a solution for this problem of distribution will be found, and then over-production will no longer appear as the skeleton at the feast.

And yet some persons wonder at the growth of co-operation, and the introduction of more logical systems of distribution. The queer thing is that co-operation is not increasing more rapidly. A general union among the producers must be obtained before the most profitable agriculture will be established.

Wash the hands before milking and wipe them dry. Also wash the udder and wipe it dry. These two operations are essential in the production of clean milk, which is the only kind that should be produced.

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Tires Tubes	Tires Tubes	Tires Tubes	Tires Tubes
32x3 in. \$2.50	32x3 in. \$2.50	32x4 in. \$3.75	32x4 in. \$3.75
32x4 in. 3.00	32x4 in. 3.00	32x4 in. 3.75	32x4 in. 3.75
32x4 in. 3.75	32x4 in. 3.75	32x4 in. 3.75	32x4 in. 3.75
32x4 in. 4.50	32x4 in. 4.50	32x4 in. 4.50	32x4 in. 4.50
32x4 in. 4.50	32x4 in. 4.50	32x4 in. 4.50	32x4 in. 4.50

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Heir of the ages, here he sits erect
Before his plough and gazes at the sky.
The light and joy of life upon his face,
The treasury of the world rolled at his feet.
With skillful hand, he guides the mighty thing
That turns the stubble for the waiting seed.
The power that gushes from the bowels of Earth
And Heaven's lightning at his finger tips.
No more "a brother to the ox," he stands
Co-laborer with God in making Earth
To yield her increase for the sons of men.

—M. M.

The Hogs Must Be Kept Clean

Profits Depend on the Care You Give the Animals

BY TURNER WRIGHT

THE profit or loss in raising and fattening pigs depends to a large extent on the vigor and health of the pigs. Disease and parasites levy a good many tolls on the pigs farrowed every spring before they are ready for market. The pig that is stunted in its growth at any time never is so profitable as the one that is kept thrifty and growing. Success in raising hogs depends on keeping the production cost as low as possible. One of the best ways to do this is to stop the leaks and get rid of the boarders. By boarders, I mean the lice and worms which usually eat the profits and often leave a bill unpaid when the pigs die.

No other farm animal is abused so much by being kept in filthy quarters and yet there is no domestic animal which is more cleanly in its habits. The hog will keep clean if it has an opportunity to do so. There are but few ailments and diseases of swine which cannot be prevented by the use of wholesome food, clean yards and houses, and warm, dry beds. The pens and yards ought to be situated so they will not receive seepage from surrounding places. The sleeping places should be well ventilated and they should be arranged so drafts will not blow directly on the hogs. The sunshine should strike every part of the bed. The beds never ought to get wet or damp. These precautions are necessary in the spring and early summer. One mistake which is made often is to turn the sows and pigs in the pastures and not provide suitable beds. Pneumonia, often mistaken for thumps, is caused frequently by neglect during changes of weather in spring.

It is a good plan to clean out the houses and remove all accumulations of dust, manure, corn cobs, and such material from the pens once a week. The houses, yards, and eating places should be disinfected thoroughly with a strong solution of a standard coal tar dip or other disinfectant and sprinkled with lime as soon as they are dry. The hogs will appreciate fresh, dry bedding also.

The old fashioned mud wallow ought to be condemned. A good cement one is much safer and it will give more satisfactory results. The wallow will be most convenient and useful if it is located in the summer pastures. Coal tar dip, hog oil, or fuel oil used in the wallow will help keep the pigs free from disease germs and parasites.

Lice and mange levy a heavy tax on hogs for existence and help spread disease. These parasites are the forerunners of many hog ills. The animal that is infested with lice soon gets out of condition and becomes very susceptible to any disease to which it may be exposed. Letters which come from different parts of the country indicate that

many herds are infested with lice this spring. The weather and other conditions have been good for lice the last few weeks. Every hog on the place ought to be sprayed with a solution of dip every two or three weeks for awhile. Running the hogs through the dip vat also will be beneficial. The quarters should be cleaned and disinfected at the same time. Oil can be used profitably in connection with the dip to kill the lice and to keep the hogs from becoming infested afterward. It can be poured on the dip, or sprinkled directly on the hogs. A rubbing post can be provided by wrapping a post with burlap sacks and soaking the sacks with oil. If these methods are too much trouble the oil can be applied by means of one of the mechanical oilers which are now on the market. The important thing is to keep the lice off the hogs.

Worms cause as much or more loss than lice. The wormy hog is simply an expense to the owner and a menace to the other animals in the herd. The best way to get rid of the worms is to use a remedy which will kill them; and to clean the pens and houses thoroughly. It does not do much good to give a remedy to kill the worms and still keep the hogs in the same worm infested pens.

Pen the pigs according to size, putting about 10 pigs in a bunch. Keep them off feed 24 hours or longer. Then give them 6 grains of santonin and 4 grains of calomel for every 100 pounds live weight. The medicine can be given in a small amount of thin slop. Give the pigs a light feed of bran, wet so it will just pour from the pail, 6 or 8 hours later. Keep the pigs in the pens until all the worms have passed and then rake up the feces and burn them; or disinfect them thoroughly and haul them to a field which will not be used for hogs for several months. The regular yards and houses should be cleaned and disinfected in the meantime and the pens should be disinfected when the feces are removed. Plowing the winter yards and sowing them to a forage crop helps keep the herd free from worms as well as providing some feed.

It is more important to keep the worms out of the herd than to kill them afterward. This can be accomplished by keeping the hogs in good condition with suitable feeds; and by providing salt, wood ashes or charcoal, and lime; or a good condition powder or worm preventive where the hogs can have free access to it. Hogs which are kept in good pasture are not so likely to become infested with worms and lice as hogs which are confined in small yards or pens. The use of the pasture also reduces the feed bill and increases the gains obtained.

Utility Cattle Show

An exhibit of utility beef animals at the Panama-Pacific Exposition has a strong appeal to the American who does big things; especially to the western man who is looking for big things to do. Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen Angus cattle, representatives of some of the best beef breeds noted for early development and a high percentage of valuable cuts, are shown for a study of types and breed characteristics. In contrast are Mexican cattle and native American cattle of no breeding. Good blood, early maturity, and a large development of choice beef in one class is compared with "cold" blood, slow development, and no choice cuts of beef in the other.

This exhibit is made by the leading packers of the Pacific coast. Economy of production and profits for the producer are contrasted with expensive production and loss. The Shorthorns are 2 years old and weigh 1,112 pounds a head. The estimated value is 7 1/4 cents a pound which makes a total value of \$80 a head. The Aberdeen Angus cattle also are 2 years old and weigh 1,088 pounds a head. The estimated value is 7 1/4 cents a pound or \$79.75 a head. The Herefords are a year older and average 1,325 pounds. Their selling value at 7 cents a pound is \$92.75 a head. All of these cattle are profitable beef producers.

The native cattle may have had a small

infusion of good blood but it was not much nor recently. They are 4 years old and average 1,056 pounds. Their selling price at 6 1/4 cents a pound is \$66 a head. The Mexican cattle are 8 years old and average 750 pounds a head. They are valued at 3 1/4 cents a pound or \$28.10 a head. The natives and Mexicans require two to six years longer than the well bred cattle to reach market maturity and sell for about one-half as much a pound. These steers are shown as one of the educational view herds. The object lesson in showing what not to do is as valuable as showing what should be done.

Make Horses Efficient

Every farmer is eager to get his crops in early. Farm work often is handicapped seriously because the work horses are disabled through over-work, colic, sore necks, and blistered shoulders. All these things can be avoided. A horse idle for three weeks during the spring work is a loss and a serious inconvenience.

The shoes should be removed as soon as work in the fields begins. There is no earthly reason for having shoes on a horse with sound feet while he is working in the field. The horse that is used to drive to town may be kept shod.

Heavy feeding on concentrates must not be started abruptly. Indigestion and

colic will be sure to result from this mistake. Be careful at first about watering the horse when he comes in warm from the field. The horse should be given water at first, then hay, and lastly grain, at noon and when the day's work is done. This rule of water, hay, and grain, will need to be modified until the horse becomes accustomed to drinking water while he is warm.

George H. Glover.

Colorado Agricultural College.

Your Friend, the Dog

Take the bird-dog puppy—the soft, fuzzy little creature, his eyes still blue, his voice still squeaky—feed him and bed him and care for him, teach him to be a gentleman because you are one yourself; then you are laying foundations for a friendship that will cause you grief when its end comes.

Use that dog with reason and dignity, not asking him, even with his strange, undefined sixth sense, to understand all of your own proud intellect—live with him, think with him, work with him, until he knows who you are and what you want—and then you are getting at one of the delights of life, for the absence of which nothing of success can really atone.

To have a dog meet you at night when you come home from work, and look you in the face and welcome you—to have him wake you in the morning with his cold nose and tell you it is time to go to work again—these are things no fellow ought to be without. Of course some of us do lack them. In that case we must compromise and do the best we can; but in no case should any man in the world be without a dog. —From the Saturday Evening Post.

Perforated

A Hannibal, Mo., man shot himself recently, after a squabble with his wife. "If some men shot themselves after each fuss with their wives," observes W. J. Sewall, of the Carthage Press, sadly, "they would look like sieves."

Consider the hen. She lays most freely at a time when eggs are cheapest. In that she exhibits the same wisdom as the farmer who jumps into all-wheat because everybody else is doing it.

DAINTY FOOD

Turns Pale Cheeks to Pink.

Our best physicians of the present day seek to cure patients by the use of food and right living, rather than heavy drugs, and this is the true method, for only from food can the body be rebuilt. Many people, after living on poorly selected or badly cooked food for a long time, and when their ailments become chronic, expect the doctor, with some magic potency, to instantly rebuild them.

This is not possible. The only true method is to turn as quickly as can be, from poor food to good. A young lady in Ohio says:

"I was variously treated for my nerves, stomach, lungs, etc., but none of the treatments gave me relief.

"About a year ago when my appetite failed completely and I began to have sinking spells similar to fainting, I took all manner of tonics and stimulants, but they were of no effect. I had been brought to quit drinking coffee and taking Postum in its place and gradually began to get a little better.

"Someone suggested that if I found Postum so beneficial I had better use Grape-Nuts food, as they were both the children of one brain. I commenced on Grape-Nuts food for breakfast, having Postum with it. I found the food so dainty, delicious, and appetizing that I always looked forward to breakfast with pleasure.

"Shortly after commencing this diet, the wretched pain in my side was greatly relieved, and now, a year later, it has gone entirely, also the sinking spells; in fact, my pale cheeks have changed to pink, I have gained back more than the twenty pounds I lost, and am thoroughly well in every way."

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



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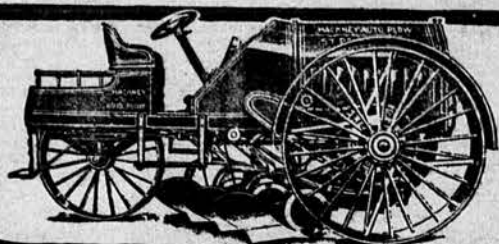
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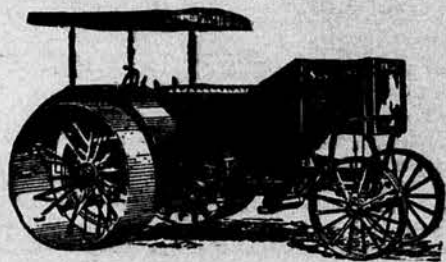
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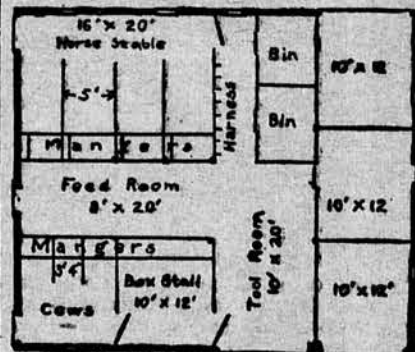
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If You Wish to Build a Barn

Here Are a Few Suggestions That May Be of Help

BY E. B. MATTHEW
Fort Hays Normal School

THE barn should be easy to reach from the house, the public road, or from the back field. The plan shown here is intended for barn on a farm of a quarter section or less. It will accommodate 4 horses, 3 cows and 12 calves and sheep. A box stall is provided for any animal that needs to be isolated. There is a tool room where



Floor Plan of the Barn.

repairs can be made on rainy days and a feed room 6 by 20 with easy access to the mangers. Bins for grain are placed where they will be handy, also pegs for hanging the harness. In the front are double doors to the tool room and box stall. This box stall can be used as a garage. The danger of fire, however, makes the housing of an automobile in a barn questionable economy. Room is made on the second floor for a hay mow 36 by 42 feet that will hold 20 tons of hay.

The barn is 42 feet long by 36 feet wide and will require the following material:

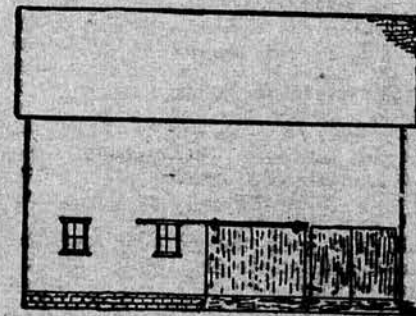
32 pieces 2 inches by 10 inches by 12 feet.
4 pieces 2 inches by 10 inches by 18 feet.
8 pieces 2 inches by 10 inches by 6 feet.
8 pieces 2 inches by 8 inches by 23 feet.

46 pieces 2 inches by 8 inches by 20 feet.
8 pieces 2 inches by 8 inches by 18 feet.
8 pieces 2 inches by 8 inches by 16 feet.
22 pieces 2 inches by 8 inches by 12 feet.
180 pieces 2 inches by 8 inches by 10 feet.
30 pieces 2 inches by 8 inches by 8 feet.
30 pieces 2 inches by 6 inches by 23 feet.
3,800 sq. ft. of siding.
200 sq. ft. of facing.
18,000 shingles.
110 lbs. 60d spikes.
110 lbs. 40d spikes.

300 lbs. 30d spikes.
110 lbs. 8d nails.
75 lbs. 4d nails.
2 tracks 20 ft. long.
2 pair of hangers.
2 pair of coop hinges.

In addition there are eight windows and 24 foundation posts. The foundation will require 304 cubic feet of masonry or concrete. The labor estimate may be figured at one carpenter and one helper for 36 days. Prices are not quoted on the material because the cost varies considerably and you will have to base your estimate on your local prices, anyway.

This barn plan may easily be modified to meet your special needs. If you have a good foot rule and a lead pencil you won't need an architect to draw you a plan. In drawing your plan let 1 inch represent 8 feet. When it comes to stall room it is well to remember that a horse needs a space of 5 by 10 or 12 feet, and a cow 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet by 10 feet.



Large Enough for 20 Head.

Sheep Are Profit Yields

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

Sheep husbandry is little understood or practiced as a stable, profitable, productive industry in Kansas. It has been largely a speculative proposition of feeding high priced lambs high priced feed and selling them, often before they were finished properly, on a flooded or unseasonable market for the last decade. A few men have prospered even under these adverse conditions but many have failed.

A general survey of the sheep industry of the country for several years reveals the fact that consumption and demand for mutton is increasing very rapidly while the production of sheep is decreasing. Reports for 1913 show there were 34,603,667 sheep in the United States. There were 38,432,175 in 1912, and 50,603,667 in 1894. Some of the reasons for this decline in the total number of sheep in the United States are the settlement of the ranges, abuses of the open ranges still remaining, and pasture failures in the sub-humid regions for several years. Only eight states showed an increase in sheep production for 1913 over 1912. Those states which showed the greatest increase were Colorado, 26 per cent; Kansas, 24 per cent; Texas, 10 per cent; Arizona, 10 per cent; Nevada, 8 per cent; and Nebraska, 5 1/2 per cent. This showing was due largely to an increase in the number of breeding sheep rather than to an increase in the number of fattening sheep. These figures are significant in that they represent areas of hardy grasses, dry winters, and sorghum crops; and regions where sheep parasites can be controlled easily. The sheep is a rustling, roughage consuming animal which does not heed dry cold but is more or less susceptible to the injurious effects of wet weather. It seems that conditions in Kansas, particularly western Kansas, are very favorable for profitable sheep production, especially the production of feeder lambs or even lambs which are to be marketed in June.

Lambs, both feeder and fat stuff, not only command higher prices than steers but they can be produced cheaper. Experience has proved that eight ewes can be maintained on the pastures and feed required to keep one beef cow under

average Kansas conditions. The poorer the pasture and feed the wider this ratio becomes in favor of the ewe.

The difference in the annual gross income from a herd of 100 breeding cows and a flock of 800 breeding ewes has been estimated as follows: The investment in 100 cows at \$57.50 a head would be \$5,750. The investment in 800 ewes at \$4.50 a head would be \$3,600. The cows probably would produce 80 calves which at \$35 a head would be worth \$2,800. The ewes probably would produce 800 lambs and if they are valued at \$4 a head they will be worth a total of \$3,200. The ewes would shear about 5,400 pounds of wool and if it is valued at 17 cents a pound \$918 more will be added to their credit. The interest on the difference in the original investment at 6 per cent amounts to \$129 in favor of the ewes. The total income would be \$4,247 from the sheep and only \$2,800 from the cattle. The sheep however, would require the extra labor of one man which at \$50 a month would amount to \$600; \$40 extra for shearing; and about \$60 excess invested in rams. This total extra expense would amount to about \$720 a year, but the difference in favor of the ewes would still be about \$727. The cow and ewe valuations given by the state board of agriculture have been used in making these comparisons. The calf values are based upon the average of a large number of sales in various parts of the state, and the lamb values are based on a 60-pound lamb selling for \$6.50 a hundred pounds. An 80 per cent calf crop is very satisfactory while a 100 per cent lamb crop is only fair under average Kansas conditions. If we make our comparison on an equal investment basis the advantage in favor of sheep will be shown even more strikingly. Investing the value of 800 ewes, or \$3,600, in cattle at the average price we would get 62 cows. An 80 per cent calf crop or 50 calves at \$35 a head would give a gross income of only \$1,750. This leaves a difference of \$1,848 in favor of the sheep, or 48 1/2 per cent of the original investment.

A Good Listener.

"I really dislike to talk to her; she has such a habit of finishing one's sentences for one. You know the kind?"
"Yes; they listen faster than you can talk to them."—Boston Transcript.

Plain Lines Are Popular

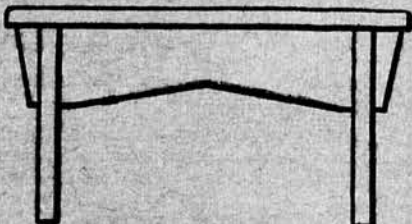
Footstool That Shows Both Strength and Beauty of Design

BY DAVID KRATZER

A FOOTSTOOL is a household necessity. It has a way of being useful to both old and young. Even the children may use it, in an inverted position, instead of a doll cradle.

The design illustrated possesses many excellent points. It is of convenient size, has a base large enough so that it is not easily toppled over, is substantially constructed, and is well proportioned. The top being of solid wood will not show wear as would an upholstered one.

This stool should be made of red or white oak, either quarter or plain-



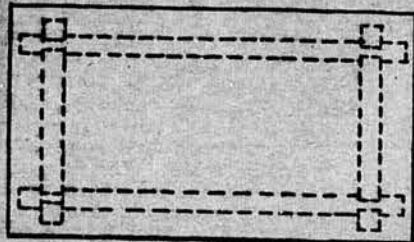
Side View of Footstool.

sawed. It is well to purchase the necessary stock in one piece, mill-planed to a thickness of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. It must be well seasoned, free from warp, knots, and checks. Choose a piece that is clear for its full length. As some of the parts are to be finished to a width of 10 inches, the stock must be at least $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. A board 4 feet and 2 inches long supplies all the material you will need. Here are the numbers and sizes of the parts:

- 1 top 10 inches by 16 inches.
- 2 ends 10 inches by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- 2 sides $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 15 inches.

Begin work by squaring one piece to the width of 10 inches and a length of 16 inches. This is for the top. Round off the top edges on a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch radius, after having planed the surface so it is smooth and free from ridges and hollows made by the planer.

The two side pieces may next be got out. Square each of them to a width of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. As the ends are to be cut on a slope, it will not be necessary to square them, nor cut to length. To lay out these slopes, square a line across the face of one of the pieces, close to an end, keeping the beam of the try-



Looking At It From the Top.

square against the joint-edge. Measure $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from this line, along the edge opposite the joint-edge. Connect this point just located with a line to the point at which the try-square line meets the edge on the joint-edge. Mark the two ends on the two surfaces of each, using the try-square to carry the line across the edge. From the long point of the slope, measure 15 inches, and lay off the slopes on the second ends. These ends now may be sawed and planed to the lines.

To lay off the design on the lower edge of the sides, three points are given. Measure from each end $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches along the shorter edge, and mark. Locate the middle of the longer edge, measure across the surface $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and mark the third point. Connect, by straight lines, the two points on the lower edge with the point just found in the middle. Now cut to the line with a saw.

The top view shows that the legs fit into gains on either side of the sides. These gains may next be laid off. Along the shorter or lower edge, measure from each end 5-16, then $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. If the thickness of the legs is made less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in smoothing the surface, the last distance must be shortened accordingly. Square knife lines through these points. The pieces should be placed together and the lines marked on each side, at each end of both. Gauge for depth of

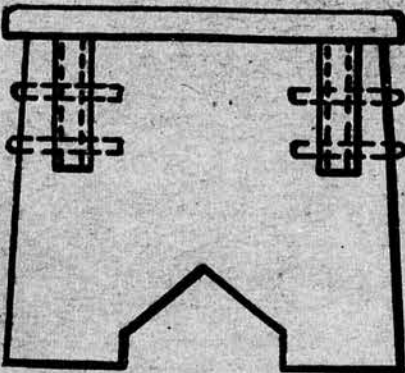
cut, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch first, then $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, from the same side.

Square the legs to a length of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches and a width of 10 inches. The grain of the wood is to extend up and down so that the length, which is always measured along the grain, is less than the width. The design on the bottom may be laid out and cut now. Find the center line of the ends, and measure 2 inches on each side of the center line. From these points, measure up 1 inch then connect these points by lines to the point on the center line $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the bottom. Cut out and smooth with the plane.

Next slope the sides of the legs. Measure in from each edge $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, then draw a line from these points to the corner at the bottom, as shown in the drawing. Saw to the line and smooth with the plane.

The grooves on the legs should be laid out and cut before the sides are cut. Set the gauge to $1\frac{3}{8}$, and gauge from each edge, on each surface of each leg, a line $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Reset the gauge to 2 inches, and gauge as before. Square knife lines across these pairs of lines at $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the top. Rip to the lines, and chisel across the grain.

Clean and smooth all of the pieces, and put together the legs and side pieces. Bore the holes for the dowels which pin the parts together, with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bit. The first hole should be 1 3-16 inches from the top; the next,

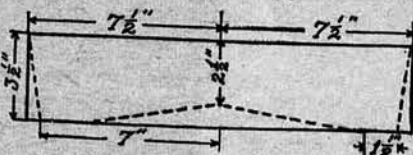


End of Stool, Showing Location of Pins.

1 3-16 below this. Drive a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch dowel into each hole, and cut it off $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from the leg. With knife and sandpaper, round the ends of the dowels.

For fastening the top to the frame, two pieces of $\frac{3}{8}$ square stock will be needed. Cut them to a length that will just fit between the side pieces. Drill and countersink two holes in each of these pieces for screws to go into the legs, and also two for screws to fasten it to the under side of the top. Screw the pieces to the legs first; then turn the stool upside down, place the top, and fasten. If desired, two additional screws may be placed through the rail into the top. It will be necessary to bore part way with a bit large enough to take in the head of the screw, then to drill the rest of the distance with a smaller bit.

Select a finish to harmonize with the rest of the furniture. These stains and dyes can be bought in any desired shade, and directions for their application are



Cut the Side Pieces to This Pattern.

found on the cans. If you desire to prepare your own stain, purchase at the drug store 2 ounces of pearl ash, and 2 ounces of potash. These, mixed in a quart of water, make a very good stain.

A Strong Will.

"My husband," remarked a Philadelphia matron to a group of friends, "was a confirmed smoker with a tobacco heart when I married him a year ago, but today he never touches the weed."

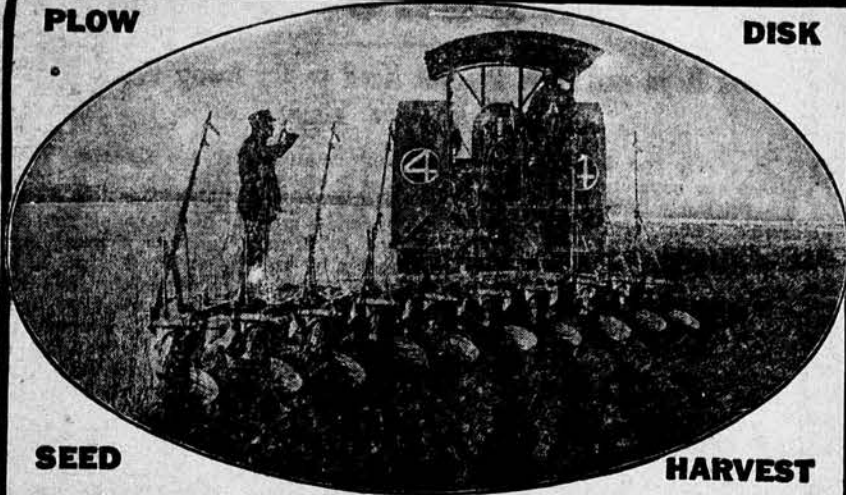
"Good!" said one of the group. "To break off a lifetime habit requires a strong will."

"Well, that's what I've got," said the wife.

Not tomorrow, but now!

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READ WHAT THESE SATISFIED USERS SAY

W. A. FORD, JR., MEXICO, TEXAS, writes:—"The new 16 H. P. engine is running O. K. Pulls more than its rated horse power. Am pulling a 30-inch grist mill. Engine easy to operate. I think I have saved at least \$150.00 by buying Galloway's engine."

J. M. ARMS, PLAZA, N. D., says:—"Am pulling a 25 barrel flour mill, all of the cleaners and also a feed mill at the same time. I do not know of any other engine in the world of the same rating that will pull the same load. The Galloway is durable and simple. I saved from \$150 to \$200 by ordering your 16 H. P. engine."

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THE PAPEC



Vacation Fun on the Farm

Kansas Boys and Girls Do Not Need to Go Away From Home to Find Good Times

SUCH LOTS and lots of good play places our boys and girls have! The letters fairly poured in to the Children's Page. It was difficult to choose the best letter, too. But one little girl has found a way to have the finest sort of fun, and her way is so easy she had to be given first prize. She reads story books in the long winter evenings or on rainy days, and then when she goes out to play she names places for things she reads about in the stories, and pretends she is one of the persons in the book herself. Wouldn't you like to try that? Here is her letter that tells how she does it.

All Here But Friday.
(First Prize.)

My best places to play are Robinson Crusoe's Island, Mount Vernon and the Wonderful Yosemite Valley. Robinson Crusoe's Island is about half a mile from home. It is surrounded by a creek which is the ocean and across to the south is another creek which empties into the ocean. To the east is a sandy beach and to the west is a little knoll which I play is a high hill. My house is just below the hill and down by the creek in the valley is where I keep my goats. I have a dog and a cat but I haven't any parrot.

Mount Vernon is down in the orchard under the big crab apple tree. It has bedrooms and a dining room and many other rooms. The Yosemite is down by the creek. I named it that because it has so many big trees and such thick grass. It has many pretty flowers, too. There is one tree with a grape vine in it that has been broken off near the roots. The tree grows at the edge of the creek so I hold to the vine and swing out over the creek to the other side. I like both these places but I have most fun on my Robinson Crusoe's Island. Mary K. Applegarth.
R. 2, Concordia, Kan.

How's This For a Playhouse?

My playhouse is the best place to play on our farm. It doesn't matter much where it is. Sometimes I have it in the corn crib or the barn loft or under the shade trees, but wherever it is I can have lots of fun. In my dining room I have a cupboard, table, chairs and stove. My cupboard is made from a box with boards for shelves and a curtain in front to keep the dust out. The dishes are tin and china and glass. A flour sack hemmed and laid on the table makes a good cloth. For chairs I take blocks of wood and nail boards on for backs. All this makes a fine dining room and kitchen.

For my parlor I have a piano made from two boxes with a cardboard keyboard and a board nailed across the upper box to hold the music, which is a leaf torn out of an old song book. A small cupboard fitted up with old catalogs makes a bookcase while a small table with a tissue paper napkin for a cover makes a center table, and there are some chairs besides. I have a telephone, too. I made it by taking a thin strip of board and nailing the two parts of a whistle on it for bells. A spool makes a good transmitter while another spool on a piece of string makes a receiver and there are two nails driven into the board to hold the receiver up. I can play I am calling someone up over the telephone to ask her to dinner. It is lots of fun when I have company to have a dinner in the play house, and when dinner is over we go into the parlor and one of us plays the piano and the other sings. Nannie Bolejack.
R. 3, Barnes, Kan.

Real Fish in These Pools.

We live in western Oregon among the Coast Range mountains in the prettiest little valley imaginable. In the spring-time we like the orchard and meadow

best because they are filled with birds and blossoms. The ground is covered with soft grass like velvet and we have great fun rolling in it and playing with our pet deer. There is a great chestnut tree in the orchard that had a robin's nest in it with four blue eggs, but yesterday morning when we looked we saw four tiny birds in the nest.

On the north part of our farm is a big lake where we go for boat rides and fishing and have picnics. On one side of the lake is a marsh filled with cat-tails.

We never go to gather any because we are afraid we might sink in the mud. There are little canyons on our place too, filled with moss covered logs. The sides of the canyons are covered with wood lilies and ferns so they look like a big bouquet. The creek is another place I like to play, for along the bank is a little beach covered with smooth stones with which we build houses and towns

and roads. We go wading too, and catch big red crawfish that we use to bait our hooks to catch the speckled trout that live in the shady pools.

We have a big barn to play in besides. The loft is filled with new hay and we hunt for hens' nests in it and carry the eggs to the kitchen, which is one of the nicest spots on our place. It is all blue and white and sunny. Sometimes mamma wears a blue dress and white apron that just match the walls and her smile is so sunny she is the best part of our farm. Frances Wilbur, age 11 years.
Florence, Ore.

Five Cents a Swing.

The irrigation plant in our garden is a good place to play. The water is pumped from the windmill and at the place where the ditches begin is a large maple tree. Of course the garden does not begin for quite a ways out because the tree is so large it saps the ground, so we children have this space for our play and we call it our park. The water falls from a trough 2 feet high and this is our spring. We have stones and pebbles here and it makes the water pretty and clear. We have lots of fun wading. When my little playmates come over we put up a lunch and have a picnic in our park. I have a garden all my own and a great deal of the lunch comes from my garden. I'm afraid this year we cannot have our park for we have had so much rain there is no need of irrigation.

West of our house stands an immense cottonwood tree where we have a swing on a very large limb so we can swing, oh, so high. This is one of the places I love best because my grandfather planted the tree 43 years ago. Sometimes we play we have to pay 5 cents for a swing and we take leaves of the tree and sell them for tickets. Some days we take in a great deal of play money. Pauline McGinn.
R. 2, Winfield, Kan.

Let's Help Harold Choose.

Yes, I am having a hard time trying to tell which is the best place to play on our farm. There is the orchard with so many birds' nests in the spring and plums and peaches and apples in the summer and fall. The hill in the pasture is just right to coast down in the little wagon in summer or on my sled in the winter. Then there is the creek where I can catch fish and the pond where the water lilies grow and where I can catch little green frogs. It is so hard to pick the best one of these places that I play in all of them. Harold Ames.
R. 5, Apache, Okla.

Down By Rushing Water.

The place on our farm where I like best to play is in the corner of the orchard. The bluegrass is very thick

and soft. Violets grow on one side and wild strawberries on another. The corner is shaded by maple trees. A small creek flows by it into a larger one farther down. My little sister and I play here with our dolls but are very careful not to step on the strawberries and violets. In the winter we skate down the small creek to the larger one. We call the small creek Silver Bells because when we are near it sounds like bells tinkling. The larger stream is Rushing Water because it rushes over rocks. Clare Johnson.
Lebo, Kan.

It's Hard on the Dog.

My two brothers and I have great times playing on the farm. We have a swing under a big tree and play there lots of the time. Then we play keeping store down in the broomcorn shed and have empty fruit and vegetable cans and a sack of sand for sugar and bottles of water for flavoring extracts and lots of other things we sell for paper money. We have made a show tent and my brother has a cowboy suit and lasso rope and he gives a Wild West show and ropes the dog for a steer.

There is a large pond close to the barn and we go fishing in it but my brother baits the hook and takes the fish off for me as I'm afraid to. On rainy days we play church and school up in the big attic. We have dolls for people. I play on my piano and sing and my brother is the teacher or the preacher. The farm is the best place to have fun. Eva Setterstrom, age 8 years.
Elsmore, Kan.

Fun at Sunflower Hang Out.

The best place on our farm is a spot we children call "Sunflower Hang Out." It is in a walnut grove of about 2½ acres. The trees are covered with Virginia creepers and are very pretty. There is a road on the east side of the grove. From this road a path bordered by sunflowers leads to an open space surrounded by four trees. In this space is a round bed of violets, and by two of the trees Hyacinth beans are planted. On the north and west sides are cosmos and morning glories and wild roses. On the south we have a swing and a hammock and several seats. When the flowers are in bloom it is very pretty. The ground is covered with bluegrass and there are mulberry and peach trees not far away.

We go to Sunflower Hang Out nearly every day to water the flowers or to read or sew. Sometimes we lie in the hammock and go to sleep. There are many birds around that sing very much. I will have to stop writing because I must go and water the flowers. Lillian Light.
Arkansas City, Kan.

A Wood Pile Post Office.

Papa has taken the Farmers Mail and Breeze for 14 years. I like to read the children's page. I like to play best on the bluegrass under a big pine tree in the corner of our yard. Papa has his wood corded up close by and I use it for a post office. I write the number and the name of each person on the end of a stick of wood and below we put the mail. We get lots of mail in the play post office and one paper is the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I pretend the apple tree is my parlor. I have lots of little playmates and when we are together we have heaps of fun. Palouse, Wash. Eva.

Where Ignorance Is Bliss

It was in an old fashioned church in Kansas, in which the main aisle extended from the door straight up to the pulpit. We were seated well back toward the door and the preacher was about half through his sermon when a young couple came in. Every seat was crowded and some were standing.

They walked straight up the main aisle to the pulpit, locked arms, found no seat, turned round and walked slowly back as far as the place where I sat, three seats from the door.

I got up so the girl could be seated, and what did that green goose of a beau of hers do but sit down himself and leave the girl and myself standing. Everybody laughed, even the preacher. There is a sequel, but that is another story. Wells, Kan.

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Farmers Need Typewriters

This Is An Investment That Will Pay Well, and Give One's Business Letters Much More Value

MY GENIAL neighbor stepped into my home the other morning to take a look at my new typewriter. After I had made a thorough explanation of its splendid working capacity, he remarked, "That's the kind of machine I need for my business. It isn't a 'farm implement,' of course, but I am convinced that it covers a range of usefulness which is second to no other machine on the farm, and I'm going to have one immediately."

A few months later in a conversation with his son, a youth of 16 years, their new typewriter was mentioned. "It's the best investment father ever made," remarked the boy, according to The American Thresherman, a ring of pride in his voice. "That machine has made him so ambitious that he says he feels like a boy again. It's a neck and neck race with him and me who's going to win out as the best and swiftest operator, and I tell you it's getting to be mighty interesting. Father isn't the man to give up, and I won't. It's lots of fun. Better than playing baseball."

The Useful Typewriter.

"We've done some stunts in the line of self-improvement which would make any business college chap turn green with envy. That typewriter is worth more to us intellectually than anything else on the farm—books and music included. Too bad we didn't get one before. Writing on the machine is so much handier than writing with pen and ink. And father says it points out the weak spots in his education. You can't make a mistake in spelling but that machine tells on you. It's worth the wages of a private teacher to have one in the home, mother declares. None of us kids would be willing to part with it even if offered five times the money we paid for it, if we couldn't get another one to take its place."

This eager boy's testimonial but strengthened the conviction I had held for years that the writing machine on the farm is a necessity. Why? Because farming is a business, and

the typewriter is the symbol of business. The progressive, up-to-date farmer realizes that he is just as much of a business man as the manufacturer or any other producer. He would therefore raise farming to the dignity of a profession. Why should it not be?

To be successful, the farmer requires a greater amount of ability, and a far wider range of knowledge than the average business man of the city. Diversified farming makes a heavy draft on the farmer's stock of knowledge, and to meet the increasing demands of his business, every time and labor-saving invention which lies within his reach, and is of practical value to him in the solution of his problems, ought to receive his thoughtful consideration.

The Best Farmer.

The best farmer is he who makes farming pay, not alone financially but socially and intellectually. Such a man makes life profitable on the farm from all viewpoints of human endeavor. He believes not alone in the conservation of the soil, but in the conservation of human strength and happiness. To him the dollar is but a means to an end—that end being the working out of all that is best in rural life. This kind of a farmer needs the typewriter. He is a big-hearted, strong-souled, large-brained business man who thinks—a man of valuable ideas and ideals.

As a frequent contributor to the agricultural press the farmer is beginning to fully realize the value of the typewriter. In managing his ever-increasing correspondence it is indispensable. Errors which prove costly as well as often highly embarrassing are obviated by the use of the machine. Business letters receive more prompt and courteous treatment when neatly and correctly typed. The typewriter links the farmer with every other business man on earth. It adds dignity to his profession, and emphasizes the fact that he is a producing factor of such great significance that he justly deserves and needs the best of everything.

Here's Some Farm Logic

It seems to me we should have a law such as Germany has for controlling the actions of the packers. In view of the fact that the world is never more than a year from starvation and the population of the United States is increasing all the time, there is no danger of overproduction. We are informed by reliable authorities that the world is facing one of the greatest food shortages in years, caused by the war; short crops in Europe, the loss of animals from the foot and mouth disease, and so on. Government reports show a shortage of millions of meat-producing animals, yet in the face of all this the farmers cannot sell their hogs and cattle today without doing so at a loss. Dozens of my neighbors have lost money in the last 25 years in feeding stock, and many of them were excellent feeders, men who could put 3 to 4 pounds of gain a day on a steer.

The packers set the price on our animals and they also set the price on the meat which the consumers buy. As a result many farmers sell their corn on the market instead of raising livestock. This has reduced the fertility of the soil on many farms until they are now producing from a third to a half of what they once raised. Many landowners do not earn as much in a year as their hired men earn. The cry of the farm papers is to produce more and produce it more cheaply, but the more stock a farmer feeds the worse off he is.

In Germany meat is stamped with the date of slaughter and the price is based on the stock market for that date. If a packer charges more than the legal rate of profit, he is sent to the penitentiary. Such a law in this country would establish more uniform prices and would cause the farmers to stock up their farms, thus preventing meat shortages, reducing the high cost of living, and conserving our soil fertility. Perhaps we could then build up our soil so our average yield would be more than a

third of the average of some of the European nations. It would also have a tendency to restore our reputation as meat exporters which we have been losing the last few years, and would bring many millions of dollars into this country.

As this is a matter that concerns everyone, both producers and consumers, why could not the farmers have some bill framed that would give the government the power to control the packing industry; send copies of the bill to all the leading papers in the United States, ask them to publish it, and urge the people to write to their congressmen asking for the passage of the bill?

It is bad policy for a nation to have corporations with power to ruin the most useful and important class and the most useful and important industry of the nation, the farmers and the farming industry. The consumer wants our meat and we are eager to supply it if we can make anything from it and keep up our soil at the same time. Sooner or later a law regulating the packing industry will be passed or the government will take charge of the industry. There is a strong sentiment in favor of this among all classes. European countries that have been farmed for centuries are producing nearly three bushels of grain to our one in this new country, and it is largely on account of their dairying and stock raising. There were, formerly, thousands of cattle fed in this community every winter, and there is only one small bunch being fed here this winter. If prices don't revive, the owner of that bunch will lose money on it. If there is anything that can be done, let's do it. Circleville, Kan. A. W. Rings.

A Sad Case.

"Why do you sign your name 'J. John B. B. Bronson?'" asked Hawkins. "Because it is my name," said Bronson. "I was christened by a minister who stuttered."—Youth's Companion.

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A Trip to the Pacific Coast

Years of Pleasure Follow a Journey Well Planned

BY ALICE ELIZABETH WELLS

IN RESPONSE to numerous inquiries for further advice concerning a visit to the Panama Exposition this year, the best answer will perhaps be a story of just what course I should take myself, if going. Personal tastes differ widely. Possibilities for one are not within reach of another. Plans must be governed by time and means at disposal. I believe the first and most important consideration after having decided to make the trip is congenial company. A party of four is about right; two men and two women, or all women. One man to the bunch is sure to be imposed upon.

Next in order is "wherewithal shall I be clothed?" My preference is a black taffeta silk. Taffeta sheds dust, will not spot, and with plenty of clean collars to change as soon as soiled it will keep one looking fresh to the end of the journey. The treatment received from people met is largely colored by the personal appearance of the tourist. A light wrap will be essential for the San Francisco end of the route and for mountain trips there and in Colorado. I want to emphasize the importance of planning baggage so as to have as little to handle on the way as possible. In packing suit cases be sure to put in plenty of toilet articles—soap, towels, pins, needles, thread and wash cloths.

My choice of routes is the Santa Fe for going, with a day or two stop-over at the Grand Canyon. The return trip will be by way of the Southern Pacific, D. & R. G., and the Missouri Pacific. The northern trip home also gives a pleasant change of scenery. Tickets can be made up before leaving home, with choice of routes allowed the travelers. A little table belongs to each two seats in a touring coach and the porter will place it if asked to do so. It will be convenient for many things. Right here let me say it will pay anyone to make a friend of that porter. Three days at least must be spent in his company, and he can be agreeable or otherwise according to the traveler's attitude toward him. A 50-cent tip on boarding the train, or soon thereafter, will ensure many an acceptable attention during the long hours that might otherwise become tedious. Porters are technically paid by the railroad company and tips are not obligatory, but one loses nothing by favoring the man who makes up the beds, opens olive bottles, carries a pail to the eating house, returning with hot coffee or milk, and grins every time a favor is asked by one who has generously tipped him.

October will be the most favorable month for touring, taking all things into consideration. No one can see all there is to be seen at the exposition or elsewhere, so to make the very most of the situation a thorough study of exposition literature is essential. The railroads furnish free on application a generous fund of interesting and enlightening matter which is a wonderful help to the tourist.

As to points of greatest interest to visit I can name but few. First, every time, is the Grand Canyon in Arizona. Stop at Williams in the evening and go to a hotel where you can get a good room and bed for two at \$1. The special train for the canyon leaves at day break, and the 60 miles is made in about two hours. The round trip costs \$6.50. Spend the day—two days if you like—and return to Williams after night-fall.

There is nothing good to say of the journey through the desert; it is thoroughly disagreeable at any time of the year and almost intolerable in summer. At San Bernardino paradise begins. The wise will go from there to San Francisco and take in all that can be crowded into the time and strength at their disposal. A comfortable private room is essential. Meals can be as plain or elaborate as desirable. "You pay your money and takes your choice." An ocean trip from



there to San Diego will be a feature to remain for life in memory. No one can tell another of an ocean voyage; it must be experienced to be satisfactorily understood.

Aside from the exposition itself at San Diego the side trips are many. Let no one miss going to La Jolla (pronounced La Hoya) Beach. Of all the beaches, this is the most weird, grotesque and altogether lovely.

By rail to Los Angeles with its finest beaches in the world, Venice, Redondo and Santa Monica; and its beautiful suburbs, Hollywood, Pasadena, Eagle Rock and Monrovia, with Mounts Lowe and Wilson not to be neglected. From San Pedro or Long Beach a boat will take the tourist to Catalina Island 30 miles. From the former place the fare will be \$2.50, from the latter \$1.00, the difference being because of style of boats. For 50 cents a trip to the Marine Gardens can be made in a glass-bottom boat, and it is a wonderful sight. Returning, liberal time must be allowed for Salt Lake City, Royal Gorge, Manitou, Pikes Peak, and other wonders of Colorado. After it all, Kansas will look better than anything seen since leaving home. California is a lovely visiting place, but Kansas for a home every time.

If a trip West is on your slate, reader mine, think well and plan carefully. When buying tickets secure berths as near the center of the coach as possible and so avoid riding over axles. Above all, leave all worries and cares at home; you'll find enough along the way. Think only of the beautiful, uplifting features and forget the annoyances as soon as they are done with. Rightly ordered and achieved, years of pleasure and profit may be added to your life's experience.

One Thing a Woman Should Know

One of the important things to know in life, especially if you are a woman, is how to let yourself alone, says Mary Carolyn Davies in the Mother's Magazine. The ability to relax, the art of being judiciously lazy, the tact to let herself alone has saved many a woman from a nervous breakdown. We all know the housewife who nags herself into such a state of conscientiousness that she cannot rest. If she lies down she is continually worrying herself with thoughts of the work that she is neglecting.

Much of the blame for this state of affairs lies at the doors of the mothers. The mistake is in their training of their children, especially their daughters. They are taught from earliest infancy to be kind to others, to bear with them, to forgive them, to help them; but from birth to death, no one ever tells them to be kind also, to themselves.

The woman who nags herself can make herself more miserable than anyone else possibly could. She can make her life more of a nightmare than any misfortune could possibly make it. If such women could learn to be kinder to themselves there is no doubt that their own lives would be lengthened; and not only that, but the lives of those with whom they come in close contact would be made far more pleasant.

Why Some Fudge Sugars

My fudge always sugars for me when it cools, though I have tried several recipes. The recipe I am using now calls for 2 cups of sugar, 1 cup of sweet milk, 1 1/2 tablespoons cocoa, and butter the size of a nutmeg. Boil till it sets in water, stirring while cooking. When done, add 1/2 teaspoon vanilla and stir till it begins to harden. Please tell me through the Farmers Mail and Breeze what causes my failures.—L. M.

When candy sugars it is usually due to over cooking. Let the fudge boil slowly over a low fire instead of cooking it rapidly, and do not stir while it is cooking. Remove it from the fire when a portion tested in cold water may be gathered into a very soft ball. Always

use fresh water for each testing, as the sirup heats the water and lessens the accuracy of succeeding tests. If the butter is added just as the fudge is removed from the fire it will have a tendency to prevent sugaring. Long beating makes the grain fine. Some girls prefer to let the fudge cool before beating. Others add several chopped marshmallows to the fudge and begin beating while it is hot. Glucose, or corn sirup, added to the sugar and milk before cooking will lessen the tendency to grain. Two or 3 tablespoons is sufficient for the recipe given. Delicious fudge is made by using half white and half light brown sugar.

A Metal Polish You Make

Will someone please give me a recipe for metal polish for gold, silver, brass and nickel plated ware?—A. J. W., Sharon, Kan.

Different polishes should be used for different metals. When gold becomes dull a wash in hot soap suds and a polish with a chamois skin are usually all that is necessary. If more is needed jewelers, it is said, find the simplest thing is to put on a thin gold wash. Silver may be cleaned with whiting and alcohol; denatured alcohol is the kind to use. Let it dry on, and rub off with a clean cloth or chamois. Many women find that setting the silver for a few hours in sour milk, then washing in clean water, is quite satisfactory. However, this might in time be found injurious, as it is possible the acid in the milk may eat the metal. Brass and copper are polished with rotten stone and oil. If the metal is spotted use oxalic acid solution with the rotten stone. Powdered chalk wet with lemon juice may also be used for brass, or salt wet with vinegar. In each case wash off with hot soapsuds and polish with a soft cloth. For brass bedsteads use a little less than 1 pound of whiting, 1 ounce cream of tartar and 1 ounce of calcined magnesia. Apply with a moist cloth and polish till dry. Nickel plate keeps bright if kept clean by daily dry rubbing.

Buttermilk for Your Health

Buttermilk is a beverage which deserves every encouragement, especially as a hot-weather drink. Most of the fatty elements are removed in the process of making butter, but several other valuable qualities are left. Among other things buttermilk contains a certain amount of casein which enables one to make a most satisfactory meal off a glass of buttermilk plus a small amount of meat and potatoes.

Buttermilk also contains an excess of the bacteria which are capable of producing great quantities of lactic acid, and it is because of this that buttermilk is most valuable. This microbe does not exist normally in the human body, but can be introduced with very great benefit to the health, as it preys on the hundreds of thousands of microbes which infest the intestines.

Sour milk is valuable as a food for the same reason, both for humans and for stock. It is said that if hogs are given all the sour milk they can drink there will be no danger of their contracting hog cholera.

John Brown.

Atchison, Kan.

Heat Cures Many an Ache

I noticed in a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze some "Remedies for Common Ailments." I thought of some we have used quite successfully which were not mentioned, so I am sending them on:

For relieving pain make a bag of flour sacking or similar thin material large enough to cover the affected part and fill half full of bran. Put in a colander over a kettle of boiling water, let become thoroughly heated, and apply to the region of pain. Have two sacks, and keep changing them. They will retain the heat longer than cloths wrung out of hot water, they will be light weight, and less trouble. They can also be applied hotter than wet cloths. In the East we used hops instead of bran. It is said that hops have a soothing effect, but we do not have them here to use.

If there is pain in the back which is not relieved by hot applications a cloth wrung from ice cold water and applied, and then a hot application, the two used alternately, will relieve. I did not believe it until I tried it. It is given in some doctor books.

Brownell, Kan. Mrs. J. W. Pugh.

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MAKES WASH DAY A PLEASURE

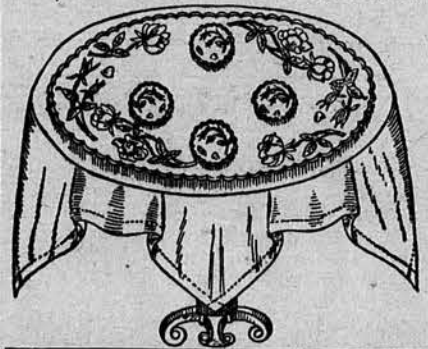
How easy to get away from the backache and drudgery of washday. Just fill with hot boiling water and soap and turn on the power. The MOLA is made of heavy galvanized steel or copper. It is of cylinder type. Reverses every four revolutions—just the right number for best results. Motor or engine driven. All metal construction—no wood to warp, shrink, rot or mildew. Sanitary. The revolving cylinder sends hot, clean suds through the fabric. Will wash most delicate lace or heaviest blankets without injury. Complete with wringer and platform for rinsed clothes. Easier to run than a sewing machine. Pays for itself the first few months.

Right Now You need the "MOLA" today—right now—So learn how easy to get one for recommending it to your neighbors. Write quick for illustrated folder and our special thirty day introductory agents offer.

MODERN LAUNDRY MACHINE COMPANY
1703 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

5-Piece Table Set Given Free!

This dainty table set was designed especially for our use. The set consists of one large cloth 40 by 40 inches, with a beautiful design stamped on it, all ready to be embroidered.



SPECIAL—A complete set embroidery lessons showing illustrations of all the important stitches will be given with each table set.

There are also four doilies of the same design to match. The set is a splendid quality of tan Mexican cloth, tinted in natural colors. We have purchased a limited number of these sets and will distribute them among our readers while they last on an unusually liberal offer.

OUR GREAT OFFER

If you will send us only one subscription to The Household for a period of one year and 25 cents to pay for same and five cents extra to cover cost of handling and mailing—30 cents in all—we will send you one of the 5-piece table sets by return mail free and postpaid. You may send your own subscription, or that of a friend if you wish. Renewals will be accepted on this offer.

THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. TS-11, Topeka, Kansas

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

The pattern for dress 7043 is in five sizes, 6 to 14 years.
Shirtwaist 7287 is in six sizes, for women 34 to 44 inches bust measure.



Skirt 7002 may be made with plain or pleated front gore. Six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

Apron 7286 is in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

Rompers 7293 are for children 1, 2 and 3 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.

Water For a Farm Home

[Prize Letter.]

A complete system of water works was put in our house when it was built in 1902. Two tanks were put in the attic, one for hard water and one for soft. The one for hard water is filled by the windmill, which is about 30 rods from the house. An overflow pipe leads from this tank to a hundred-barrel tank near the barn. The attic tank for soft water is filled from the cistern by a gasoline engine. This also has an overflow pipe leading out on the roof, so if the tank gets too full the water goes back to the cistern. The bath room, with complete fittings, is on the second floor. On the first floor just under the bath room is a wash and coat room. Hot and cold water faucets are there, and the pipes continue down to the basement. There the washing is done with the same engine that pumps the water and runs the separator. The house has also a sewerage system and a septic tank.

I hope all who are planning to put in a water system can get a plumber as wise as ours was. Instead of putting the hot water tank in the kitchen, where it is never needed, where it is in the way and often makes the kitchen

hot enough to roast the cook, he put it in the bath room, where the heat is needed, especially in the spring and fall when the furnace fire is not built. This house has a furnace, and acetylene gas lights also are in the list of conveniences. Many farm homes in Brown county have furnace heat and either acetylene or gasoline lights.

In 1908 we bought our first automobile, a two-cylinder Buick. We used the Buick for two years, but the seven children grew so large we could not all ride at once in that car, so we traded it and bought a six-cylinder, seven-passenger Mitchell. The family can all ride now, and even take a friend or two extra. We are glad we can bring up our children in the country, and we certainly enjoy our comfortable home.

Mrs. S. A. Okeson.

Fairview, Kan.

Better Chance For Kansas Children

Kansas now has a physician, paid by the state, to look after the children of the state. This is the result of a bill passed by the last legislature, establishing the Kansas bureau of child hygiene. The new department is in charge of Dr. Lydia A. De Vilbliss, who came to Kansas the first of July.

Dr. De Vilbliss has not fully matured her plans. However, a bulletin is to be issued two to four times a month for the use of the mothers of the state. "We do not intend to compete with any child welfare agency already at work," says Dr. De Vilbliss. "The state federation of clubs, the other women's organizations, the parent-teachers' associations—we intend to work with and through these."

At present, says Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the Kansas state board of health, one out of every 10 babies dies before it reaches the age of 2 years. This means the death of 4,000 babies annually. One-half this number die of preventive diseases and could be saved.

Vinegar Brightens Aluminum

If Mrs. A. G. L. of Gage, Okla., will put vinegar in her aluminum dishes that have become dark from cooking and let the vinegar remain in the dish over night she will find the dish bright and clean in the morning. This is far easier than using a scouring polish, and easier on the aluminum.

I will be glad to send the reader at Stafford, Kan., the recipe for Roosevelt's favorite spice cake and also another good spice cake if she has not already received it from other readers.

Mrs. C. M. Sidesinger.

Abilene, Kan.

Where Wives Go To School

Egypt seems far away and conservative; but it is not too far away or too conservative to be affected by the progress that is being made by the woman's movement. Thirteen of the government schools for the training of teachers have been especially set apart for women students and now have an attendance of 2,030 girls with 42 trained women teachers. In one of these schools there were 138 applications for 13 student vacancies. Last year 2,867 small village schools had an attendance of 22,002 girls.

It is said that the old men of the country are opposed to this change in attitude toward women, but the younger men are more advanced in their ideas and want their wives to be educated. Some of them are sending their young wives to school or arranging to have them taught at home.

What this change means to the women themselves may be imagined from reading this description of her life as given by an uneducated harem woman: "I sit on one couch for a time, and when I get tired I cross over and sit on the other couch."

Just Two Jobs in Life

In a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze the question was raised whether a woman can do much toward providing a living for the family and at the same time be a successful home maker. Woman was created to help man, and by virtue of the union we have the home; without the woman we have no home. The woman producer is excusable in case it is an absolute necessity. But in this case she cannot ful-

fil her sphere in the home, and to her own disadvantage.

Man in the highest type of life in the world. How, then, can we account for the fact that the young of the lower animals walk, run and play within a couple of hours after birth, while the baby boy remains perfectly helpless for months and scarcely walks in a year? I can tell you. The boy is not to run wild like a colt or a calf, but is to be nourished slowly and taught to have entrenched within his being proper habits, love and thoughtfulness. All this requires time and patience. No woman can give her home proper care and also work for wages. Which shall she choose?

The woman who helps her husband produce the living has present day results; but the woman who neglects her boy day after day soon loses sight of him and sooner or later he drifts into sin. Then where is the mother who can ever forget about that boy?

Homemaking is one job and providing food is another. Whenever women as a whole turn their attention towards producing and neglect their homes the human race will degenerate. Let her produce the great man, or the great woman. "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

Last of all, dear homemakers, assure yourself of success through these words: "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." Vernon Hull.

Clay Center, Kan.

Pin Money From Brown Bread

There is a young high school girl in our town who bakes brown bread for pin money. She sells it through the local grocers, and she has created so great a demand for it, that it is usually all spoken for before she takes it out of the oven. Here is her recipe:

Three pints graham flour, 1 pint sorghum molasses, 1 pint sweet milk, 1 pint hot water, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon soda, a little salt.

Put the flour and salt together in a bowl. Stir in the molasses, then the hot water, and then the milk. Add the soda and baking powder last. Fill five baking powder cans half full and bake 2 hours.

Annie Frances.

Things You Do With Peaches

Canned or fresh peaches may be used to make a good peach pudding. Butter an earthen pudding dish and put in a pint of sliced peaches. Make a batter of 1 heaping cup flour, 1 heaping teaspoon baking powder, a generous pinch of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 cup milk, add 1 egg beaten light, lastly stir in 1 tablespoon melted butter. Pour over the fruit and bake in a hot oven 30 minutes.

Mrs. W. T. Eckles.

Eskridge, Kan.

Peach Cobbler.

Make a rich biscuit dough, using $\frac{1}{2}$ cup buttermilk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour cream, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, flour to make a dough. Line a bread pan with the dough, then put in peaches, sprinkle with sugar, flour and cinnamon, cover with another layer of the dough. Repeat the layers until all the fruit is in, put bits of butter on top, add some water, and bake to a golden brown. Serve with rich cream.

Mrs. Maye Botkin.

Agra, Okla.

Makes Canning Time Easier.

Here in the West we have a peach pitter which is almost indispensable for seeding clings. Also, I have learned since coming here that one can take a sharp-edged teaspoon and pit them. To do this you slide the teaspoon around one-half of the seed, at the stem end of the peach, having first cut a circle around the peach. Then you can lift half the peach from the seed. Slide the spoon under the seed on the other half, then peel each half.

Peaches are fuzzy, but you will not notice this if face and hands are dusted generously with cornstarch then brushed off, so it will not look too bad. One can use the teaspoon also for pitting, coring pears and tomatoes. But there are special corers and peelers that seem to work like magic which I never had heard of until I came to the great West.

Alice B. Long.

Los Angeles, Calif.

95 ON TRIAL
Upward
AMERICAN
CREAM
SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk, making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel; easily cleaned. ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR COMPANY**, Box 4092, Bainbridge, N. Y.

Only \$2 Down
One Year to Pay!

\$24 Buys the New Butter-Ring Jr. No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 1-2 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Return the oven cost if never in cream. Postal brings five gal. size, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. (INC)
2183 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

THE BEST \$45.00 strictly all oak tanned Western Double Team Harness on earth, with Breaching, and collars for

\$36

Catalog for the asking.

Hame tugs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in with three loops and patent buckle. Traces $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. solid single ply, with cockeyes.

THE FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS CO.
1413-15-17-19 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

Rider AGENTS Wanted

In each town to ride and show a new 1915 model "RANGER" bicycle. Write for our liberal terms and a sample to introduce.

DELIVERED FREE on approval and 30 days' trial. Send for the free catalog and particulars of most marvelous offer ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our low prices and reasonable terms.

FACTORY CLEARING SALE—a limited number of old models of various makes, \$7 to \$12. A few good second-hand wheels, taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores, \$3 to \$6. If you want a bargain write at once.

Tires, lamps, wheels, sunshades, parts, accessories supplied at all kinds of half usual prices. Do not keep until you get our catalog and offers. Write Now.

HEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. S177 CHICAGO

1915 MODEL 22 Cal. HUNTING RIFLE Free

A REAL GUN. Take-Down pattern, with latest improvements, walnut stock and grip. Shoots accurately 22 long or short cartridges. Handsome, durable. **SEND NO MONEY** only your name and address for my easy plan of securing this fine rifle absolutely Free—express prepaid. Write today. D. W. BEACH, Box 58, Spencer, Ind.

We Want Agents to introduce the **EUCA PIPE** to pipe lovers. Send one dollar bill and get eight Eucas. They retail for a quarter. A chance for one hundred per cent. Write for territory. **EUCA PIPE COMPANY**, 1010 Trust Savings Bldg., Los Angeles, California

THIS BIG, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 12 inches long and has a circumference of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. When all 5 sections are pulled out the full length is over 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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

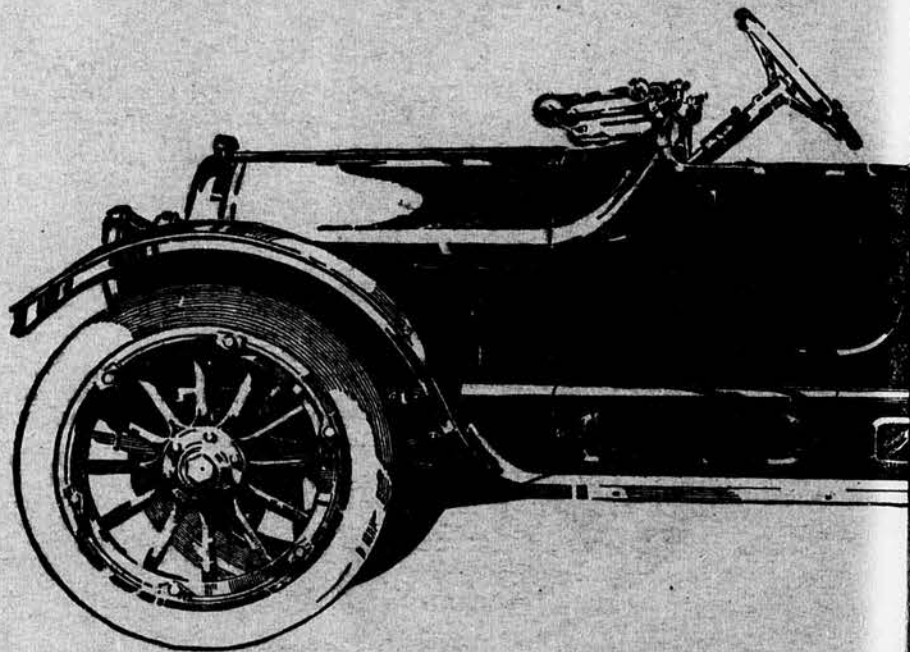
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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Myrta Sun

\$750

Model 83 f. o. b. Toledo
Roadster - \$725

This is the largest 4-cylinder Overland
that will be produced this year



The Newest Overland—\$3

THE 1916 Overland is, in many particulars, the same as the 1915 Overland—the famous Model 80 that sold for \$1075.

But the price is \$325 less.

The stream-line body is the *same* design as the \$1075 model of last season.

It has the *same* magnificent finish; that deep, rich tone of dark Brewster green with fine hairline striping of clear ivory-white.

It has the *same* powerful, economical thirty-five horsepower, four-cylinder motor, *but weighs less.*

It has high-tension magneto ignition.

It has the *same* underslung rear springs. It has the convenient arrangement of electric control buttons on the steering column.

It has the *same* easy-working clutch which any woman can operate; the *same*

Specifi

35 horsepower motor
High-tension magneto ignition
5-Bearing crankshaft
Thermo-syphon cooling

Underslung rear springs
33" x 4" tires; non-skid in rear
Demountable rims; with one extra
Electric starting and lighting system



Handsome catalogue on request

The Willys-Overland

New Models Now on Display

"Made



\$750

Model 83 f. o. b. Toledo

Roadster - \$725

**This is the largest 4-cylinder Overland
that will be produced this year**

\$325 Less Than Last Year

cal to handle" shifting levers; the *same*
or, to steer with" wheel; the *same* posi-
brakes.

It has 33" x 4" tires which is unusual
car at this price.

In detail, finish, mechanical fineness,
forts and conveniences, this newest
land gives you all there was in the \$1075
land and even more power.

fi ons:

adlight dimmers
in-vision, ventilating type, built-in
windshield
instrument board on cowl dash

Please address Dept. 84.

d Company, Toledo, Ohio

panama Pacific Exposition

Made

And it costs you but \$750—\$325 less than
last season's large 35 horsepower Overland.

This car is on display at our dealers.
Deliveries are being made now all over the
country.

Every Overland dealer already has a
waiting list.

Place your order immediately and you
can be sure of a speedy delivery.

Left-hand drive, center control
One-man top; top cover
Magnetic speedometer

THE UMPIRE EXPLAINS TO THE GOOD JUDGE



GO right to your dealer and get a pouch of the *Real Tobacco Chew*.

It will give you better satisfaction than the old kind, last you longer and taste better. New blend of pure, rich, mellow tobacco.

A little chew of pure, rich, mellow tobacco—seasoned and sweetened just enough—cuts out so much of the grinding and spitting.



THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW IS NOW CUT TWO WAYS!!
W-B CUT IS LONG SHRED. RIGHT-CUT IS SHORT SHRED.

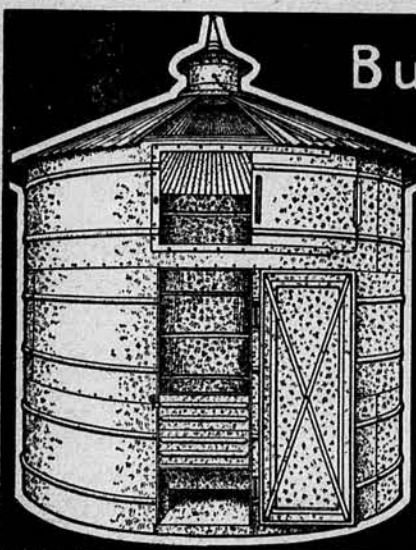
Take less than one-quarter the old size chew. It will be more satisfying than a mouthful of ordinary tobacco. Just take a nibble of it until you find the strength chew that suits you, then see how easily and evenly the real tobacco taste comes, how it satisfies, how much less you have to spit, how few chews you take to be tobacco satisfied. That's why it is *The Real Tobacco Chew*. That's why it costs less in the end. The taste of pure, rich tobacco does not need to be covered up. An excess of licorice and sweetening makes you spit too much.

One small chew takes the place of two big chews of the old kind.

“Notice how the salt brings out the rich tobacco taste.”

WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

BUY FROM DEALER OR SEND 10¢ STAMPS TO US



Butler Metal GRAIN BIN

GREATEST CAPACITY GREATEST STRENGTH

Commonly called 1000 bu. Butler bins actually hold 1041 bu., level with eaves; if heaped, hold even more. Insist on specifications, sizes, capacity, etc., before you buy any bin. Butler bins have reinforced sides and roof, making them extra strong and very adaptable to windy countries or for store rooms.

STORE IN STEEL BINS

Farm experts have advocated the use of steel bins for the safe, profitable storage of grain.

RAT AND FIRE PROOF

Ask about our patented partition bin. Butler bins are crated, to prevent damage in shipment.

Write Today for free descriptive booklet, giving all details and letters from satisfied users. Some factories are short of material. We have good stock and are making prompt shipments.

Exclusive Butler Features

Strong roof; large door; 2 ft. square sliding door for scooping; large manhole for filling; right height to thresh directly into; removable slats and shoveling board, etc. The Butler Combination is the best bin made, but if you want a good cheaper bin, ask about the “Economy.” If your dealer doesn't handle, write us direct.

Butler bins are made from the best tight coated galvanized steel. Some factories are substituting experimental coating on account of the high cost of galvanized material.

If you buy a Butler bin you get the best. Why take chances on a substitute or an experiment at the slight difference in price. The life of a galvanized sheet depends on the coating.

BUTLER MFG. CO., 1336 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

When writing to advertisers mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

July Care for the Chickens

Plenty of Room and Cleanliness Are Essential

BY RALPH SEARLE

CONTRARY to the expressed opinions of some persons, proper care and management of young chickens in the month of July is of great importance. The first hot, sultry days and nights of summer will cause trouble unless the poultryman is on the job constantly.

Avoid overcrowding. Nature's plan does not provide for the rearing of chicks in large families. Experience has proved that the closer we keep to Nature's plan, the greater will be our chance for success. Well fed, husky chicks grow with great rapidity. Quarters that will properly accommodate them now may be inadequate two or three weeks from now. Overcrowding will produce stunted chickens more quickly than almost any other condition. A young chicken, like a plant, grows a great deal at night. If it is uncomfortable and does not sleep well, its growth will be retarded and there will be no profits.

As one of the means of preventing overcrowding, and of promoting healthful conditions, the chicks should be taught to roost on perches as soon as they are feathered. Sometimes this is quite a task, especially with chicks of some of the larger varieties. Chicks of the lighter varieties, such as the Leghorn, take to the perches readily.

Separate Cockerels From Pullets.

As soon as the sex of the chicks can be distinguished the cockerels should be separated from the pullets. This will help to prevent overcrowding, and both sexes will do better if kept by themselves. The sex instinct will not become active in the cockerels so soon if they are kept from the pullets, and they will grow more rapidly. After the sex instinct is active, the pullets will do much better if protected from the cockerels. Persons who never have tried the plan of separating the pullets and cockerels while they are quite young, always are surprised at the excellent results that follow.

As soon as the chicks are large enough to be sold on the market as broilers, all that do not give promise of developing into excellent birds should be marketed. All chicks that are not growing properly will come in this class, also those having crooked backs or breastbones, or other standard disqualifications. The only way to get a profit from these culls is to get them on the market as early as possible.

Successful poultry growers appreciate the value of the colony house system of handling growing stock. As soon as the chicks are old enough to shift for themselves, the colony houses are dragged into the orchard or along the side of a corn field. They will grow with surprising rapidity under such conditions, and will pick up a large part of their living. If brooders or hovers are used the chicks can be put into the colony houses as soon as they are hatched. These houses also are used for wintering the young stock.

Mites Are Expensive Boarders.

Warm weather and even a small amount of chicken droppings make an ideal “mite incubator.” Thousands of mites will come into existence in a single week, under such favorable circumstances. They make life miserable for the chicks at night, and quickly sap their vitality so that they fall an easy prey to various diseases and ailments. Therefore the quarters should be kept scrupulously clean. The roosts and interior of the house should be sprayed once every week or 10 days with a mixture of 1 pint of crude carbolic acid to 1 gallon of kerosene. This mixture is cheap, easily applied, and will kill disease germs as well as lice and mites.

Chicks that are on free range should have feed before them in hoppers at all times. If they have free access to the feed they eat little and often, while if they are hand fed they over-eat at feeding time and then sit around waiting for the next feeding time. Both dry mash and cracked grains should be kept before them. A good dry mash is composed of 2 parts bran, 1 part shorts and 1 part cornmeal. To every 100 pounds of this mixture add 1 pound of fine charcoal, and ½ pound of fine table salt.

The grain feed may consist of equal parts cracked corn and wheat.

An abundant supply of clean, fresh water is more important than many persons realize. Nothing will check the growth of chicks more quickly than to suffer for lack of water a few times. The drinking vessels should be emptied and filled with fresh water at least twice a day. As a precaution against disease, the drinking vessel should be washed with boiling water once every two weeks.

Star Grange Entertains 500

The Star Valley grange in Allen county, entertained 500 persons at their hall July 1. The Humboldt band played for the gathering, and members of the grange were on the program. Fifty motor cars were driven to the grange hall from nearby towns.

Such gatherings as these do much to keep our girls and boys on the farm. We cannot overestimate the value of such meetings. We may figure how many dollars are saved for the farmers by co-operative trade arrangements, and by mutual insurance companies; something definite can be said in regard to the saving brought about by wise legislation obtained through the influence of the grange; but when we undertake to estimate the moral, social and mental development that has been fostered by the grange we are at a loss to express our appreciation.

Agriculture is the first and noblest of all occupations, and we should do all we can to educate our young people to love the farm. Education that leads them away from farm life should be avoided. There should be good schools in the country, schools where everything is clean and beautiful, and where our children may be kept under home influence. Let us entertain, educate, and make country life so interesting that many will be drawn from the cities.

Kincaid, Kan. Anna McKinder.

Notes From Pomona Grange

Farmers in this part of Allen county are busy planting feterita. All other crops are late, and growers are depending on feterita to make good fodder and some seed. The corn that was planted in time to make a crop is all drowned out. Some fields that were planted later look well, but taking the fields as a whole only about half the land is in cultivation. The ground has been so wet all spring and summer that there is no life left in it, and the corn grows slowly.

The 16 granges that have been organized in Allen county will have a wide field for business this winter, as the farmers will need feed as well as various staple articles of food. The purchasing agents held their monthly meeting in Iola July 3. The members of every lodge should work with their agent and supply the needs of the farmers for next winter. Give the local dealer a chance to get this trade, before you send away. Most of the grangers are willing to do this. If the dealer will do right by the grange there is no reason why he should lose any business.

The business part of the grange, while it is the life of the organization, should not crowd out the social part. The farmers need to help one another socially as well as in a business way.

The next meeting of the Pomona grange will be in Moran, July 15. We hope to see every grange well represented.

Mrs. T. F. Penland.
LaHarpe, Kan.

Kitchen Repartee.

The Vanilla Bean—I have a great association with epicures as a flavoring for desserts.

Nutmeg—Ah, but I have a grater.—Chicago Herald.

The farmers of Morton and Oliver counties, North Dakota, have a co-operative fire and lightning insurance company with 900 members and nearly 2 million dollars of insurance in force. Figuring an increase of 25 per cent in rates, it still leaves the cost but 15 cents a \$100 a year.

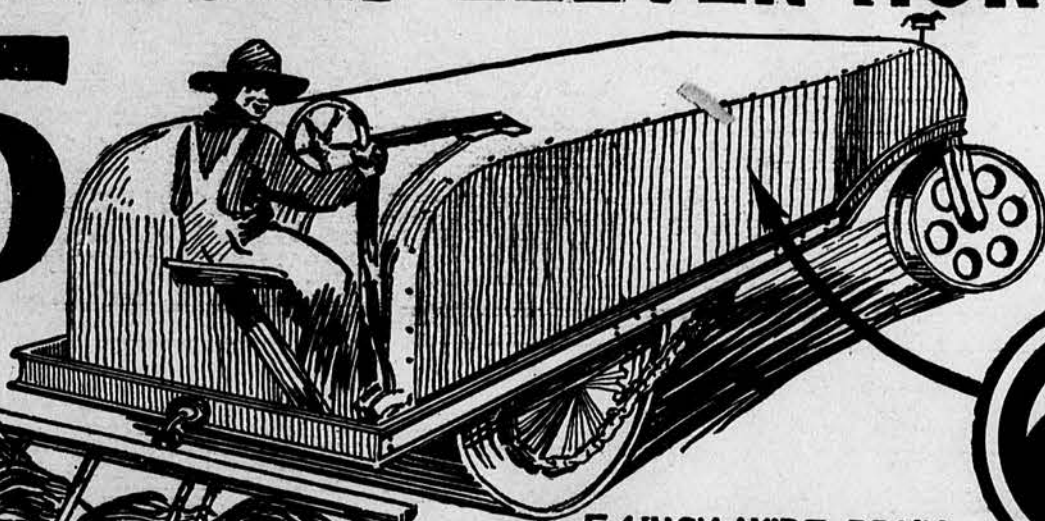
SWEENEYS IRON HORSE

WITH MIGHTY 6 CYLINDER CONTINENTAL

MOTOR OUTWORKS ELEVEN HORSES

\$
985

The thoroughbred
of the Tractor
World. Read
the pedigree of
Sweeneys
Iron
Horse



54 INCH WIDE DRUM
CANT PACK THE
GROUND



When you buy stock
you look to Pedigree
and Performance. You

don't go just on looks and claims. The Sweeney Iron Horse is the thoroughbred of the Tractor World. Its Pedigree speaks for itself. Think of a farm Tractor for \$985 with a Six Cylinder Continental Engine—the World's Standard. The only tractor under \$5000 with a Six Cylinder Motor. The two highest priced tractors in the world use Six Cylinder motors. Why? Because a tractor is always under a dead load—therefore you need continuous power—which can only be supplied by a six. A Tractor that develops over 25 horse power. Continental 6 Cylinder Engine, Eisemann Magneto, Bennet Carburetor, Whitney Chains, Hyatt Roller Bearings, Nickel Steel Gears, run in oil. This is the pedigree of the Sweeney Iron Horse—and we challenge any Tractor at any price to equal it.

12 Acres Plowing a Day

You have power, economy and satisfaction in the power plant, transmission, all the mechanical features. Realize what the big 54 inch drum means. No packing of the ground. A light Tractor that enables you to plow, to seed, to harrow, to mow. A Tractor that can get out on wet, soft ground and skim over it almost like a bird. An all purpose Tractor. You can plow 12 acres a day or harvest 40 acres a day. It will pull 4 plows in average soil. Study the engineering of the Sweeney Iron Horse. See for instance how there is no side draft: the hitch is on center of draw bar, so you have a straight pull all the time.

This Tractor Has Revolutionized Power Farming. The world's best engineers have co-operated with the designer, E. J. Sweeney, (the man who has taught 3000 men the operation of tractors) to make this Tractor the finest and most scientifically built, regardless of price. The simplicity of the oiling system and gear shift eliminates worry and trouble; it needs no expert attention; anyone can handle it without previous experience. Look at the cooling system. No fan, no belt, no radiator. All trouble eliminated and cooling accomplished by the Sweeney Vacuum Water System.

SPECIFICATIONS

FRAME—Underlugs—3 point suspension, steel I beams strongest possible section, fewest pounds weight. All corners secured by gusset plates.
DRIVE WHEEL—Drum type, 48 in. diameter, 54 in. wide, solid quarter-inch steel ends.
GUIDE WHEEL—12 inches wide. 24 inches from furrow. Supported by arch steel casting which makes easy turning.
ENGINE—Continental 6-cylinder, the World's Standard Motor.
MAGNETO—Eisemann High Tension. Requires no batteries.
OILING—Splash system, easily reached.
COOLING SYSTEM—Sweeney Vacuum Water System. No fan, no belt, no radiator.
CARBURETOR—Bennet, most economical known.
SPEEDS—Two forward, one reverse.
TRANSMISSION—Nickel Steel Gears.
HORSE POWER—25 H-P. belt—15 H-P. draw bar.
DRIVE—Center. Nothing to obstruct view. Center control. Brake drum on rear wheel.
WEIGHT—4000 pounds.
CHAINS—All 2-in. pitch, high speed, Whitney roller chains. All bolts 1/4 inch.
SPEED—2 1/2 miles per hour on low, 3 1/2 on high.
FUEL—Either kerosene or gasoline.
CLUTCH—Expanding clutch, Raybestos lined. No end thrust.
BEARINGS—All Hyatt Roller Bearings.

The Demand of the Hour

If you want a Sweeney Iron Horse this season you must place your order Early—NOW—Think what it means when the liveliest and shrewdest dealers in this country sign contracts before one single Tractor was delivered. On any 80 acre farm this Tractor will save \$1000 a year; on larger farms the profit is proportionately greater. We claim fairly that this Tractor ought to make every other Tractor obsolete. We claim any farmer who pays \$985 for Sweeney's Iron Horse is getting \$3000 value for his money. **AGENTS—DEALERS—FARMERS**—Let us impress upon you that the demand for this Tractor will be greater than any one can now realize. **WAKE UP**—If you want to be 5 years ahead in the Tractor business, place your order NOW. Sign and mail the coupon today.



COUPON

SWEENEY TRACTOR CO.,
16th and Liberty Sts., Kansas City, Mo.
Send full details about your Tractor.

Name.....

Address.....

**SWEENEY
TRACTOR CO.**

16th and Liberty Sts.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Manure Helps the Alfalfa

The yields of alfalfa can be greatly increased by even light applications of manure. Such additions will pay well. This has been demonstrated by L. E. Call, professor of agronomy at the Kansas State Agricultural college, on the agronomy farm at Manhattan. He has done some remarkable work in alfalfa growing under different systems of treatment on the farm there.

One of the very important things which has been shown is the markedly beneficial effect of phosphorus when applied to alfalfa in connection with manure. It has been found that when 2½ tons of manure and 380 pounds of phosphorus an acre have been applied to the alfalfa land the increased growth over the plots which have received no treatment has been about the same as the increased growth obtained from the land on which an application of 5 tons of manure was made. In other words the 380 pounds of rock phosphate, which cost \$11 a ton, had about the same value in increasing the yields as 2½ tons of manure.

All of which shows that if there is a deficient supply of manure, which is the rule on most Kansas farms, applications of rock phosphate on the alfalfa in connection with manure may pay. Such applications may pay without the use of manure if there is plenty of humus in the soil. It must be remembered that for the best results with rock phosphate it must be applied in connection with an abundance of decaying vegetable matter.

The alfalfa plots on the college farm are very interesting just now. They show quite forcefully that we must get past this idea that just because alfalfa will do fairly well without any manure after it gets well established that no attention need be given. Many thousands of acres of alfalfa are plowed up every year in Kansas because the crop did not get well established. This could have been prevented in many cases by a light application of manure before the alfalfa was sown.

Stock Sizes of Lumber

In selecting lumber for building or repairing a home, the following table will be very useful in making the plans, says the Gleaner. This table shows the stock sizes of lumber that may be obtained in almost any good lumber yard.

By keeping this table before you, when doing your figuring, you can make out your order from the table so as to economize. By choosing those pieces that are the right size to cut up without any waste, you may be able to save a great many dollars in your lumber bill.

Great Handy dollars in your lumber bill	
Size in Ins.	Length in Feet.
2x4	12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100
2x6	12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100
2x8	12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100
2x10	12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100
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3x6	12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100
3x8	12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100
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5x6	12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100
5x8	12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100
5x10	12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100
5x12	12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100

Got Your Share?

The Census Bureau's bulletin giving the wealth of the United States at 188 billion dollars, in round figures, or \$1,965 per capita, is surprising, in view of the Census estimate of but 107 billions in 1904. The United States by these figures is by far the wealthiest nation.

The figures given are for 1912 and 110 billions out of the 188 billions are real estate and improvements. Railroads are put in at 16 billions and manufactured goods on hand at 14 billions. Outside of these three items the total wealth of the nation is 48 billion dollars. Livestock exceeds 6 billions in value, manufacturing machinery and tools are 6 billions and agricultural products on hand 5 billions. The value of street railways is 4½ billion dollars, of clothing and personal adornments 4 billions and of gold and silver coin and bullion something over 2½ billions.

It is estimated that all taxation in this country comes to a little more than 2 billion dollars a year, or a little more than 1 per cent of the national wealth. In the great increase of wealth since 1904, the greatest in the nation's history, there is a good deal besides new

wealth produced. The biggest increase, in fact, is brought about by no addition to wealth at all, but by merely marking up the price of real estate, the valuation of real estate being greatly advanced in these eight years.

More About Barley Yields

Three factors that exert the greatest influence on the production of barley in the Great Plains area are the water supply, the physical condition of the seedbed, and the recognized, if not understood, effect of the immediately preceding crop. Differences in climatic conditions of different seasons have caused much wider variation in yields of barley than have resulted from the different methods of cultivation, tried at 14 stations in this area, according to the United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 222, "Barley in the Great Plains Area, and the Relation of Cultural Methods to Production." These stations are located in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. The altitude of the land varies from 1,400 feet in the northeastern part of the area to 6,000 feet at Cheyenne, Wyo., and the average annual precipitation at the various stations varies from 15 to 21 inches.

This bulletin will be sent on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Co-operation in Insurance

The farmers of Morton and Oliver counties, North Dakota, could not get insurance from the "old line" companies in the early days. The only thing left was to form their own insurance company, which they did in 1900. The name chosen was Morton and Oliver Counties Fire and Lightning Insurance company. The plan adopted was that each one pay \$2 to join and 50 cents for every \$100 worth of insurance taken out—assessments to be made when more funds were needed—the policies to be renewed every five years and a charge of 10 cents for every \$100 worth of insurance in force to be made each time. The first assessment of 20 cents a hundred was made in 1911, and a 30-cent assessment was made in 1913, which has carried the insurance up to the present. This is \$1.20 for every \$100 of insurance for a little more than 14 years—or 8½ cents for \$100 a year. Counting in the \$2 membership fee, which is only paid once, it will increase this from 8½ cents to 11½ cents for the person having \$500 worth of insurance and to 10 cents a year for the one carrying \$1,000. It has been found that 80 per cent of the losses have been caused by lightning.

There are several reasons for the low cost. Being co-operative, all are interested in keeping down the cost. There are no high-priced officials. Strict laws

have been made for guarding against fire. For instance, hay and straw stacks must be 100 feet or more from the barn. Gasoline engines must be kept in separate buildings at least 8 feet from the building containing hay or straw. No smoking is allowed in the barn.

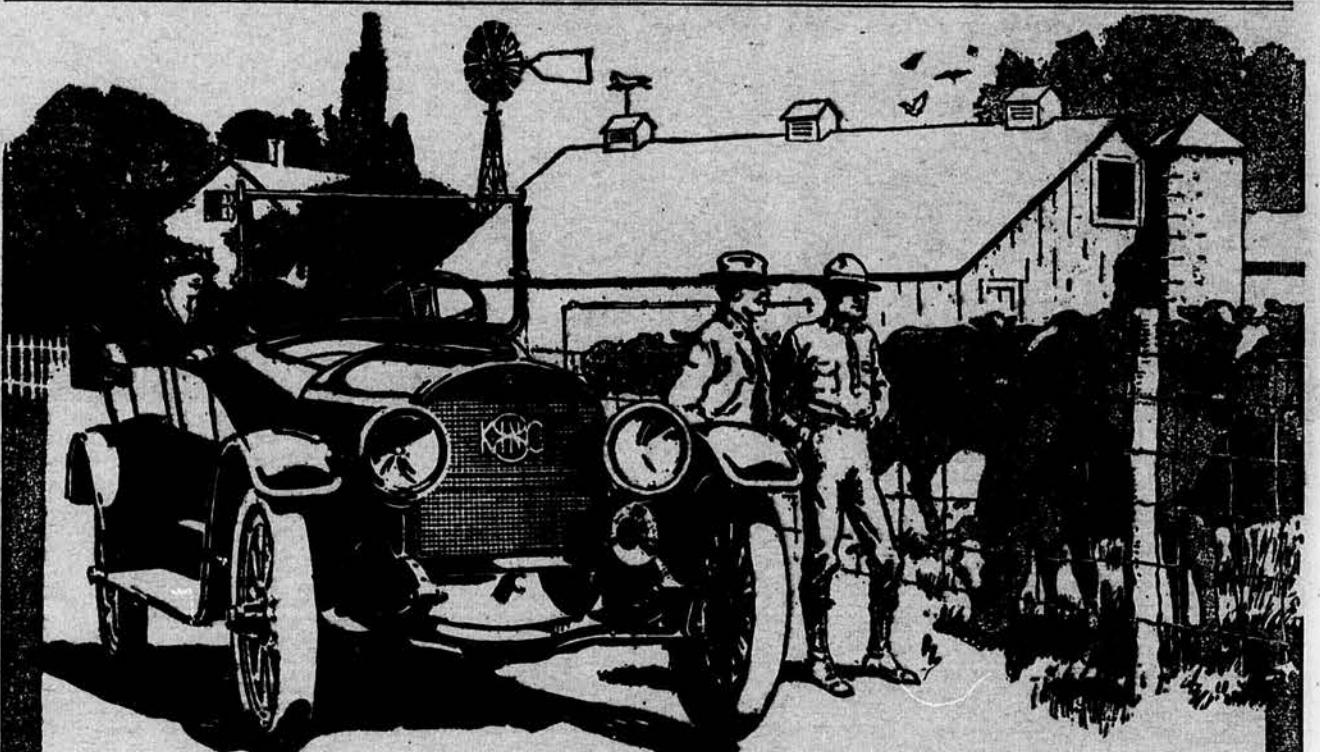
The company now has 900 members and \$1,700,000 worth of insurance in force. It is believed that the cost of the insurance will be somewhat larger in the future as larger wages will have to be paid to the examiners and officials, and farmers are increasing the number and value of their buildings so that when fires come the losses will be greater, but an increase of 25 per cent would bring it to less than 15 cents for \$100 a year. This insurance company has proved very satisfactory to the farmers and has saved them a good deal of money. In Minnesota mutual companies have 342 million dollars of insurance in force and the average cost of these companies is 18 cents for \$100 a year. This has resulted in a big saving to the farmers of Minnesota.

No Envy There.

Friend—"Your two sopranos appear to be very good friends."

Manager—"Yes, each thinks the other can't sing."

Fiber brushes for washing milk utensils should replace the common dishrag. They do better work and are more easily kept clean.



"The Car of No Regrets"



EIGHT CYLINDER

KING



\$1350
COMPLETE

40-45
HORSE POWER

A city man's car in beauty, silence and flexibility.
The Farmer's car in power, strength and dependability.

The King Eight Cylinder was announced October 26, 1914. It is the pioneer popular-priced Eight, and its success has surpassed the most sanguine hopes of its builders. Hundreds of King Eights, all over America, are daily teaching motorists what they should now expect from an automobile. In England alone, 90 King Eights are successfully operating, and South Africa, Australia, Spain, Russia, Sweden, Venezuela, Holland, Cuba, and many other foreign countries have purchased, then praised, this wonderful car. These export successes are the strongest proof of King Eight efficiency, as no "service" can be given and purchases are made only after the most exhaustive investigation.

The reasons for Eight-Cylinder superiority are easily understood. A Four-Cylinder engine has two power im-

pulses per revolution; a Six-Cylinder, three; while the "Eight" has four. This almost "turbine" flow of power means, in the King Eight, traveling from a creeping mile and a fraction to a racing 50 without gear-changing, and the ability to gather speed up to 30 miles an hour in 20 seconds. Such flexibility naturally reduces vibration to nearly nil, which in turn results in silence and longevity and adds to riding comfort.

This Eight will give better than 15 miles to a gallon of gasoline, and over 800 miles to the same measure of motor oil. The famous King Cantilever Springs contribute their large part to the car's easy-riding qualities, and its complete equipment includes a Ward Leonard electric starting and lighting system and an engine-driven tire pump.

There's a King dealer in your locality. Write for his address and the new Eight catalog

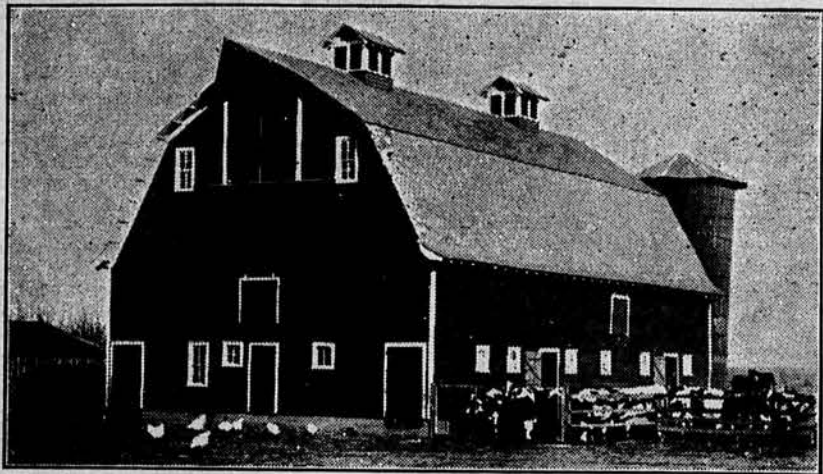
Two body styles—One Chassis—Touring Car and Roadster

KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 1300-1324 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Shady Lane Dairy a Success

High Grade Holstein Cows Pave the Way to Prosperity

BY J. W. CORNELL



ONE OF the most profitable dairy farms in the Southwest is the Shady Lane dairy owned by J. E. Landis, who lives 2 miles northwest of Thomas, Oklahoma. He started in the dairy business about eight years ago with a few grade cows. Later, he adopted the idea of building up a herd of high grade Holsteins.

His herd at the present time consists of only 25 head, and he could make a comfortable living from the dairy alone if he were so inclined. Mr. Landis bought a young Holstein bull for \$223, and two heifers at \$150 each. He received a little more than \$75 from the sale of butter from every cow or heifer milked last year.

The calves from his best cows sell for \$75 to \$100 when they are 2 months old. He still has the idea of building up and improving his herd for recently he sent a check for \$500 to an Illinois dealer for two heifer calves. These have not been shipped yet on account of the quarantine against hoof and mouth disease.

Mr. Landis believes in sheltering and caring for his stock. This is shown by the excellent barn he has built. This structure is 36 by 64 feet and it is 34 feet to the crown. It is covered with a self-supporting roof and holds 40 tons of loose hay. The double mow doors under the hood are hung on a tubular track, and may be opened as easily as a window in one's house. The barn is well lighted with half windows of the slip head type, which slide up inside the wall and thus avoid danger of being broken off as is the case with hinged windows. On one side it has a separating room, 8 by 10 feet, while the barn proper will house 16 milk cows.

There is an alleyway through the center in which Mr. Landis intends to install a feed carrier leading from his silo. On the opposite side is a feed bin and two large box stalls, with additional room for several head of work horses. This barn was planned and built by Mr. J. N. Ritchey, a local carpenter, who makes a specialty of farm and dairy construction. Mr. Landis has a beautiful country home and is one of the most prosperous farmers in the community.

Cows Need Lots of Water

It is of importance that an abundance of water that is not too cold be supplied to heavy milking cows. Cows that are not producing milk do not require to be watered so often. In the winter time once a day seems to be all they care for, but the milk cow must drink oftener than that, says the Milk Reporter. In summer the consumption of water is greater on account of the greater evaporation from the skin, and while cattle will thrive when watered once a day they relish it more often, and will do better if supplied twice daily.

Cows on heavy feed producing large quantities of milk should always have access to good water at least twice a day at all seasons.

For the best results with dairy cows water of good quality should be supplied close at hand, since if they are required to walk a long distance in cold weather, on account of the discomfort of exposure, they will not drink a sufficient amount to supply the demands of the body, and will give a less amount of milk. In other words, the

cow may suffer for lack of suitable water just as easily as for lack of food.

It will, no doubt, surprise many to learn that it is possible for a cow to consume more than 30 gallons of water in a day, and that the consumption of between 20 and 30 gallons of water daily by a high-producing cow is the rule. It is reasonable to suppose that much better results will be obtained if provision is made so that this large amount of water can be consumed at various times during the day rather than at infrequent intervals.

Successful dairymen fully realize that the highest point of production can only be reached when a sensible ration is combined with the most favorable facilities for supplying water so that it is accessible when the cows need it rather than at the owner's will.

Record of New Mexico Cow

Viola Birthright 28642, owned by the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, recently made the best record of any cow in the state. She produced 12,188 pounds of milk and 592.81 pounds of butterfat in one year, starting her record when she was 6 years old. She was bred by J. G. Hickcox of Whitefish Bay, Wis., and is a granddaughter of Nana 3d 11432, who is a descendant of Imp. Amber 50, imported by James M. Codman of Brookline, Mass., in 1871, and one of the early cows to enter the register.

This production was made at a feed cost of \$117.85, and valuing the butter which could be made from her year's production at 30 cents a pound she would return a profit of \$128.30 for the year over the cost of feed, or if the milk had been sold at 8 cents a quart it would show a profit of \$235.75 over cost of feed.

She was not given special care, but was handled with the rest of the herd just as the average farmer should care for his cows. Alfalfa hay, pasture, silage and grain ration consisting only of ground wheat and cottonseed meal, with hay and cornmeal in the mixture a part of the time, were fed.

A New Farm Arithmetic

When you are interested in what you are doing it is more pleasure than work. That is why boys will like to solve the problems in the new "Farm-Business Arithmetic," by Curtis J. Lewis, for they deal with the every day business with which he is familiar. Percentage isn't half bad when you are using it in feeding the dairy cow and figuring the production of butterfat from different rations. Not a little scientific agriculture is taught by means of the "thinking questions" inserted after different problems. Boys and girls who have always thought arithmetic hard and dull will be surprised to find how much they will grow to like it if they study this book at odd times in vacation. The book will be valuable for reference to the older members of the family as well, for it contains all the common business forms, such as notes, bills of sale, receipts and the like, besides practical points in farm bookkeeping and various useful tables. "Farm-Business Arithmetic" is published by D. C. Heath & Company, 231-245 West 39th Street, New York. Price 48

HOT WEATHER the season a



DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

saves most over
any other separator
or skimming system

IT'S A GREAT MISTAKE FOR any dairy farmer without a separator or using an inferior machine to put off the purchase of a De Laval Cream Separator in the summer months.

GREAT AS ARE THE ADVANTAGES of the De Laval over all other separators, as well as over any gravity setting system, at every season of the year, they are even greater during the mid-summer season than at any other time.

THIS IS BECAUSE HOT weather conditions occasion greatest butter-fat losses with gravity setting and render it most difficult to maintain quality of product with any gravity system or unsanitary separator, while moreover, the quantity of milk is usually greatest, and any loss in either quantity or quality of product means more.

THEN THERE IS THE GREAT saving in time and labor with the simple, easy running, easily

cleaned, large capacity De Laval machines over all other methods or separators, which naturally counts for most at this time of the year.

HENCE THE GREAT MISTAKE of putting off the purchase of a De Laval Cream Separator in summer, whether you already have a poor machine or none at all, and every dairy farmer should keep in mind not only that a De Laval will pay for itself by next spring but may, if desired, be bought on such liberal terms as to actually save its own cost while being paid for.

EVERY CLAIM THUS MADE is subject to easy demonstration, and every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove these claims to you, in your own dairy, without cost or obligation on your part.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW THE nearest De Laval agent please simply write the nearest main office as below.

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

A 6 H.P. Engine is filling this silo

The cutter is a No. 11 Blizzard. On thousands of farms, regular farm gasoline engines, from 3 H.P. up to 12 H.P., are running Blizzard Ensilage Cutters with entire satisfaction. The

BLIZZARD Ensilage Cutter

is light-running because so simple. Cutter knives and elevating tines all on fly-wheel. Elevates 100 feet as easy as 20. In extensive use for elevating grain. Enormous capacity. Self-feed table saves work of one man. Makes even-cut silage. Unusually safe. Repair expense little or nothing. Many Blizzards sold 10, 12, 15 years ago still in use.

Write today for booklets

You can have any or all of these three booklets—free. (1) Blizzard Catalog. (2) "What Users Say," written by nearly 500 Blizzard users. (3) "Making Silage Pay Better"—a valuable book on preparation of silage and filling of silos. When you write mention size of your silo—ask nearest dealer's name, if you don't know him.

The Joseph Dick Mfg. Company
Box 34, Canton, Ohio

"Jan. 31, 1915.
"I have run Nos. 11, 13, 15
Blizzard. They do the most
work with least power of any
machine I ever saw."
"ARTIE WOOD,
Leslie, Mich."



"WE TRIED to test your F Whirlwind to its full capacity but could not get the corn to it fast enough—four tons in 15 minutes and with a 12 H. P. Gasoline Engine" writes the Dairy Supt. of a Western State Agricultural College.

Investigate—learn about the Whirlwind's one piece Wheel—the heaviest made—which insures big capacity and highest possible elevations at uniform cutting speed. Uniform speed means uniformly applied centrifugal strain and therefore absolute safety.

Five sizes—two styles of mounting and feed tables—fewest working parts—hence least friction. Whirlwind iron withstands from 9,000 inch than fine cast

Get our free Catalogue and Booklet "Why and How to Fill a Silo."

They tell the story. Our Agents' Weekly Whirlwind Bulletin is also free; it's peppered with inside cutter information—Write for it.

Wilder-Strong Imp't Co.
Box 58, Monroe, Michigan



Kerosene As a Motor Fuel

BY E. F. POWERS.

For an early answer to questions, enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope to the Motor Car Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

More information about using kerosene in motor cars is requested by W. E. S., Kansas. There is slight difference between using gasoline and kerosene, providing you can maintain the proper temperature, as it takes more heat to vaporize coal oil than gasoline. There are several carburetors on the market, having two flow chambers and made to burn both fuels. By turning the valve one way you start on gasoline and as soon as the motor becomes warmed up you feed kerosene through the other flow chamber. I do not think it would be practical to use all kerosene even in warm weather. Begin by mixing 1 gallon of kerosene to 2 gallons of gasoline and gradually adding more kerosene until you reach a point where you find it detrimental to use more kerosene. Possibly you can use 2 parts of kerosene to 1 of gasoline with good results, in extremely warm weather. You will find you will get more power out of your motor and I think you will have less trouble with carbon.

Probably you will have to change your carburetor adjustment to accommodate it to the mixed fuel. You might arrange a valve in your gasoline and put a small auxiliary gasoline tank somewhere on the dash or car, so you could cut this into your carburetor for starting and then cut it out and use the kerosene after you get started. Carburetor makers are experimenting extensively on equipment of this kind.

Engine Tonics Mostly Humbug.

In changing from low to high, my car jumps along for a short distance. What is the difficulty? An "engine tonic" is being sold here. Do you know anything about the merit of it?—A. P., Texas.

In changing from low to high you probably do not attain sufficient speed first. With your car you ought to be going at 8 or 10 miles. Try speeding up then shifting into high.

The so-called engine tonic may not hurt your engine nor be of any great assistance. Many of these "tonics" are simply an excuse for getting a man's money. The best way to good results is to use a good grade of lubricating oil, and gasoline that has a high specific gravity.

Free Graphite Makes Carbon.

Does graphite make carbon when used in a motor car? Will flake mica harm the cylinder and rings if used in cylinder oil?—O. I. G., Iowa.

Flake graphite added to the oil, will tend to produce more carbon than you will get without it. However graphite makes the motor run more smoothly and no doubt aids the compression. Instead of using graphite in the free form I suggest you use Oildag, a preparation made to be added to the oil in the crank case. It gives you all the benefit of graphite with few of its disadvantages.

I never have heard of flake mica being used in cylinders and can see no advantage in it, as it will probably injure rings and cylinders as you suggest.

Gasoline Doesn't Feed Well.

My single cylinder motorcycle kicks back the gasoline instead of taking it in. The magneto is not worn out because it sparks good, but I should like to know how to tell when it gets too low to give good results.—J. D. T., Colorado.

Probably your intake valve is stuck and remains open so when the exhaust stroke comes, a part of the exhaust goes out through the intake valve and through the carburetor. You do not say this happened after the machine was running. If it kicks back after the machine starts, it may indicate the ignition is out of time.

A magneto that will throw a spark a quarter of an inch, usually will operate a motorcycle. To know if your spark plug is acting properly, take it out of the cylinder and attach it to the wire that leads from the magneto, then hold it against some metal part of the machine and turn the engine over. Then you can see whether there is a spark between the two points.

Spark Plugs Always Sooty.

The first two spark plugs of my Ford are always getting sooty and oily and I have to clean them often, while the other two are all right. I have had this trouble three years.—H. A. H., Montana.

I think this due to getting too much oil in the cylinders. It might be due to poor fitting of pistons or rings, or because the pistons, rings and cylinders

have become badly worn. In case the fit is not good, too much oil will work up into the combustion chamber and will be forced into the plugs and form carbon. Take down the motor and fit leak-proof rings on these pistons. While you are at it put one on the top of the other two pistons in order to equalize the compression as much as possible. These rings when you first put them on will be a disappointment as the compression will not be as good as before, but with a few weeks' use the compression will be fine, if the cylinder walls have not worn egg-shaped, or out of round, then the only remedy is new cylinders. Get the Ford Company's price for this work.

How 3 Out of 4 Tires Are Ruined.

Possibly three-fourths of the tires returned to the manufacturers for repairs have been ridden while insufficiently inflated. Insufficient inflation more than anything else is responsible for blowouts and quick disintegration. When a tire is imperfectly inflated the walls are continually bending back and forth as the car moves. Heat is engendered and because of this heat, and the continued bending, the walls soon weaken and blowouts result. Not only that, but when a tire becomes loose, a lump or fold of rubber and fabric is formed just in front of the part in contact with the ground. This is what tire makers call "kinking." It tends to separate the plies of the fabric, or in aggravated cases to chew up the walls of the tire, as well as that part of the tube which happens to get caught. Don't inflate your tires by guess. A big, thick-walled tire will show little depression under a heavy load, even though the air pressure is too low for safety. One cannot tell from appearances. A good gauge should be used and tires tested every day.

Ohio.

R. S. Wilson.

Nebraska Is For Co-operation

There is a considerable interest in co-operative creameries in Nebraska, and several have been started there recently. This has come about largely because of the methods which the creamery trust has used. In speaking of the results in Nebraska, which by the way, are much like the returns for Kansas, the Nebraska Farmer in a recent issue said:

The yearly reports of co-operative creameries add to the weight of testimony that if the big centralized creameries operating in this territory are efficient, their efficiency does not filter down to the farmer in the form of prices for butterfat. Or, to put it another way, the centralized creameries are either not efficient or they are making excessive profits.

The reports of co-operative creameries in Minnesota and Wisconsin for 1914 show the same thing that was shown by the reports for 1913—nearly all of the farmers' creameries paid their patrons from 2 to 4 cents a pound more for butterfat than they received a pound for the butter made from it. Here in Nebraska the centralized creameries pay from 3 to 4 cents a pound less for butterfat than they receive for the butter made therefrom. Hence our conclusion that if the centralized creameries are so efficient as is sometimes said, they are pocketing the results as large dividends.

We have just summarized the reports of 13 farmers' creameries in Minnesota and Wisconsin for 1914, from reports published in three late issues of the Dairy Record. A greater number of reports in the same issues were not suited to our purpose because they did not give both the average price paid for butterfat and the average price received for butter for the year. Of these 13 creameries only two paid less a pound for butterfat, as an average for the year, than they received a pound for butter. One of the two did a very small business—made only 78,564 pounds of butter.

The other 11 of the 13 creameries paid from 7 of a cent to 6.98 cents a pound more for butterfat than they received for butter. In only one of these 11 creameries was the margin less than 2 cents a pound; in most cases it was from 3 to 4 cents. Nebraska farmers are used to a margin between the price of butterfat and the price of creamery butter, but it is a margin of a different kind.

The average over-run for the year in each of these 13 creameries was above 21 per cent; it varied from 21.54 per cent to 24 per cent. It is the over-run, of course, that explains the ability of

the creameries to pay more a pound for butterfat than they received a pound for the butter. The over-run more than covered the cost of production. Eight of these 13 reports gave the cost of making a pound of butter; it varied from 1.19 cents to 1.9 cents. With butter at from 23 to 29 cents a pound, an over-run of more than one-fifth of a pound on each pound of butterfat more than covered the cost of manufacture.

If the cost of operation is so high in the centralized creameries that they must take all of the over-run and 3 or 4 cents a pound on each pound of butterfat besides, how can they call themselves efficient? We suspect, however, that it is not inefficiency alone, but the desire for large profits, also, that makes the prices paid for butterfat by the centralized creameries compare so unfavorably to prices paid by the co-operatives. It is undoubtedly true that the cost of making a pound of butter is greater in a centralized creamery, counting the cost of buying and shipping the cream than in a well-patronized, neighborhood co-operative plant, but even if the centralized creameries were only half as efficient as local co-operatives they should be able to pay better prices for butterfat than they do.

It will take co-operative competition to jack up the prices paid for butterfat by the centralized creameries in this state. Competition will spur them to greater efficiency in buying their cream, and at the same time force them to accept smaller profits. Every cream producer in Nebraska will be benefited by the Farmers' Union creamery at Fremont and the proposed Equity Union creamery at Orleans.

Tractors by the Trainload

The first trainload shipment of tractors in history left the factory of the Bull Tractor Company in Minneapolis Wednesday, July 14. Its destination was Kansas, where more tractors are being bought than in any other state in the Union. This record shipment, consisting of 40 carloads of "Big Bull" tractors, five to a car, is expected to reach Kansas City today, July 17, and to be at work on Kansas farms in less than a week. The orders for these 200 tractors, the manufacturers say, were received within the last ten days.

The "Big Bull" is one of the tractors that will help to plow the thousand-acre field in the world's greatest demonstration at Hutchinson, during the week of July 19 to 24. About 40 companies and 100 tractors will take part. Many persons are coming from Oklahoma, Texas and Missouri.

This trainload shipment of "Big Bulls" shows in a striking way the interest of Kansas farmers in tractors, and the great change this new farm power is going to make in farming methods. In fact, it indicates almost as important an effect upon the farming industry as steam engines have had upon travel and manufacture.

What the Tester Tells Me

I have been testing my cows and recording the weight of milk and butterfat produced, for three years. I take samples night and morning for three days, about the middle of each month, and weigh and record the milk at the same time. I test the samples and compute the butter produced for the month for each cow.

The testing has taught me first, that guessing as to the production of a cow is often wrong; second, that a profitable cow may not be a heavy milker if she tests high and is a persistent milker; third, that to test a sample taken but once during a lactation period is not a sure evidence of the quality of milk a cow gives on an average. To illustrate: My best cow varies in test from 5 per cent to 7.2-10 per cent during the year. I also find that the test often will vary a great deal from month to month.

Testing also tells me when I am feeding economically. If my feed is worth more than the butterfat and the skim-milk, my scales and tester tell me so. When I want to sell a cow I can tell which one to sell, and can sell her according to her ability as a producer, not according to her looks. Testing helps me to determine which calves to raise for myself and which to sell.

B. R. Thompson.

Garrison, Kan.

Doubles His Wheat Crop

Used to Get 14 Bu.—29½ This Season, Says Enterprising John Olson

The sooner the farmers in this country learn that grading seed wheat, corn and oats is not a bad but a profitable operation, the quicker they will be making a mint of money. As an example of what grading will do, note what a well known farmer, Mr. John Olson, writes. He says, "I used to raise 10 to 14 bu. wheat per acre, but this year I graded my seed and my crop runs 29½ bu. per acre. My neighbors say, I have the nicest wheat in the country. The only mistake I made was that I didn't begin grading my seed grain years ago."

Mr. Olson is just one of the thousands of enterprising farmers who bought a Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner last season and, as a result, is making money in spite of good or bad weather.

It is indeed queer that any farmer would hesitate a moment to learn for himself what the Chatham will do for him. The machine is sent on wide open Free Trial so that a man knows before he pays any money just what he is buying.

The Chatham is an all purpose machine. Grades Seed Wheat, oats, and all other seed grain; cleans and grades alfalfa and grass seed of all descriptions; sorts corn for drop planter; in fact, handles any cleaning, grading or separating job.

Unlike old fashioned machines, the Chatham turns very easily and has amazing capacity. It is a hand power machine but those who have gas engines can readily supply power.

Any farmer who expects to sow 20 acres or more of fall wheat, will make no mistake in buying a Chatham machine. Manson Campbell, the maker, has received over 5000 letters in the past year from wheat farmers who own Chatham machines. Many report increases of 14 bu. per acre; none have failed to gain 5 bu. per acre. Multiply 94 by the number of acres you expect to sow; then multiply by the average market price of wheat and see what grading means to you in dollars and cents' profits.

A postal mailed to Manson Campbell brings actual letters from Wheat Farmers who grade and clean their Seed Wheat; also brings special 30 days' Free Offer and low price proposition. Write today to Manson Campbell, Pres. Manson Campbell Co. 47 Kansas City, Mo., or 47 Detroit, Michigan.

Roofing!!

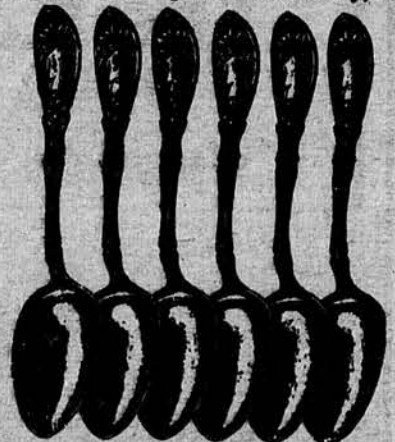
Send for our Free Samples and Factory Prices. We can sell you the best roofing made at Money Saving Prices.

58¢ a Roll.

Cement and nails furnished free. Every roll fully guaranteed. Write us today for samples and catalog. Address: OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO., 3013 King St., Ottawa, Kan.

SIX SILVER NARCISSUS TEASPOONS FREE.

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



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



Go To Hutchinson

Don't Miss Seeing the Most Stupendous Spectacle Ever Staged in the History of Farming

Legions of tractors will be at work side by side. The magnitude of this event is almost beyond your power to imagine.

It will be the opportunity of your life to study this new and momentous development—that promises to be as important to farming as the steam engine has been to travel and manufacturing.

The greatest agricultural college of the United States, the great Farm Papers of Kansas, and the City of Hutchinson have co-operated to prepare for you an exhibition on a scale that has never been equaled.

Come, and rub shoulders here with the other go-ahead

farmers of the Southwest. The foremost men in the farming industry of every county in Kansas will be there. Parties are coming from other states to see this great event—in Kansas, where big things are done on a big scale.

You will meet the other men who are doing things in Kansas agriculture.

You will go back home with new vigor and enthusiasm and information that you can cash in for easier and more profitable farming.

Come along with us—and with the other livewire farmers of the Southwest. You will take back home with you much more than it costs.

Novel and Interesting Features

The ripe fruit of experiments on which men have spent years and thousands of dollars will be gathered here for you to help yourself. These men will tell you what they know and show you what they can do.

These demonstrations will be packed with features that will be novel and exciting, as well as instructive—such as self starters and electric lights for tractors, power lift plows, and others.

The Pathe Moving Picture Company will show views of this immense tractor show all over the United States.

There will be demonstrations of every size and type of tractor, in every kind of work—plowing, soil tilling, supplying belt power for ensilage cutters, corn shellers, etc.

Bring the wife? Yes, sure. She will enjoy it, too. There will be thousands of women there, and plenty doing to keep them happy.

Free Rides, Free Concerts, Free Smokes

Hutchinson has the glad hand out to welcome you. The Hutchinson business men are planning to entertain you royally. There will be no end of amusements, in addition to the mammoth exhibition of tractor power—free motor car rides—band concerts—vocal and string quartette music—a smoker, with free cigars for everybody—and other features that will keep you happy every minute.

Forenoons—Private demonstrations by tractor exhibitors on demonstration field, south of Hutchinson, between Fernie and Elmer. Indoor display of accessories and implements, and lectures by tractor authorities, Convention Hall, Hutchinson.

Afternoons—Public Traction Plowing Exhibit, at Demonstration field.

Evenings—At Convention Hall, Accessories Display, lectures, band concerts, quartettes, and other features of entertainment.

Admission To Everything Is Free

Great Indoor Exhibit of Accessories

The indoor display of accessories and implements in Convention Hall, will be worth coming to Hutchinson for alone. Also there will be gingery, interesting lectures by specialists in farm power.

Hutchinson is expecting the greatest crowds ever gathered in this city. But ample provision has been made to take care of all who come. There will be facilities for reaching the demonstration grounds from Hutchinson easily and quickly. Every detail of comfort for the visitors has been looked after.

Come for the week if you can. But come for one or two days, at least. What you learn and the fun of the trip will make it pay you big.

You'll work better and be in shape to make things move when you get back home.

These Exhibitors Are Entered

The Avery Company—5 Tractors.
Peoria Tractor Company.
Mayer Bros. Company—"Little Giant."
Hart-Parr Company—"Little Devil."
Bullock Tractor Company—"Creeping Grip."
Hall Bros. & Reeves—"Ball" Tractor.
Hume Mfg. Company.
Parrett Tractor Company.
Grand Detour Plow Company.
Oliver Chilled Plow Company.
International Harvester Co.—"8-16 Mogul" and [four others].
Nilson Farm Machine Co.
Waterloo Gas Engine Co.—"Waterloo Boy."

Universal Tractor Mfg. Company.
J. I. Case Plow Works.
Simplex Tractor Company.
John Deere Plow Company.
Ward Tractor Company.
Hackney Mfg. Company.
Kinnard-Haines Company.
Electric Wheel Co.—"Light-All-Work" Tractor.
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.—Case Tractor.
Heider Mfg. Co.—[tor and Sattley Plows].
Aultman-Taylor Company.
La Crosse Plow Works.
Rock Island Imp. Co.—"Sanders" Disc Plows.

Sweeney Tractor Co.—"Sweeney's Iron Horse."
Holt Mfg. Company—"Caterpillar" Tractor.
Dayton-Dick Company—"Leader" Tractor.
Chief Tractor Company.
Light Draft Harrow Co.—"Forkner" Light Draft Tilling Machine.
Joliet Oil Tractor Co.—"Bates Steel Mule."
Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company.
Wallis Tractor Co.—"Wallis Cub."
Dauch Mfg. Company—"Sandusky" Tractor.
Allis-Chalmers Company.
Lawter Tractor Company.
Huber Mfg. Company.

The Kansas Traction Plowing Exhibit

Under Management of the Kansas Agricultural College, the Hutchinson Commercial Club, the Kansas Farmer, and the Farmers Mail and Breeze

W. Y. MORGAN, Pres., Hutchinson, Kan.

DEAN A. A. POTTER, Sec., K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.



Beef Prices Are Advancing

More Than Twice as Many Mules and Horses Are Going to Market as at This Time Last Year

LAST week's cattle market pleased sellers. Beef steers advanced 25 to 40 cents in the week and butcher grades 15 to 25 cents. New high records were made nearly every day on one or more classes of cattle. Prime beef steers readily bring \$9.75 to \$9.95, and there is little doubt that prices soon will go above \$10. Several shipments of Arizona steers have been received, selling at \$7.90 to \$8.60, and two trains of California steers came in, and sold at \$8.65 to \$8.90. These shippers from the West are realizing more money here than they can get at home, and several trains of cattle from Arizona and from Oregon are now on the way to Kansas City for next week's market. In the quarantine division more beef cattle of good to prime quality have been received than any week before in the history of the market, but everything has sold quickly, the market getting stronger every day. Killers evidently have a very wide outlet for beef. Best cattle in the quarantine division sold freely at \$8.35 to \$9.36, good fed steers \$8.20 to \$8.75, South Texas grass steers \$7 to \$8.25, Oklahoma grass steers \$6.50 to \$8.50. Demand for fleshy feeders is developing since beef steers sell so well, as high as \$8.65 being paid last week. The bulk of the stock steers sell at \$7 to \$7.75.

Sharp reductions were made in hog prices the last of the week, losses aggregating about 35 cents. Receipts dropped off. The total for the week was \$9,000. A good order buying trade kept the price 10 to 25 cents above other Missouri river points. Packers are carrying large stocks of product, and make a sharp distinction between rough heavy hogs, and light hogs adapted to the fresh meat trade. Sheep were steady.

FAT STEERS.

Prime heavy, corn fed.....	\$9.50@10.00
Prime, medium weight.....	9.60@10.00
Good to choice.....	9.15@9.45
Fair to good.....	8.60@9.10
Western steers, choice.....	9.25@9.50
Fair to good.....	8.25@9.20
Common to fair killers.....	7.50@8.20
Prime yearlings.....	9.00@9.75

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Prime.....	\$7.00@7.75
Good to choice.....	6.50@7.00
Fair to good.....	5.75@6.45
Cutter cows.....	5.25@5.70
Canners.....	4.65@5.20
Heifer calves.....	8.75@9.50
Fair to choice.....	7.85@8.70
Common to fair.....	6.50@7.80

QUARANTINE CATTLE.

Steers, grain fed.....	\$9.00@9.30
Steers, meal and cake fed.....	7.75@8.95
Steers, grass fed.....	5.75@8.25
Cows and heifers.....	4.75@7.50

FEEDERS AND STOCKERS.

Selected feeders.....	\$8.00@8.50
Good to choice feeders.....	7.75@8.00
Medium to good feeders.....	7.25@7.65
Common to fair feeders.....	6.85@7.20
Selected stockers.....	8.00@8.50
Medium to good stockers.....	7.25@7.90
Common to fair stockers.....	6.85@7.20
Stock cows.....	5.50@6.85
Stock heifers.....	6.00@8.00
Stock calves.....	7.00@8.60
Killing bulls.....	5.00@6.50
Veal calves.....	6.50@10.50

SHEEP.

Spring lambs.....	\$9.00@9.50
Clipped lambs.....	8.00@8.75
Clipped yearlings.....	6.50@7.50
Clipped wethers.....	5.55@6.25
Clipped ewes.....	5.00@6.00
Goats.....	4.25@4.65

HOGS.

Choice hogs, over 200 pounds.....	\$7.15@7.40
Choice hogs, over 250 pounds.....	7.10@7.35
Light hogs, 150 to 200 pounds.....	7.20@7.45
Rough to common.....	\$6.25@7.10
Bulk of sales.....	7.15@7.35

Receipts Greater Than Year Ago.

Receipts of livestock last week, with comparisons, are here shown:

	Last week.	Previous week.	Year ago.
Cattle—			
Kansas City.....	25,175	25,475	18,500
Chicago.....	37,200	44,000	30,700
Five markets.....	90,500	102,575	74,875
Hogs—			
Kansas City.....	39,300	48,775	23,200
Chicago.....	108,500	129,000	93,000
Five markets.....	250,800	299,675	216,900
Sheep—			
Kansas City.....	16,800	22,450	12,550
Chicago.....	69,000	55,000	69,000
Five markets.....	157,900	140,950	139,700

Horse and Mule Market.

Trade in horses and mules remained the same as in preceding weeks. Few are selling on domestic accounts, but movement on war orders continues large.

Receipts in the last seven days were 1,348 head, compared with 1,075 in the preceding week and 581 a year ago.

Prevailing quotations are as follows:

Drafters, 1,700 pounds up.....	\$200@250
Drafters, fair to good.....	165@195
Chunks.....	135@175
Southerners, fair to good.....	75@170
Mules—	
12.2 to 14.2 hands.....	\$100@125
14.2 to 15.2 hands.....	115@140
15.2 to 16 hands.....	115@140
16 to 16.2 hands.....	130@240

Little Change in the Wheat Market.

An acute shortage in supplies of wheat for immediate use, on the one hand, and on the other hand a prospect for a large surplus over probable requirements for the current crop year, was the unusual situation that confronted the grain trade last week. Additional rains caused continued delay

in harvest, and in marketing the new crop. The remnant of old wheat is small and though flour trade is dull, cash wheat, and with not much new wheat expected this month the premium for July wheat over September widened for a time.

With a prospective crop in Canada 75 million bushels greater than last year, a largely increased supply from India, and the chances that Russian wheat will become available some time during the year, there is some doubt as to whether importing countries will require the entire American surplus. It seems evident that there will be no such spirited bidding for supplies as marked operations last year.

Hard wheat—No. 2, \$1.32@1.40; No. 3, \$1.31@1.39.

Soft wheat—No. 2, \$1.25@1.29; No. 3, \$1.22@1.24.

Corn—No. 2 white, 77c; No. 3, 76c.

No. 2 yellow, 77½¢@78c; No. 3, 77c; No. 2 mixed, 76c; No. 3, 76c; No. 4, 74c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 53c; No. 3, 52c; No. 2 mixed, 49¢@50c; No. 3, 47½¢@48½c.

Kafir—No. 3 white, \$1.13.

Kansas City Hay Market.

Prices quoted for timothy and clover hay are for the new crop, and they are 50 cents to \$1.50 under the last quotations for the old hay. Instead of choice clover mixed the classification is made as "light clover mixed." No quotable change was reported in prices of prairie and alfalfa.

Total receipts of hay last week were 377 cars, compared with 51 cars the preceding week and 323 cars a year ago.

Quotations follow: Prairie, \$12.50@13.50; No. 1, \$11@12.50; No. 2, \$8@10.50; No. 3, 4¢@7.50. Timothy, No. 1, \$12.50@13.50; No. 2, \$10@12; No. 3, \$7@9.50. Light clover mixed, \$12@13; No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; No. 2, 7¢@10. Clover, No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; No. 2, \$8@10. New alfalfa, choice, \$11.50@12.50; No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; standard, \$9@10.50; No. 2, \$8@8.50; No. 3, \$4@6. Straw, \$3.50@6. Packing hay, \$3@3.50.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 19c a dozen; firsts, 17c; seconds, 12½c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 26c a pound; firsts, 24c; seconds, 22c; pound prints, 1c higher; packing stock, 19c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 17¢@19c; hens, No. 1, 11½c; roosters, 8½c; turkeys, 14c; ducks, young, 14c; old, 10c; geese, 6c.

Oats on Disked Land

In growing oats on disked corn land in the Great Plains, good yields have combined with low cost of production to show the greatest profit of any method tried of preparing the soil, says the new United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 218, "Oats in the Great Plains Area, Relation of Cultural Methods to Production."

On the whole, however, seasonal conditions have been responsible for wider variations in yields of oats than have the different methods of cultivation. Some seasons are so favorable that any and all methods of cultivation give good returns at stations where oats can be grown successfully. On the other hand, some seasons have been so unfavorable that it was impossible at some stations to produce an oats crop under any method of cultivation. It happens, however, that in some years certain methods of cultivation produce good crops while others lead to a partial or total failure. Many experiments have been carried on in the Great Plains area, which covers a wide expanse of territory, seeking to solve which methods of preparing the land are most profitable. Copies of this bulletin may be had free on application to the Editor and Chief of the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., so long as the department's supply lasts.

This Man Has Pit Silos

I have two pit silos 22 feet deep and 11 feet in diameter. The walls of these silos are cemented. We filled them with milo. The heads of the milo were mature, but not dry, and the stalks were still green. Broomcorn fodder which had been topped, but which had suckered and still contained considerable grain, was put on top to keep the milo from spoiling. The material was cut in 1 inch lengths.

We used one man part of the time and two men and a boy the rest of the time to spread and tramp the silage. We were careful to tramp the edges well. It

took one day to fill each silo. We used two binders in the field and three wagons to haul. Water was added with a garden hose set to supply a ¼ inch stream. No interval was allowed for settling.

Grain was growing on top; and the silage in the top of each silo was spoiled when we started to feed it. About a foot of the silage next the wall was moldy. This moldy silage extended half way down. The silage settled away from the wall 6 to 8 inches in one silo.

We have a building over the silos and draw the silage up in a tub which has a hinged bottom. This tub holds about 200 pounds of silage. The building is equipped with a track, pulleys, and a cable. We use a horse to draw up the silage. A windlass proved unsatisfactory. I should like for some one to suggest a better way in which I can keep the rope under shelter and out of the mud in the feedlot.

Horses, cattle, and chickens relished the silage. We were careful, however, not to let the horses have molded silage. We will use more water next time. Last year was the first time the silos were filled.

A. S.

Hugoton, Kan.

Public Lands Are Available

In the 16 months between March 4, 1913 and June 30, 1914, the end of the last fiscal year, intending settlers made entry on 19,426,603 acres of public lands. This is an area equal to that of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New Jersey.

As it has been charged that all the coal lands and other mineral lands of the West have been withdrawn from sale and are being held withdrawn to the detriment of the mineral industry of the region, it may be of interest to know that during the same period an area nearly or quite equal to that entered has been examined in detail by 40-acre tracts and classified; that is, its character with respect to mineral content has been determined. An area of 15,392,482 acres, equal to that of West Virginia, or to that of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Jersey combined, has been restored and thrown open to settlement or purchase. This does not include lands that have been found to contain workable deposits of phosphate or possible oil and gas pools, as such lands are still held pending suitable legislation for their disposal or use.

March 4, 1913, the government held title to nearly 500 million acres, of which nearly 200 million acres had been more or less permanently withdrawn from purchase as national forests, parks and monuments, and about 70 million acres had been withdrawn temporarily for classification—that is, for determination whether they should be sold under the coal-land law or other mineral laws, under the timber and stone act, under the desert-land act, or as plain homesteads—leaving 230 million acres open to purchase.

For Summer Reading

Just the thing for summer reading is "My Land, My Country, My Home," by Ad. Albright, a recently published story of a child reared in poverty who is elevated to the highest position a mighty empire could give. In Alfred Raymond is portrayed in a convincing way the wonderful influence of a noble mother upon the life of her son. The plot is daringly worked out and holds the interest from start to finish. "My Land, My Country, My Home" is published by C. F. Williams & Son, Albany, N. Y.

Hauls for Farm Products

BY FRANK ANDREWS.

An inquiry just completed by the Bureau of Crop Estimates shows an average distance from market of 6.5 miles for the farms of the United States, while those farthest away from market (excluding of course the rarer instances) average 8.7 miles. The number of round trips a day averages for all farms 2.1, and for the more remote farms 1.6 trips; in other words, it requires about one-half a day for the average farmer to make a round trip with a wagon from farm to market and back, and averages nearly two-thirds of a day for the farmers who are farthest from market.

Rhubarb should have a place in every garden.



We Loan Money to Responsible Stockmen

Write us for terms and send references. Buy your cattle through a commission firm of long established standing, with 20 years experience on the Kansas City Market. We buy as high as 25 to 30 cars of cattle a year for several Kansas stockmen. It will cost you less than 60¢ a hundred. This firm was employed to sell the Stock Yards Cattle last fall, and handled this tremendous responsibility with complete success. We will give you the same high quality service on your hog, cattle, or sheep shipments. Our Weekly Market Letter is yours for the asking. It places you under no obligations. Send your address to:

RYAN-ROBINSON COMMISSION COMPANY
421-25 Livestock Ex. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AUTO-TRAINED MEN MAKE BIG MONEY

Our expert instructors thoroughly teach general repairing, oxyacetylene welding, brazing, vulcanizing, ignition, magnetos, self-starters, machine shop practice, driving, salesmanship, garage management—and special instruction in gas tractors.

Learn this profitable business in shortest time.

KANSAS AUTO SCHOOL
305 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

CLIMAX SILO FILLER 25 Years of Continuous Success.

The only cutter giving entire satisfaction in the Southwest when climatic conditions make fodder hardest to cut.

The Cutter You Saw At The Fair. Our Inward Show reduces friction, compresses fodder to main shaft, keeps knives sharp, makes clean cut, requires less power, reduces horse power, eliminates trouble. Ask any user. A silo filler. We will meet any price if they will meet our cutter. HOLLOW TILE SILO 14x30, INCLUDING TILE FOR 4-IN FOUNDATION, SILO 14x30, \$175.00. Other sizes proportionately low. Write today for illustrated catalog and complete price list.

AMERICAN SILO SUPPLY CO.,

721 Wyandotte

Street

Kansas City,

Missouri



FREE This Famous Sewing Awl

You can sew old or new harness, saddles, canvas, tents, rugs, carpets, quilts, shoes, grain bags and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screw driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. The cut does not show full size. With needle the awl is 6½ in. long. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only Sewing Awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle, so as not to cut the thread when sewing, and has what is known as a diamond point. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle which has a screw top.

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

MAIL AND BREEZE

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

Pub. Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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

Name

P. O.

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

When writing to advertisers please mention The Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Epidemics on Schedule

BY DR. D. M. McCAMPBELL.

Histories of epidemics show that infections tend to occur in cycles. There are successive periods of great prevalence followed by recessions of the disease. As far back as history extends there have been devastating visitations of plagues which decimated the human or animal population of vast regions at more or less regular intervals interspersed with periods of complete or at least comparative freedom from the disease.

The behavior of hog cholera since its introduction into this country in 1838 has been similar to the conduct of other infections in this respect. There have been periods when the loss from cholera was very small and there have been other periods when the disease has been very prevalent throughout the hog raising sections. The present outbreak has increased steadily in extent and in the loss occasioned since 1907, and it has been serious since 1909. It apparently has lasted longer than any other outbreak and the loss has been greater. The part that mistaken measures or improperly applied measures for its control have had in its spread is another matter. Aside from any and all efforts to control the spread or to encompass the eradication of hog cholera there should be, in the natural course, a decrease in the present outbreak soon, and when that decrease comes I believe that well directed measures for its eradication may be successful.

The veterinary profession will of course have a very important part in the eradication of hog cholera, should that result ever be accomplished, and next to the hog raisers themselves will profit more from its eradication than anyone else. With many it may at first cut off an important source of revenue, that derived from vaccination to prevent cholera, but there is much to compensate for the loss of this work which at best is only a temporary expedient not to be thought of as a routine measure. Vaccinating all the swine in the country year after year would prove a greater burden than cholera itself ever has been.

The increase in the total number of horses in the country is slow. Compared with the population and business of the country there has been a marked decrease in the number of horses while there has been an increase in the number of men practicing veterinary medicine. I believe this increase in practicing veterinarians will continue for some time at the rate of 1,000 a year. Naturally if prosperity goes with this practice it must extend to other fields.

The eradication of hog cholera will not only place hog raising upon a fairly reliable foundation and eliminate the element of chance to a large extent, but it also will increase the production of beef. In times when cholera was not the menace it is today cattle feeders were willing to fatten cattle with little direct profit from the steers. They realized a good profit on hogs that were allowed to run in the feedlot, the feed for which the stockmen estimated cost nothing. One cannot afford to take this chance when cholera is prevalent. He can feed cattle only when he is sure of a profit on the money invested in stockers and feed.

Hog cholera has been a big factor in decreasing the production of both pork and beef and has contributed perhaps more than any other to the high cost of meat. If it were not for this disease stockmen would be able to market both hogs and cattle at a lower price and make a greater profit. The recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease and the demonstration which the public has been given in its eradication may contribute greatly to the ultimate eradication of hog cholera.

Care in Production Pays

BY T. N. CARVER.

The greatest advancement is made by those who are capable of taking the greatest pains. This applies especially to agricultural progress. It is more trouble to select than not to select seed, and to select it in the field than in the bin. It is more trouble to test cows than not to test them, to keep accounts than not to keep them, to diversify or rotate crops than not to diversify or rotate, to mix fertilizers intelligently than to buy them already mixed, to co-operate with one's pig-headed neighbors, especially if one is

himself a little pig-headed, than to go it alone. It is also more profitable. In all these and a multitude of other cases it is found that it pays to take trouble.

There probably is no part of the farmers' business where this needs to be so much emphasized as in his buying and selling. It is so much less trouble to buy all one's supplies at retail as they are needed than to plan ahead and buy at wholesale, and to sell one's products at wholesale and in bulk to the nearest buyer than to work out a better marketing scheme, that this practice of buying everything at retail and selling everything at wholesale has become almost universal. It takes a very rich soil, or very hard work on the farmer's part, or both, to make up the losses resulting from this system.

Sinking for Cold Water

BY EDWIN TARRISSE.

Fishermen who find that the water of the lake where, say, they are sinking for landlocked salmon, is too warm for drinking purposes, may easily obtain from such a lake water as cool as may be desired.

A heavy bottle, with a stout fishing line tied about its neck, is lowered, uncorked, to the bottom of the lake. There it is allowed to remain for a few minutes, when it is drawn rapidly to the surface and taken on board. Water from this bottle will be found to be as clear and cold as any drawn from a spring. As a general thing, one would not call for ice wherewith to improve it.

This trick of sinking for cold water from the bottom of a lake is by no means a widely known one. Many persons who have sailed much on inland waters know nothing of it. The water at the bottom in deep lakes is always cold, and on rock or clay or sandy bottoms, is clearer and purer than at the surface.

As the bottle is lowered, the air inside keeps the surface water out, and escapes slowly at the lake's bottom. As the bottle is hauled up, the warmer water near the surface cannot displace the colder and denser water which it contains. With depth of water, over a hard bottom, and a heavy bottle, no fisherman need lack pure cold drinking in any inland lake.

Slaughtering the Birds

The federal game law was made to stop spring shooting to protect the game as it goes to the breeding grounds of the North. The law will do this if properly enforced. But what is the use of protecting the game here for hunters in the North? Canada is the place where most of the ducks and other waterfowl breed. After they fly over the boundary line the laws of the United States do not follow them, and they are killed by the thousands, and not only that but the eggs are gathered by the thousands and shipped to our large cities. Of course, we are not responsible for that, but is it right to protect our game for the hunters of Canada to slaughter? If the government wishes to protect our migratory birds, why not go to the source of destruction which is the market hunter of the South and the egg gatherer of the North?

People say there are not half so many ducks and geese as there used to be. How could there be so many when lakes are being drained and wild land is getting scarcer? Some of the old timers tell us to see where our buffaloes went. They had their day and have been replaced by good cattle which are much better in every way and the world goes on just the same. The wild pigeons have been replaced by tame ones which are just as good.

Our Missouri laws are not so bad if they were enforced. I have been getting a license every year for about ten years and have not been asked to show it yet. I have not even seen a game warden. I should like to know what becomes of this license money which we pay every year. Why doesn't the state bring in some pheasants as other states do and try to increase our supply of game? There is a limit to putting restrictions on people, and the way they are clamping down on the hunter is almost the limit. I think most of this game protection is a political graft, making a lot of soft jobs for favored friends of the party in power. George Lentz, Rushville, Mo.

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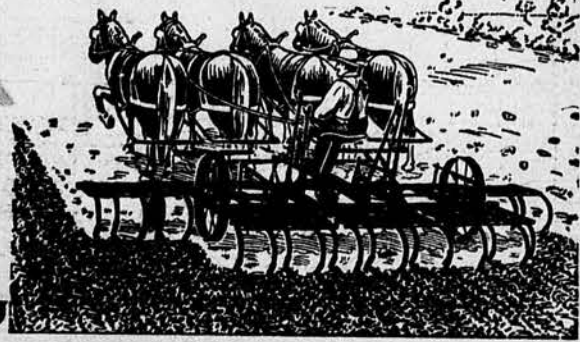
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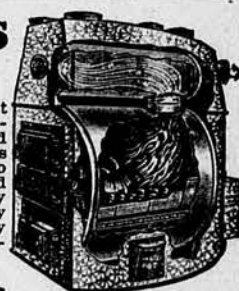


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Agency Division

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800 Jackson Street

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Too Much Wet For Harvest

Alfalfa Cutting Has to Be Done Between Showers This Year

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

CHEYENNE	RAWLINS	DECATUR	NORTON	PHILLIPS	SMITH	JEWELL	REPUBLIC	WASHINGTON	MARSHALL	BEAVER	BROWN	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON	CLAY	CLOUD	MITCHELL	OSBORNE	ROCKS	GRAHAM	SHERIDAN	THOMAS	SHERMAN
WALLACE	LOGAN	GOVE	TREGO	ELLIS	RUSSELL	LINCOLN	OTTAWA	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON
WALLACE	LOGAN	GOVE	TREGO	ELLIS	RUSSELL	LINCOLN	OTTAWA	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON
WALLACE	LOGAN	GOVE	TREGO	ELLIS	RUSSELL	LINCOLN	OTTAWA	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON
WALLACE	LOGAN	GOVE	TREGO	ELLIS	RUSSELL	LINCOLN	OTTAWA	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON	CLAY	DOUGLAS	JOHNSON

IT IS very seldom that Kansas farmers are willing to complain about too much rain. The recent heavy downpours, however, have cost so much in damaged wheat and oats crops that one is justified to wish for weather that is not so wet. Binders are mounted on runners and equipped with engines. Some wheat that has gone down is being cut with mowers.

KANSAS.

Finney County—Cool weather is keeping crops from growing. Files are numerous, and are bothering cattle. Grass good. Stock looking fine. Cream 24c; eggs 13c.—Frank Coen.

Lincoln County—Plenty of rain. Grass looks fine. Corn doing well. Wettest June we have had for years. Some wheat cut, oats fine. Hay good, but was rained on before stacking.—A. M. Markley, July 10.

Kearney County—Lots of rain. Hail did damage in parts of county. Barley harvested. Wheat will do to cut next week. Grasshoppers are numerous, keeping alfalfa down. Maize and kafir doing well.—A. M. Long, July 10.

Greeley County—All crops will be late, but are doing fine. Grasshoppers are working on the alfalfa. Wheat harvest will begin about July 15. Stock doing well. Pastures fine. Butterfat 22c; eggs 15c.—F. C. Wood, July 10.

Coffey County—We are having plenty of rain. Prospects for good crops are poor. Farmers planting cane and feterita between rains. Second crop of alfalfa not all cut. Stock looking well, pastures fine.—A. T. Stewart, July 10.

Comanche County—Harvest about over. Crop will average 75 per cent. Corn looking well, but neglected on account of harvest, and rains. Kafir and other field crops are late. Cattle doing well. Pastures looking fine.—S. A. Delair, July 10.

Mende County—Wheat harvest in full sway. Warm weather putting ground in fine condition to work. Wheat not so good as expected, will average 10 bushels an acre. Spring crops late. Corn fine, where planted. Pastures are weedy.—W. A. Harry, July 9.

Harvey County—Wheat harvest at a standstill on account of rain. Some harvest hands are leaving. Old headers in great demand. Pastures are looking fine, and livestock in good condition. Wheat \$1.15; eggs 13c; corn 55c; butter 25c. Harvest wages \$2.50.—H. W. Prouty, July 8.

Shawnee County—Wheat about all cut. Plenty of moisture. Corn looking fine, and most of it is laid by. A great deal of corn washed out on hills, and some in low lands. Second crop of alfalfa being cut. Threshing will begin this week. Stock looking well.—J. P. Ross, July 10.

Greenwood County—Too much rain. Crop conditions are improving. Planting feterita, and sowing forage crops. Second crop of alfalfa light. Meadows are not looking good, as they were damaged a great deal by wet weather. Losses to young poultry amount to 35 per cent.—John H. Fox, July 10.

Pawnee County—We are having heavy rains, a 2½ inch rain this week. Harvest at a standstill, because of soft ground. Second crop of alfalfa cut. Files are numerous. Wheat is high. Oats full of red rust. Oats and barley are cut. Wheat \$1.12; butter 18c to 25c; eggs 13c.—C. E. Chesterman, July 10.

McPherson County—Farmers are rushing their harvest between rains. Had a heavy rain the night of July 6. Oats are ready for the binder, and harvest will begin soon. Second crop of alfalfa is being cut, and will make a good crop. Corn is uneven and weedy. Some fields are up to the average, and looking well.—John Ostlund, July 8.

Elk County—We are having plenty of sunshine. Farmers are able to work in the fields. Corn looking well. Feterita a poor stand. Prairie grass looking fine. Hay cutting will begin soon. Hogs are scarce. Prices good. Hogs \$7; cream 22c; eggs 12c; young fry 15c a pound.—Mrs. S. L. Houston, July 7.

Pottawatomie County—Plenty of rain and mud, too wet to get into wheat fields. Wheat damage is estimated at one-third to one-half, on account of falling down. Oats looking fine and will be a good crop. Second crop of alfalfa is looking fine, and will make a good stand. Butter 20c; eggs 18c.—S. L. Knapp, July 9.

Sumner County—About one-third of the wheat is harvested. It is impossible to run binders because of soft ground. Oats are almost harvested, and will make a good crop. Corn growing slowly. Wheat \$1.14; corn 52c; oats 51c; hogs \$7.25; cattle 5 to 6½c; butterfat 25c; eggs 12c; hay \$8; alfalfa hay \$3.—E. L. Stocking, July 9.

Republic County—We have had rain almost every day for the last six weeks. The longest dry period was from 3 to 4 days.

Rainy weather had damaged the wheat, and has delayed harvest, ground being too soft for binders. Corn is small, and getting weedy. We have had a few complaints of potatoes rotting in the ground.—E. Erickson, July 10.

Morton County—Greater part of the corn crop was replanted, some two or three times. The weather has been warm enough to give the farmers a chance to cultivate. Had a hard rain last night. Wheat will do to cut in a week. Barley still too green to cut. Wheat is good quality. Hail has damaged wheat in some localities.—E. E. Newlin, July 9.

Johnson County—Harvesting and haying have been delayed on account of excessive rains. Rains have done considerable damage to grain crops. Oats and wheat are going down, because of rains. A great deal of corn was planted this month. Plowing cannot be done, the ground is too wet. Ground that was intended for corn is idle.—L. E. Douglas, July 10.

Wallace County—We are having fine weather, no rain for eight days. First crop of alfalfa in stack. Harvest in full swing. Wheat, oats, and barley record breakers. Corn small. Kafir weedy and needs cultivation. A few calves have been lost on account of blackleg. About 2 per cent in this county. Pastures fine, and stock looking good.—Charles McKinley, July 10.

Leavenworth County—About half of the wheat is in the shock, after much miring and cutting the fields in small lands. Many tractors will be used for plowing as the ground will be hard. Quite a number of farmers are using engines on their binders, and some are using beer kegs and other devices. Wheat is not filled out well. Corn is getting too large to plow, and is weedy.—Geo. S. Marshall, July 9.

Sedgwick County—Another rain today which will delay harvest. Not much wheat has been cut, on account of soft ground. Oats are ready for the binder. Wheat is down, but is being saved with but little loss. Second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut, but have been unable to cut it on account of haying. Corn doing well. Kafir not much good. Some late fields being drilled. Harvest hands not being paid as much as last year.—J. R. Kelso, July 9.

Morris County—The farmers have had a chance to work the fields the last 10 days. Wheat nearly all in shock. Corn cultivated, and idle fields are being put into late crops. Wheat will be a good quality. Will make about 25 bushels an acre. Corn growing rapidly, but small. Oats will make a bumper crop unless rust intervenes. Pastures good. Stock starting for market. Hog shipping scarce. Two rains this week have hindered alfalfa cutting.—J. R. Henry, July 9.

Trego County—Had a heavy rain July 8. We were visited by a severe hail storm that cut down much wheat in the eastern part of the county. Oats will not be good. Corn cut up. Gardens look bad. Fruit about all gone. Potatoes. Hay crop will be good if we have no more hail. Wheat \$1.15; corn 50c; oats 60c; cattle, horses and hogs \$c, selling well at sales. Some farmers preparing for 1916 wheat crop.—W. F. Cross, July 5.

Dickinson County—Harvesting is in full progress, but being done between rains. A few warm days will put all wheat in the shock. Wheat will make about one-half crop. Oats will do to cut in a few days. Some fields will make 40 bushels to the acre. Second crop of alfalfa in blossom, and a big crop is expected. Corn will be late, as rainy weather has checked the growth. Corn

fields are needing cultivation, but soft ground keeps farmers from getting in the fields.—F. M. Larson, July 11.

OKLAHOMA.

Alfalfa County—Harvest about half over. Some farmers are threshing. Oats fell badly, and did not fill well. Horses are scarce to do fall work. Engines are being used for all farm work, especially harvesting.—J. W. Lyon, July 9.

Payne County—Plenty of rain. Harvest over. Wheat and oats are light on account of wet weather. Other crops are looking good. Cotton will not be an extra heavy crop. Threshing has begun but was stopped on account of rain. Pastures looking green, stock doing well.—Fred L. Leth, July 10.

Beaver County—Have been having a great deal of rainy weather, but there has been sunshine the last few days, giving the farmers a chance to cut their wheat. Harvest will be late this year on account of wet weather. Maize, kafir and other crops are looking well. Wheat 85c.—E. J. Walters, July 7.

Kiowa County—Weather hot and dry. Harvest about over and threshing in full progress. Grain turning out well. Corn needs one more good rain to make a big crop. Cotton growing well, but a great many fields abandoned on account of weeds. Second cutting of alfalfa saved, and in good condition.—T. Holmes Mills, July 10.

Canadian County—We are having warm weather which will give the farmers a chance to finish cutting wheat and oats. Second crop of alfalfa damaged a great deal on account of rainy weather, third crop ready to cut. Threshing has begun. Wheat 85c; corn 75c; oats 40c; potatoes 50c; eggs 12c; butter 17c.—H. G. Earl, July 10.

McCurtain County—Plenty rain. Corn good. Cotton will be late. Feed crops look extra fine, pastures looking well. Early peaches will not be as good as the late ones. Wheat and oats crops were damaged a great deal by a rain storm that came June 25. Second crop of alfalfa cut. Hogs and cattle are in good condition.—L. G. Butler, July 10.

Cotton County—Threshing in full sway. Many farmers are stacking their wheat. Early corn is denting. Barley kafir and maize are heading. Some farmers plowing their wheat stubble. Cotton nearly all chopped. Peach crop will be good. Some cotton abandoned on account of weeds. Wheat 92c; corn 90c; oats 32c; cream 21c.—Lake Rainbow, July 9.

Texas County—Weather has turned dry and the farmers are able to work in their fields. Wheat will be better than expected. Corn crop somewhat backward. We are short of harvest hands. Many fields of corn had to be replanted, making the crop late. Real estate changing hands. Eggs 10c; butter 25c; wheat, kafir, feterita, and milo 90c.—Frank Free, July 10.

Blaine County—Harvest is over. Crop good. Having plenty of rain, making it hard to save the grain. Threshing has begun. Corn in silk. Kafir and maize doing fine. Early alfalfa soon will do to cut. Second crop of alfalfa ready to cut, but will be delayed on account of heavy rains. Roads are in bad condition. Some bridges washed out. Mail carriers are having a difficult time to deliver mail. Some farmers are stacking wheat and oats.—Henry Willett, July 9.

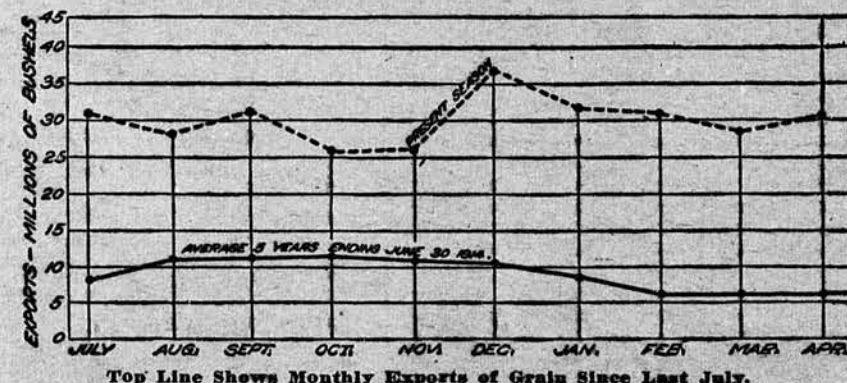
Grant County—Harvest is about over. Fields are still too soft to cut over. Had 1 inch of rain last night. Some wheat damaged in the shock. Few farmers have begun to thresh, wheat yielding 9 to 11 bushels. Still too wet to replant drowned out crops. Fifty binder engines sold in our town. Engines do the work where horses can pull the machine. Some farmers are burning wheat fields that are too difficult to cut. Corn and kafir look well. Wheat 75c.—A. C. Craighead, July 9.

Home Made Legislation

If 50 or more farmers would make and sign a bill and let the people vote on it at the general election, would that kind of a law stand good, or in other words, can the farmers make a law? If they can I would advise that they make it to govern the rate of interest on money to be lent by the banks or by individuals; to govern the price of grains, hays, hogs, cattle, sheep, chickens, eggs, butterfat, and butter; and govern the price of any machinery that is made by a trust.

Some persons will say to let the supply and demand rule the prices, but the trouble is that they do not do it. All the farmers ask is a profit on what they raise above what they have invested in the way of money and time. If such a law as I have outlined were made, the

How the War Has Increased Our Exports of Wheat



Beginning at a little more than 30 million bushels for the month of July, 1914, the month the war began in Europe, our exports of wheat rose to more than 37 million a month by December 1, the high point of the present season. April finds them back where they started, the first of the war. Some idea of the war's effect on exports may be gained by referring to the second line in the chart, which shows the export average for five years ending June 30, 1914. All the figures include wheat shipped in the form of flour.

officers we now have could do the extra work there would be to do. Why shouldn't the farmer be protected when he stands most of the expense of running the government? Why should the farmers have to have unions in order to get fair play when they add more to their expenses, and they have such big taxes as it is?

If the farmer would get good prices for his products it would keep the ball rolling and everybody would have employment. The farmer could then build up his farm and pay better wages to farm hands, and in that way more money would be kept in circulation. Thousands of honest people would have lighter hearts for they could make some money and buy a home and would not have to pay it over to a money trust for interest and borrow more to live on till another crop was raised.

Netawaka, Kan.

T. A. Glover.

Farm Costs

The cost of growing an acre of alfalfa, or beets, or corn, is something in which every farmer will be interested. For the benefit of those who desire to know this cost, but do not feel able to take the time and money necessary for computing such a cost, the Colorado Experiment station has issued a bulletin entitled "Farm Costs on the Colorado Agricultural College Farm." In making these experiments, an effort has been made to work them out as nearly under the rules of the ordinary farm as possible. Among other tables are shown the man and horse labor cost for irrigating corn and irrigating oats. A comparison of these tables shows that it costs 77 cents a ton a man an hour to irrigate corn, while it costs only 14 cents a man an hour a bushel to irrigate oats. A number of other interesting tables similar to this are worked out in the bulletin. This bulletin may be had by writing to the Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colo.

What to Do With Ewes

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL.

Ewes should be bred early in the fall to purebred mutton rams. Shropshire rams are preferable because of their vigor, activity, good fleeces, and excellent mutton qualities. The method of feeding and handling the ewes during the winter will depend on the section of the state in which they are located. They should have the run of the range or a good pasture in any instance. If they are in the western part of the state the pasture should be supplemented with cane, kafir, or other roughage. Alfalfa is an excellent feed to use if it is available. Bran is the cheapest concentrate to use in western Kansas. No other concentrate equals bran for breeding ewes. Small amounts of silage will help to keep them in good condition but it should be of the best quality. If wheat pasture is available very little additional feed will be required. If the flock is located in the eastern part of the state it can be wintered almost entirely on the roughages commonly grown. It will need very little grain particularly if clover, alfalfa, or cowpea hay is available.

Thousands of sheep live on the range from one year to another with no grain, hay, or mill feed to tide them over the periods of drouth during the summer or storms in winter but such methods are not conducive to the largest profits. A sheep can stand a lot of hardship and lack of feed yet no animal will respond more quickly to judicious feeding and good care.

Away With the Billboards

While on a 10-mile ride out of a leading city, says the Farmer's Guide, we whiled away the time by taking a census of the advertising signs of various kinds strung along the right-of-way. At the end of the trip, we found that we had counted 25 large billboards, four barns painted or plastered over, and one tree and one bridge that served as advertising directories for the merchants and business men of the city.

The farmer should have pride enough in his farm to keep him from yielding to the temptation of the advertiser's dollars, which, in most instances, are too few, to pay for the privilege of defacing the beauty of the rural scenery and disfiguring the appearance of the farm.

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

DUFF'S MAMMOTH BARRED ROCKS. Young and old stock ready to ship now. Half price. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kansas.

SACRIFICED SALE. "RINGLET" COCK-crels 50c, hens \$1.00, cocks \$2. My own breeders. Mrs. Edward Hall, Junction City, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

WANTED—500 WHITE LEGHORN SPRING pullets. Geo. W. Lee, Kansas, Okla.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORN. NOW HALF price. \$2.50 hundred. W. Girout, Concordia, Kan.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S BEST PRIZE WIN-ning, laying White Leghorns, 25c to \$5 each. Clare Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Chix hatched now lay this winter. Eggs special price \$3.00 per hundred. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS AND COCK-crels from prize winning stock. Eggs, 15 for \$1.00, 50 for \$2.00, 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.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, FROM MY best pens and yard, at 1/4 price. \$1.50 and \$3.00. J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

LIVE STOCK

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

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION. AGE two. Registered. Harry Fay, Wilsey, Kan.

SHEPHERD PONIES, MARES, YOUNG, gentle, broken to ride. John B. Greer, Marlon, Kan.

YEARLING REGISTERED JERSEY BULL from tested dam. D. A. Kramer, Washington, Kan.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 3-4 weeks old. \$17 each, crated. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—PRINCE RUPERT, NO. 887, full brother to Chester Dare, No. 10, most noted saddle horse sire in the world. We have used him five years and must change. Pay for himself in one season. Kentucky Saddle Horse Co., Sedalia, Mo.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

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

HOME GROWN ALFALFA AND SWEET clover. I have a limited amount of fancy and choice seed. Write for prices and samples. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kan.

WHIPPOORWILL PEAS, FREE FROM weevil, \$1.80 per bushel; 10 bushel lots, \$1.70 per bushel. F. O. B. cars Ft. Smith. Fort Smith Seed Company, Ft. Smith, Ark.

FOR SALE

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

PURE BRED SCOTCH COLLIE FEMALE puppies two fifty each. M. L. Dickson, Englewood, Kan.

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FROM trained stock. Females \$5, males \$7. Martin Diekmann, White City, Kan.

ENGINE PLOW FOR SALE—JOHN Deere 10-14 in. bottom; one 12-14 in. bottom; one 14-14 in. bottom; good condition; will sell cheap. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

ONE SIZE 18 REEVES ALFALFA HULL-er. Good condition. Cash price \$250.00. Jasper Singley, Meade, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE DEMPSTER LARGE NO. 14 well machine; nearly new; price reasonable. E. S. Rhodes, Tampa, Kan.

PRAIRIE HAY. WE HANDLE HAY IN large quantities and can make shipment any day. Ask for delivered prices. The Osage City Grain & Elevator Co., 416 Main street, Osage City, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

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

TRADE IMPROVED FARM FOR KAN., Colo., Okla. farm. Box 36, Armstrong Springs, Ark.

HART-PARR LITTLE DEVIL TRACTOR, used 30 days, for sale or trade. Joe Young, Long Island, Kan.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL OR LEASE hotels, write me. E. Coltrane, Hotel Broker, Hutchinson, Kansas.

GROCERIES AND CHINAWARE; NO FIX-tures; to exchange clear for clear land or town property; goods are new; in stocks from \$1,000 to \$25,000. Ernest Key, 303 Poyntz Ave., Manhattan, Kan.

BLACK PERCHERON STALLION AND two good young Mo. jacks, just closing successful season, for equity in small im-proved or unimproved land. N. E. Kan. preferred, or good city property. Address B. Mail and Breeze.

BUSINESS CHANCES

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

CREAMERY WANTED: INDUCEMENTS in free location and half cost of machin-ery. 800 cows tributary. Rock Island and Frisco. High, healthy Ozark Valley—Good farms cheap. Write J. P. Hodge, Mansfield, Arkansas.

FARMS WANTED

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

WANTED—TO HEAR DIRECT FROM owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Texas.

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

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

LANDS

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

GRAY CO. LAND FOR SALE. \$12.50 to \$34.00. J. H. Kimes, Montezuma, Kan.

80 ACRES, HENRY CO., MO.; SMOOTH, improved; \$4,800. T. O. Cary, Clinton, Mo.

FOR SALE—160 A. GRAHAM CO. LAND; fair improvements; \$4,000. A. F. Whitney, Morland, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—80 OR 160 ACRES OF SOLO-mon bottom land of best quality. Improve-ments on each 80. Terms. E. Gray, R. No. 2, Minneapolis, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE QUARTER SECTION, well improved, 5 1/4 miles of county seat of Grant Co., Okla. B. E. Dick, owner, Raymondville, Texas.

TO EXCHANGE—FARMS, EASTERN KAN-sas, first class, to exchange for clear central or western Kansas land. J. C. Mc-Canles, Lawrence, Kansas.

IF YOU WILL TRADE YOUR W. KAN., E. Colo. land clear for property in Win-field, the best town in the state, write Pro-gressive Realty Co., Winfield, Kan.

1500 ACRES WESTERN KANSAS IM-proved. Every acre can be irrigated. Water inexhaustible. Greatest alfalfa section in this country. \$12.50 acre. Terms. Davis, 459 Victor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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 inter-ests you. L. J. Bricker, 46 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

IRRIGATED FARM OF 120 1/2 ACRES, 48 acres irrigated, 4 room house, 1/4 mile river front, \$50 an acre, cash \$25, balance in ten \$500 notes. Forty other 1/2 ms. Want good farmers. Write for booklet. E. C. Stovall, Graham, Texas.

FOR SALE. FIRST CLASS 60 A., 2 1/2 miles of Kansas University, 1/4 mile school. New house and barn. 13 a. alfalfa. All kinds of bearing fruit. To settle estate. \$9,300 cash; is a bargain. Chas. F. Myers, Pasa-dena, Calif., 531 Prescott St.

FARMS NEAR DENVER. DRIVING DIS-tance to city markets. Free fare to buyers. We are owners, not agents; 54,000 acres to select from; any size farm you want; very easy terms; ten yearly payments; Union Stock Yards and Packing House at Denver; vegetable and fruit canners at many nearby towns; market for everything; old settled community under completed and success-ful irrigation system; wheat 60 bushels per acre; three cuttings alfalfa; fine dairy and hog country; wonderful crops vegetables and small fruits. Free maps and folders on re-quest. Write today. Chicago Title & Trust Co., Trustee, 708 Ideal Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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.

PATENTS

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

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

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, "ALL ABOUT Patents and their cost. Shepherd & Camp-bell, Patent Attorneys, 500 C Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABIL-ity 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.

CREAM WANTED

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

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

MUSIC

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/4 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.

FARM MACHINERY

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

METAL GRAIN BINS, MADE OF FLEX-ible enameled steel. 1000 bu. size \$75.88. Send for circular. Cubberly's, 3805 East 18th, Kansas City, Mo.

BEEES AND HONEY

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

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

HONEY. NEW CROP LIGHT AMBER PER case 120 lbs.—\$10.00; 60 lb. can—\$5.25. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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.

HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/4 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—GERMAN FAMILY FOR GEN-eral truck farming. Splendid opportunity. J. C. Ingle, Box 196, Poteau, Okla.

MEN-WOMEN WANTED. \$75.00 MONTH. List government jobs open—free. Franklin Institute, Dept A-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.

CONDUCTED GOVERNMENT EXAMINA-tions—can help you secure railway mail or other government positions. Trial examina-tion free. Ozment, 38F, St. Louis.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN; \$100 monthly, experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 796 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

FARMERS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN everywhere. Government jobs \$70 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advance-ment. Steady work. Many appointments during summer and fall. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. A. 51, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS

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

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL WINFIELD Reliable Trees. Pure bred—True to name. Growers of a general stock. Will pay a lib-eral commission. Cooper and Rogers, Win-field, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

RENTER WANTED—THREE QUARTERS in Trego Co. Good pasture with plenty of water at five feet. 275 a. plow land. W. W. Hurlbut, Norton, Kan.

WALNUT LOGS WANTED, 14 INCHES and up diameter, in carload lots; cash paid at shipping point. Frank Purcell, 515 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS EARN GOOD salaries. We train you in four to five months for actual service, either Morse or Wireless; positions sure. Write today. Wichita Telegraph College, Wichita, Kan.

WANTED BY ENERGETIC MAN WHO HAS wife and two children, on a farm where I can make good. Have had experience and am capable of taking charge of a good sized farm or ranch the year around. L. Whorley, 205 E St. Sou, Herington, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS OF about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S-68. No obligation. Earl Hop-kins, Washington, D. C.

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.

Drug Plants For Profit

Although a large amount of money is spent annually for the importation of crude drugs, and the extermination of a number of valuable native drug plants is threatened, government specialists do not believe that the growing of drug plants offers any unusual op-portunities for profit to American farm-ers. Drug plants are subject to the same diseases and risks as other crops and, in addition, knowledge of the best methods of cultivation and handling is less general than in the case of other

and better known crops. In issuing a new bulletin, Farmers Bulletin 663, "Drug Plants Under Cultivation," the United States Department of Agricul-ture, therefore, warns farmers that in order to have the cultivation of drug plants financially successful in this country, the introduction of improved methods and the extensive use of ma-chinery probably is necessary.

Under these circumstances the natural tendency will be to increase the pro-duction in the interest of economy. The demand for many drug plants, however, is so limited that if large areas are

brought under cultivation there is con-siderable danger of overproduction. Pros-pective growers are urged, therefore, to acquaint themselves with market con-ditions before investing any considerable sum of money in this way.

Cattle Have Colic

One of our cows frequently lies down, rolls, stretches her legs and aots, gener-ally, like a horse with colic. She was fresh in March. Is on very good pasture of buffalo grass and blue stem. Poor in flesh and has rather stiff hind legs. A. E. W. Beeler, Kan.

Cattle frequently have attacks of

colic due to various causes. It may be due to impaction, contraction of the in-testines, tumor formation in the region of the intestines, enlarged lymphatic glands, or any agent that would press upon the intestines and in this way cause an obstruction. I believe the best thing you can do is to feed your cow a laxative diet, and whenever she is af-fected with one of these attacks to give her a large dose of some good laxative such as 1 pound of epsom salts or a quart of raw linseed oil. This should be repeated daily until the bowels move freely. R. R. Dykstra.

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 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.

320 A. wheat land, \$4, 1/2 cash, bal. 3 yrs. Owner, Box 443, Syracuse, Kan.

ARKANSAS bottom farm close to city. \$100 an acre. Papes, Mulvane, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE. Well impr. 160. Neodesha 3 mi. bargain. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

DAIRY FARMS near milk condensary. \$50 and up. Write Papes, Mulvane, Kansas.

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

80 A. 3 mi. out. Good imp. 25 a. alfalfa. Price \$5,500. 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.

190 A. IMP. 46 alfalfa, bal. wheat, corn, pasture, \$13,000. Lindholm & Son, Kingman, Ks.

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

IMP. bottom farm, 110 a. alfalfa, 1 mi. Co. seat. \$85 a. H. L. Baker, La Crosse, Kan.

WANTED: Outside man to work real estate in Neodesha. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

320 A. Hamilton Co. Raw grass land, \$4.50 a. No trade. Walter & Patton, Syracuse, Kan.

1920 A. 10 mi. Meade, 700 a. farm land, bal. pasture, \$12.50 a. G. W. Day, Meade, Kan.

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

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

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

480 A. ALL GRASS. Every acre can be cult. \$12.50 per acre. Box 215, German Colonization Co., Plains, Kansas.

200 A. 1 1/2 miles Minneola, 150 a. in cultivation, bal. pasture. Well imp. \$42.50 per a. Terms. Nate Neal, Minneola, Kan.

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

5 ACRES; good improvements; natural gas; convenient to city, high school and churches. H. A. Floyd, Paola, Kansas.

1/2 SEC., 200 cult., 20 alfalfa, bal. pasture, well improved, spring and well, \$13,000. Terms. Hill & Murphy, Herington, Kan.

160 A. IMP. 5 alfalfa, 120 cult., bal. pasture. Living water, orchard and grove. 3 1/2 mi. town. \$40 a. M. F. House, Attica, Kan.

NESS CO. 320 a. farm, 3 mi. from good R.R. town, some imp., fine soil. Price \$50. Terms. Other farms. V. E. West, Ransom, Kan.

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

CHOICE WHEAT and alfalfa farms. \$50 up. Banner wheat and alfalfa county. Write for description. Rex Nordyke, Harper, 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. 1/2 wheat with farms. H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.

160 A. WELL IMP., 15 alfalfa, 40 pasture, bal. cult. Sandy loam. 2 mi. Harper. \$16,000, terms. 4 other good farms for less money. J. C. Elvin, Harper, Kan.

BARGAIN: Impr. 160 a. All bottom alfalfa land, 1 1/2 mi. to town, timber and orchard. Price \$95 per a. If you want to buy or trade write W. G. Studebaker, Salina, 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—320 acres, in Riley County, Kansas, (NW 1/4 of section 28 and the NE 1/4 of section 19, township 8, range 5 east), situated 4 miles SW of Leonardville, and 25 miles NW of Manhattan. The very best of rich virgin blue grass sod, exceptionally fine for pasture and grain. For price and terms, address David Owen Thomas, 563 Masonic Temple, Minneapolis, Minn.

FINE BARGAINS in wheat and alfalfa land on Solomon Valley. Send for fine list of Layton Bros., Osborne, Kansas.

160 A. well impr. 1 mi. town. \$15,000. 240 a. fine improvements. \$24,000. J. Jensen, Hiawatha, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL RICH GRAIN & GRASS FARM Butler County, 520 a. 180 cult.; bal. grass. Level, well imp., fine location, \$17,000. Y. A. Osburn, El Dorado, Kan.

SCOTT CO. WHEAT LANDS, best quality, no Heesler fly, rust, or chinch bugs. Yield 1914, 25 bu. per a. 1915 double that of 1914. Abundance good water. \$15 to \$25 a. Scott Co. Land Co., Scott City, Kan.

NICE smooth 800 a., 5 miles Copeland, Gray Co., Kan. All tillable; best of wheat land. Part in cultivation. \$20.00 a. Good terms. Chas. E. Dye, Preston, Kan.

GOOD smooth quarter sections and half sections of land in Gray county, in the wheat belt, price from \$12.50 to \$15 per acre. Write C. L. Zirkle, Garden City, Kan.

160 ACRES in north Morton county; black loam soil; all in grass; every foot tillable; \$6 per acre. L. J. Pettijohn, Dodge City, Kan.

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

EVERYBODY SAYS they're worth it. 1/4 sec. no imp., extra good, all in wheat, \$20,000. 1/2 sec., rolling, imp., good for stock farm, \$15,000. 160, no imp., priced right. 80 a. \$3,000. Clark & Keller, Pratt, Kansas.

5120 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.

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

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

FARMS IN THE WHEAT BELT. \$15 per acre up. 3400 acres San Luis Valley, Colorado, \$40 per a. Will subdivide. G. L. Painter & Co., Dodge City, Kansas.

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

REAL ESTATE MEN, ATTENTION! Work with us. We have for sale Santa Fe R. R. and other lands southwest Kansas. Easy payments, low interest. Howell, Rhinehart & Co., Dodge City, Kan.

THE BEST PLACE FOR A HOME The best school town in Kansas surrounded by a rich farming country. Farms and city property for sale. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, 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.

120 ACRES, 3 MI. FROM TOWN. All valley land. 30 acres in alfalfa; good improvements. Price \$100 per acre. Also fine farm of 240 acres close to town; good wheat quarters from \$4.00 per acre up. Chas. D. Gorham, Garden City, Kan.

15 YEARS TO PAY FOR STOCK FARM IN CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS. 320 acres 6 1/2 miles town, 70 acres cultivated, 10 acres alfalfa, timber, 250 acres best grazing. Everlasting water. Five room house, extra good barn, orchard, telephone, 1 1/2 miles school. Price \$12,500.00, \$1,500.00 cash, balance 15 years at 5 per cent. J. E. Beacock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

SIX APARTMENT flat, south near Armour Blvd. Rents \$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.

EXCHANGE—GRAIN AND ALFALFA FARM 320 a. 1 mi. Waverly. Good land, about 1/2 in alfalfa, clover and blue grass, balance good farming land. Nicely located. Well improved. Price \$100.00 per a. Will take good small stock ranch in Kansas. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.

WILL TRADE our auto-refreshment car for 160 acres Western Kansas wheat land, no boot. Car is a mint of a money-maker, selling pop corn, peanuts, hamburgers, cold soft drinks, ice cream cones, and chewing gum. This car is a beauty; equal to a Pullman diner. Remember it is an auto car built for this purpose. Portable, go and come where the business is. For further particulars address Auto Refreshment Car Co., Salina, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS RANCH For Sale or Trade. 1440 acres good grass, 600 acres mow land. Price \$20 per acre. Will take small improved farm as part payment. Write Theodore Voeste, Olpe, Kansas, or J. H. Crites, Fredonia, Kan.

AN EXCELLENT stock farm in Butler Co., for farm farther north. Farms and city for western Kansas land. Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE: A store bldg., in Clarlin, Kan., 32 by 97 ft., electric lighted, well located, occupied by gen'l mdse. store paying good rent. Will trade for good western Kansas land unencumbered. Write H. M. Starr, Clarlin, Kansas.

MARION COUNTY LAND BARGAINS. 80 a. extra nice rich level land not improved, 5 1/2 miles of town. If you mean business and see this land you will take it at the low price offered. Write for full particulars. Other larger tracts. Molohan Land Co., Peabody, Kan.

160 A., 3 1/2 MI. OUT. IMP. FAIR. 180 cult., 30 grass, good water, fenced. Second bottom. \$10,500. Mts. \$4,000, 6%. Ed A. Davis, Minneapolis, Kan.

2—Rare Bargains—2 Choice level 160 a. farm \$4 a. cash. Also well imp. alfalfa farm 168 a. Perfect title. Immediate possession. \$50 a. Terms. Western Real Estate Exchange Co., Syracuse, Ks.

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, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

WRITE US TODAY for free lithographed maps of Ness County, Kansas, and list of land bargains. Miner Bros., Ness City, Kan. Established 1885.

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. 1/4 cash, bal. in 10 annual payments.

B. L. HART, Owner, Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

IRRIGATED FARMS We are offering for sale a limited number of improved irrigated farms on easy terms. Well located, near main line of Santa Fe in Kearney County, Kansas. Water for irrigation from river and pumping plants. Electric current for all power and lighting purposes. Price ranging twenty-five to one hundred dollars per acre. Address The Garden City Sugar and Land Co. Garden City, Kansas.

FARM SNAPS We shall sell four farms between now and September 1st at whatever they will bring. Your own price and your own terms. Will accept as low as one-fifth down—balance over period of twenty years if desired. This may seem "fishy" but we mean just what we say. If you can use one of these farms it will pay you to write for further information and description.

640 acres—choice for all grains and grasses improved—within eighty miles of Kansas City, near Sedalia—All Tillable.

Any part of 800 acres extra choice, Linn County, Kansas, near good towns.

240 acres Labette County, Kansas—well improved—near Parsons.

The best orchard bargain in United States; 218 acres, half orchard; thoroughly equipped, and combined with hogs and poultry. Eastern Kansas. Big crop this year.

Refer any Bank in Kansas City. If interested at all, write us today. INLAND SECURITY CO. Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI FARM. 474 acre best stock and grain farm in Howell County. Fair improvements, one-half cultivated, balance timber. 1/2 mi. creek, lake 5 a. Good fishing. Price \$10,000. Part cash, bal. easy payments. Write T. R. Reynolds, Marshfield, Mo.

\$1000 WILL BUY 160 ACRE FARM. 5 miles west county seat Wayne Co., Missouri, 30 acres in cultivation, rest timber; fair house and other improvements; never-failing spring. \$500 cash, rest easy payments. \$2000 will buy 160 acre farm in Arkansas, 20 miles of Little Rock, 2 1/2 miles Redfield, on the Iron Mountain railroad; partly improved; 1/2 mile rock road. \$500 cash, rest easy payments. Immediate possession. G. A. Long, Williamsville, Missouri.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS—Write for descriptive price list of corn, wheat, clover and bluegrass farms that will prove profitable and satisfactory for homes and investments. HAMILTON & CRENSHAW, Box 7, Fulton, Mo.

Fine Southwest Missouri Farm AT A BARGAIN. 320 acres, 250 in high state cultivation, fenced and cross fenced with wire, fine 8 room house, 3 good barns and other out-buildings, fine well, 4 everlasting springs and creek, 3 miles to good town on Frisco R. R., 1/2 mile to school, R. F. D. and telephone. \$37.50 per acre. Terms. E. S. Phillips, Marshfield, Missouri.

TEXAS FAIRBANKS GARDEN AND POULTRY FARMS. 10 and 20 acre tracts. Right at station, school, store, postoffice, shell road and railroad. 40 minutes from Houston by rail or auto. Black sandy soil. All prairie. Monthly or yearly payments. Commercial Investment Co., 503 Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.. Preston No. 1520.

FOR SALE Farms, ranches and business propositions in south and southwest Texas, or lovely homes in Beautiful Yoakum. Are you interested? Write us just what you want and we will help you to get it. Can make you low prices and long terms. We also have some fine colonization propositions. Watch our ads. Woolley-Lacy Realty Co., Box 246, Yoakum, Texas.

MONTANA FAMOUS JUDITH BASIN, MONTANA. Wonderful grain and stock country, rainfall unending, 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.

IDAHO IMPROVED irrigated lands, \$50 a. up. Write for booklet. J. C. Lindsey, Twin Falls, Idaho.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A FRUIT FARM to trade for rental property. T. F. Chrane, Gravette, Ark.

TRADES EVERYWHERE. Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kan.

200 ACRES, nicely imp., 40 a. alfalfa, to trade. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kan.

FOR SALE or exchange. Newly improved 40. Neodesha, 3 miles. John Deer, Neodesha, Ks.

LAND, sale or exch. Mo. to Pacific, Dakota to Gulf. Fultz, 311 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.

FARM and grazing lands. Custer, Blaine, Thomas and Hooker Cos., for sale and trade. B. C. Empfield, Broken Bow, Neb.

FARMS AND RANCHES, imp. and unimp., for sale or trade throughout Western Kansas. Eugene Williams, Minneola, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE. Stock general merchandise, will invoice about \$15,000. Located in good town. Want land. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

AN EXCELLENT stock farm in Butler Co., for farm farther north. Farms and city for western Kansas land. Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE: A store bldg., in Clarlin, Kan., 32 by 97 ft., electric lighted, well located, occupied by gen'l mdse. store paying good rent. Will trade for good western Kansas land unencumbered. Write H. M. Starr, Clarlin, Kansas.

SIX APARTMENT flat, south near Armour Blvd. Rents \$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.

EXCHANGE—GRAIN AND ALFALFA FARM 320 a. 1 mi. Waverly. Good land, about 1/2 in alfalfa, clover and blue grass, balance good farming land. Nicely located. Well improved. Price \$100.00 per a. Will take good small stock ranch in Kansas. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.

WILL TRADE our auto-refreshment car for 160 acres Western Kansas wheat land, no boot. Car is a mint of a money-maker, selling pop corn, peanuts, hamburgers, cold soft drinks, ice cream cones, and chewing gum. This car is a beauty; equal to a Pullman diner. Remember it is an auto car built for this purpose. Portable, go and come where the business is. For further particulars address Auto Refreshment Car Co., Salina, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS RANCH For Sale or Trade. 1440 acres good grass, 600 acres mow land. Price \$20 per acre. Will take small improved farm as part payment. Write Theodore Voeste, Olpe, Kansas, or J. H. Crites, Fredonia, Kan.

AN EXCELLENT stock farm in Butler Co., for farm farther north. Farms and city for western Kansas land. Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE: A store bldg., in Clarlin, Kan., 32 by 97 ft., electric lighted, well located, occupied by gen'l mdse. store paying good rent. Will trade for good western Kansas land unencumbered. Write H. M. Starr, Clarlin, Kansas.

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IDAHO IMPROVED irrigated lands, \$50 a. up. Write for booklet. J. C. Lindsey, Twin Falls, Idaho.

Wanted! Western Kansas or Panhandle Ranch for Kansas City Business properties.

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OKLAHOMA

LAND here that raised 20 bu. wheat, 40 bu. oats, with prospects 50 bu. of corn per acre, selling at from \$20 to \$35 per acre. Write the Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

I'M STILL SELLING LAND at \$8 to \$30 per acre. Over 100 farm homes sold to readers of Mail and Breeze in the past ten years. My Free List and Map will interest you. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

F. M. TARTLTON & CO., will mail you list of farms in northeast Oklahoma. Write them. Vinita, Oklahoma.

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 mi. east of Vinita, Craig County, Okla. W. M. Mercer, Aurora, Ill.

Big Advance Sure

Following this big crop, there is certain to be a sharp advance in the price of farm lands in Oklahoma this fall and winter. It is the time to buy. Buy before the rush commences and get in on the advance. Why not clean up a few hundred or a few thousand dollars profit the next few months? You could not lose and in all probability would gain some easy money. The man who wants a farm for a home can never again buy so cheap. I sell only our own lands so you will have no commissions to pay. Come and see me.

Frank Meadows, Hobart, Okla.

COLORADO

FOR SALE: Fruit tracts and irrigated farms in Northern Colorado. Write me what you want. A. H. Goddard, Loveland, Colorado.

★ 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. 35 acres in corn now. \$15 per acre. Harry Maher, Deer Trail, Colo.

TWO FINE Improved Colorado farms 320 and 640 acres near railroad—7 and 12 miles from Denver. Good water rights, fully equipped and stocked for general farming, poultry and hog raising, all under cultivation. Big grain crops and big money makers. For quick turn price and terms address E. W. Genter, Owner, 619 Commonwealth Bldg., Denver, Colo.

FAMOUS SHALLOW WATER DISTRICT

Northeastern Colorado. Wonderful grain and stock country, best corn, wheat and alfalfa country in the West. Good climate, markets, church and schools. Productive soil. Small cash payment, balance like rent. Write for booklet and excursion rates.

Platte River Valley Land Company, State Bank Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

ELBERT COUNTY

20,000 acres of land in the rain belt in ELBERT COUNTY, COLORADO, where corn is making from 30 to 30 bushels, oats 30 to 80 bushels and all crops in proportion. \$8.00 to \$25.00 per acre, your terms. Our specialty, 160 acres seven miles of good town and railroad, 120 acres in cultivation, north slope, fair improvements, all fenced, \$1,100 worth of crops were taken off of this farm in 1914. Price \$12.50 per acre. Terms.

Write us for description and literature. We need you and you need the land. THE SILLS LAND COMPANY, SIMLA, ELBERT COUNTY, COLORADO, or PUEBLO, COLORADO.

ARKANSAS

WHITE DOWELL Land Company for bargains in Arkansas lands. Walnut Ridge, Ark.

RICH VALLEY FARMS with all new buildings on most liberal terms ever offered. Valley Park Imp't Ass'n, Edwardsville, Ill.

IF INTERESTED IN N. E. ARKANSAS farm and timber lands, write for list. F. M. Messer, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

ARKANSAS farms and cut-over timber lands are safe and sensible investments. Right now is the time to buy. Write for list and pamphlet. Ben H. Crowley, Paragould, Ark.

122 A. 4 mi. 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.

NEW YORK

150 MONEY MAKING NEW YORK farms for sale now at half actual value by McBurney & Co., Bastable Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

STOCK AND TOOLS included. 83 acres, 10 room house, large barns, \$1000 worth sawn lumber, 9 cows and heifers, pair horses, harness, wagons, tools, crops. Nice location. Hens, hogs, machinery. Write for particulars. See how much for a little. \$4,200. \$2,800 cash, balance time to suit. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga Co., New York.

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.

Aug. 12—Chris Wilson, Glasco, Kan.
Oct. 18—E. E. Carver & Son, Guilford, Mo.
Oct. 27—Henry H. Kuper, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 28—E. E. Dowell & Son, Hiawatha, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Nov. 17—Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Sept. 1—C. D. McPherson, Grantville, Kan.
Sept. 28—J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Oct. 7—Ed. W. Cook, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 15—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
Oct. 18—E. E. Carver & Son, Guilford, Mo.
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. 23—Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.
Oct. 25—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
Oct. 26—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.

Oct. 27—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 28—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.

Oct. 29—J. D. Gurth, Pattonsburg, Mo.

Nov. 3—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Jan. 18—D. C. Longman, Florence, Neb.

Jan. 21—A. F. Blinde and Geo. Brown, sale at Auburn, Neb.

Jan. 25—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

Feb. 2—Frazer Bros., Waco, Neb.

Feb. 8—H. J. Beall and Wheel Bros., Roca, Neb.

Feb. 4—J. A. Godman, Devon, Kan.

Feb. 11—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, 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.

Feb. 23—F. E. Moore & Sons, Gardner, Kan.

Feb. 27—Ben Anderson, Lawrence, 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 22—Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo.
July 28—A. L. Guthridge, Clearwater, Kan.
Aug. 10—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.

Sept. 1—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Sept. 2—C. D. McPherson, Perry, Kan.

Oct. 19—Geo. Klumf, Holton, Kan.

Oct. 27—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Nov. 3—Martin Kelley, Verdon, Neb.

Nov. 4—E. M. Getchell, Lamont, Kan.

Nov. 8—E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.

Nov. 18—Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.

Jan. 24—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.

Feb. 11—J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, 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, Clearwater, Kan., will sell his entire herd of richly bred Durocs, Wednesday, July 28. A drawing feature of this sale is the spring pigs, 23 head, and the splendid sows and gilts that will be showing in pig to Guthridge's Col., one of the very best sons of Golden Model 24th, out of Miss Rose Col., by Graduate Col. This is royal blood and the individuals are worth while. We know of no better change to supply your herd with this popular breeding. Write for catalog and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., has proved beyond a doubt that as good Shorthorns can be produced in Oklahoma as any state in the Union. Blood will tell, and it has told for Mr. Lookabaugh and the whole Southwest has listened. The good Shorthorns that have gone from the Lookabaugh herd to new homes throughout the Southwest have proven an inspiration to many a farmer to own better Shorthorn cattle, and with the advent of better Shorthorns has come increased popularity of the breed. If you want better Shorthorn breeding stock, write your wants and arrange to visit this herd. Please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., have claimed October 22 for their annual boar and gilt sale. Kansas breeders always buy liberally from the Walkers and this will very likely be their banner sale. They have an unusually strong lot of spring pigs and the top boars go in this sale. February 11 will be the date of their bred sow sale. All of their sales are held in the C. W. Smith sale pavilion at Fairbury. Keep these sales in mind.—Advertisement.

Geo. Klumf, Holton, Kan., has claimed October 19 as the date of his Duroc-Jersey boar and gilt sale. Mr. Klumf is the western member of the board of directors of the National Duroc-Jersey Registry association. His fine farm is located a few

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.

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Make Your Kansas Mortgages

earn from 12% to 25% instead of 6%. Our method is authorized by our state laws and endorsed by our leading bankers, lawyers, merchants and farmers. Particulars free. E. F. Parks, 412 Biting Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

FLOYD CONDRA, Stockdale, Kansas

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 live stock, real estate and general sales. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

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

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

WILL MYERS, Livestock Auctioneer SELOIT, KANSAS. Ask the breeders in North Central Kansas. FOR DATES ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. 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.

Col. E. Walters Skedee Oklahoma W.B. Carpenter 818 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.

Sell your farms and city property at auction, as well as your pedigreed livestock. Write either for dates. Also instructors in

Missouri Auction School

HOGS FEED CHICKENS

Meat Meal—Feeding Tankage. Ground Bone—Meat Scraps. For particulars and prices address COCHRANE PACKING COMPANY Central and Water Streets, Kansas City, 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. ZENEG, HADLEY, Wilmington, O.

Registered Mule Foot Hogs Large, growthy kind. Some choice stock for sale. Write for prices. Freeland & Hildwine, Marion, Kan.

BERKSHIRES.

Hazlewood's Berkshires Spring boars, bred gilts—immune: priced to sell. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANS.

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, Truetime, King's Truetime, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All 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.

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.

WISCONSIN FARMERS.

We offer you partially improved farms. Small house, small clearing, \$30 an a. and upwards. We also will loan you money to buy cows and pigs. Rich soil, good roads, neighbors, schools; near best of markets. Send for free map and price list. Paast Land Co., Conrath, Rusk Co., Wis.

FLORIDA

I OFFER THE BEST citrus or truck land near good town for \$50 per acre. Lakeland enjoys high altitude, healthfulness and prosperity. 10 acres will care for you. O. W. Gale, Moulton, Iowa.

HAMPSHIRE

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all 125 lbs. Cholera Immune. Description guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

C. T. Drumm & Sons, Longford, Kan. Breeders of Hampshire, Spotted Poles, 4 Nov. Hampshire boars, \$15 each. Spring pigs, both sexes and breeds. 1 yr. bill. Address as above.

For Hampshire Hogs, Dutch Belted Cattle, Arab Stallion COLLIE DOGS AND GERS. FEATHERS. WRITE C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KANSAS.

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.G. 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.

POLAND CHINAS.

SPRINGBROOK POLANDS—D.S. POLLED DURHAMS Young stock for sale; some herd leaders. Write for prices. T. M. WILLSON, Lebanon, Kan.

Big Type Poland China Pigs

Big husky fellows ready to ship. Pairs or trios not related, sired by Smooth Columbus, Mc. Wonder, Big Wonder and Wonder Chief. Farmers prices. Write for guaranteed descriptions. Ed. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.

Big Smooth Polands Breeders of Poland Chinas for 17 years. Long Look and Black Orange head herd. LAMBERT BROS., SMITH CENTER, KAN.

HEDGE WOOD STOCK FARM

Leading Big Type Polands

For the next 60 days we will make special prices on weanling pigs. R. F. HOCKADAY, PECULIAR, MO.

Fairview Poland Chinas

For Sale: Choice fall boars, some good enough to head herds. Write us for prices and guaranteed descriptions. P. 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. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

ENOS BIG TYPE POLANDS!

Extra good young boars ready for service by Orphan Chief and Giant Jumbo; 5 herd leaders in the lot. Also a few choice gilts for first of May farrow. Prices right. Quality high. Must sell soon. A. R. ENOS, Ramona, Mo.

Elkmore Farm Poland Chinas

Large type blood lines. Herd headed by the thousand pound Elkmore's Jumbo, assisted by O. U. Wonder, by Giant Wonder, by A. Wonder. Breeding stock for sale, reasonable. Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.

Original, Big-Spotted Polands

Fall gilts bred or open. Tried sows for sale. Spring pigs, either sex. Boar and gilt sale November 2. Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kansas

Erhart's Big Type Polands

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.

Private Sale

75 big type Poland China boars and gilts of March farrow. Nothing but good ones offered. No public sales. Prices right. Address John Coleman, Denison, Ks. (Jackson County.)

We Make Good Cuts!

The Mail and Breeze has the most complete plant in Kansas for the making of first class half-tone engravings and fine etchings. Particular attention given to livestock and poultry illustrations for letterheads, newspaper advertisements and catalogues. Our cuts cannot be excelled and are guaranteed satisfactory. Lowest prices consistent with good work. Write for information. THE MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS.

Herd Boar For Sale Gilts to farrow in July and open. Pigs, pairs and trios. A. G. Cook, Luray, Kan.

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 H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

250 CHESTER WHITE PIGS

Early farrow and very growthy. Chief Select and White Rock breeding, \$20 each during July and August. Can furnish pairs not related. Inspection invited.
AMOS TURNER, WILBER, NEBRASKA

Pleasant Vale Herd
O. I. C. Hogs

Tried sows bred for September and October farrow. Fall gilts for sale, open. Also a few fall boars. Spring pigs, both sexes.
Chas. N. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

Choice O. I. C. Pigs

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Spring pigs, \$12 each, \$23 per pair; \$33 per trio. Bred gilts, \$20 to \$25 each. Also spring boars, no kin to gilts or their pigs. Bred sows, \$30 to \$35. My herd carries prize winning blood and represents the most popular strains in the country. Each individual guaranteed to satisfy.
F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Duroc Boars and Gilts September farrow \$20 each. Boar and gilt sale Nov. 10. J. B. Duncan, Flush, Kas. (Shipping Point, St. George, Kas.)

DUROCS 300 FALL and SPRING PIGS, both sex. Priced for quick sale. ALEX C. HILL, Hope, 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, Kas.

Ash Grove Durocs

Choice gilts, bred for September farrow. Fall and spring boars at farmers' prices. Everything guaranteed.
PAUL SWEENEY, BUCKLIN, KANSAS

Rice County Herd Durocs

U need a boar—better buy him now. 7 fine Sept. boars, sired by Good Enuff's Chief Col. and Oley's Dream. From excellent dams. 30 spring pigs. Every hog immune. Write your wants today.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Immune Bred Gilts \$25 Each

Ten classy fall gilts, bred for September farrow, also bred sows. Large easy feeders, very best of breeding. Fall boars ready for service.
JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KANSAS

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Spring pigs for sale, sired by Tat-A-Walla, Kant's Model Enough and A Critic; also three registered Holstein bulls, 6 months to 3 years old.
SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

WOODDELL'S DUROCS

September and February boars for sale, priced to move at once. 65 early spring pigs, pairs and trios not related.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys!

100 spring pigs \$10. Gilts with litters \$40.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Maplewood Duroc - Jerseys

For Sale: 20 fall boars by I Kan't Be Beat and 25 March boars by Geiman's Good Enuff by the 1914 grand champion, Good Enuff Again King. Every hog on farm immunized. Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.

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 6, Wichita, Kansas.

F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.

Offers bargain prices in Duroc-Jersey hogs. Fine fall gilts at \$18 to \$25. Tatarrax and Bon Accord strains, due to farrow in Aug. and Sept. Spring pigs, both sexes, \$10 to \$25; also tried sows and serviceable fall boars. All immunized and guaranteed.

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.)

Bancroft's Immune Durocs

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 13 states satisfied. Describe what you want, we have it.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

30 DAYS SPECIAL PRICES

15 tried sows and gilts at \$30.
3 tried boars at \$40 to \$100.
60 picked Feb. and March pigs at \$20.
1 tried boar sired by Buddy K. IV.
1 tried boar sired by Defender.
These hogs must be sold in 30 days. First check for choice. Everything guaranteed right.
E. C. WATSON, ALTOONA, KANSAS

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, Kas.

miles west of Holton and is one of the best kept up farms in Jackson county. His herd of Duroc-Jerseys is of up-to-date breeding. His October sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Bancroft's Big Durocs.

D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan., has sold Duroc-Jersey hogs for breeding purposes to Farmers Mail and Breeze readers in 13 states. The writer visited Walnut Creek herd of Duroc-Jerseys last Thursday and renewed Mr. Bancroft's contract which will make nine years Mr. Bancroft has advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze without missing a single issue. He has built up a splendid business during that time and has pleased customers in 13 states. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him about boars, and fall and spring gilts bred or open. The breeding is of the best and every animal is guaranteed to please you. Every animal on the farm has been immunized. Write him today.—Advertisement.

N. Missouri, Iowa and Illinois

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Every reader of this paper who is interested in strictly high class Duroc-Jerseys should write to Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo., for an illustrated catalog of his sale July 22. The one outstanding feature of this sale is Illustrators. The good sows sired by and bred to him will make valuable additions to any Duroc-Jersey herd in the land. Dr. Still's first Duroc-Jersey sale held last winter made the highest average of any Duroc-Jersey sale of the season. This result was very largely due to the fact that breeders of Duroc-Jerseys the country over recognize in Illustrators one of the breed's greatest individuals. In the coming sale 40 sows will be bred to this great boar and 10 of his good daughters will be bred to Cherry Col. Write for catalog today and arrange to attend the sale. When writing please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Nebraska

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Mail and Breeze readers that want bargains should write at once to Ames Turner, the big O. I. C. specialist, of Wilber, Neb. Mr. Turner has 250 choice pigs that he is selling at the low price of \$20 each. This price will be advanced very soon. Mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

Briggs's Duroc-Jersey Sale.

Geo. Briggs & Sons, Nebraska's big Duroc-Jersey breeders, announce a big Illustrators 2d sale for August 10. About 20 top boars, sired by Illustrators 2d, and 30 top sows, bred to Illustrators, will go in the sale. Write at once for catalog and watch this paper for announcement next week.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.

BY C. H. HAY.

We want everyone who is contemplating buying or in any way interested in Berkshires to look up the ad of E. D. King of Burlington, Kan. It will give you a fair conception of the volume of business done by Mr. King. There are litters farrowed every week from March to December. Eighty head of sows and gilts are due to farrow soon. King not only breeds a lot of them but the quality is there also. The sows are second to none and the boars are the best obtainable. You will make no mistake when you buy your Berkshires of Mr. King.—Advertisement.

Pigs by Champion King Hadley.

W. Z. Baker of Rich Hill, Mo., had the misfortune to lose the great sire and show boar King Hadley 57722, by lightning, during one of the bad storms the last of June. King Hadley was one of the greatest boars of his day and in the year 1913 was first as aged boar, champion and grand champion at Topeka, first as aged boar at St. Joe Interstate Fair, first and reserve champion at Sedalia, and second at the American Royal. A number of his get were also consistent winners at the same shows. King Hadley sired an exceptionally uniform lot of pigs and they have always developed into very high type individuals when given a chance. Mr. Baker has only a limited number of spring pigs by the great boar and we advise those wishing pigs of quality to write Mr. Baker at once.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

Anyone who is figuring on an ensilage cutter should be sure to write to the American Silo Supply Company, 721 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, about the Climax Cutter. This cuts the toughest fodder of the South-west satisfactorily. Also the short stroke inward shear keeps the fodder close to the power, and so saves power and keeps the knives sharp longer.—Advertisement.

Milking Machine Wins Medal.

Word comes from Onelda, N. Y., that the Hinman Milking Machine Company of that place has received great honor by being awarded a gold medal for its machine at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. The Hinman Company has been awarded three other gold medals for their milking machine. One of these was given at the Waterloo Dairy Show and the others at the state fairs in Mississippi. The readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who are interested in a practical milking machine will do well to send to the Hinman Milking Machine Company, 47-57 Elizabeth St., Onelda, New York, for catalog and price list.—Advertisement.

Standard Disinfectants.

A well known farm authority unearthed what will be to the majority of farmers an excellent piece of news in the fact that trademarked disinfectants, shipped into your state—standard articles—must comply with national laws regarding formula and strength. The manufacturer is held responsible to the federal government for any evasions because such articles are subject to interstate commerce regulations, whereas common drugs that are sold by dealers, even goods made within a farmer's own state and sold there, are not subject to the regulations of the national insecticide law.

SHORTHORNS.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale! 1 two-yr-old, 4 yearlings and 1 long yearling. Reds and roans. L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.

Pure Bred Dairy Shorthorns

Double Marys (Flatcreek Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. Registered Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Address R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kansas

Shorthorn Bull

Fine roan, 14 months old, Pure Scotch.
C. E. HILL, Toronto, Kansas



The Best Alfalfa Hog in America

The Hampshire hog develops more pounds in a given period than any hog when he has green feed as a part of his ration. FREE LITERATURE AND PROGRESS OF THE HAMPSHIRE BREED. Address

E. C. STONE, Secretary, HAMPSHIRE RECORD
703 E. Nebraska Ave., Peoria, Ill.

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

35 bulls ready for service. 30 females all ages. The blood of the 2500 pound Carnot.
W. W. DUNHAM, Doniphan, (Hall County) Nebraska

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

DUROCS \$10

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds
HORN CATTLE. Shipping points: Conway, McPherson, Moders.

Baby boars \$10 February and March farrow, sired by Bell the Boy, the undefeated first prize winner at Kan. State, Tenn. State, and Interstate fairs, in 1914. This is the biggest boned boar we have ever used and a strong sire. A few fall gilts bred to Bell the Boy, for \$35. All stock immune. Any hog not satisfactory can be returned by express one way. Call and see our hog and poultry farm. Half section fenced hog tight with two big farrowing barns, modern equipment and up to date watering system. Bred from prize winners. 30 incubators and 7 colony brood-ers or stoves. 1000 young birds. Also MORRIS SHORT-ROCK.

R. W. BALDWIN, CONWAY, KAN.

Dispersion Sale Grand
Champion Bred Durocs
Clearwater, Kan., Wed., July 28

45 Head 4 extra tried sows, 15 fancy bred gilts; 23 choice March pigs and 5 boars including Guthridge's Col., one of the very best sons of Golden Model 34th. These sows and gilts are by such sires as Klondike's Good E Nuff, Choice Goods, Crimson Wonder V, B. & C's Col. and Nellie's Wonder. The spring pigs are by and most of the sows and gilts are bred to the Golden Model Boar, Guthridge's Col. Write for catalog.

A. L. GUTHRIDGE, Clearwater, Kan.

Auctioneers—Col. Frank Zaun, Col. Wm. Arnold, Col. Wm. Godby. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

The Great
Illustrator Sale!

Kinloch Farms

Kirksville, Mo., July 22nd

This Duroc-Jersey sale will be known as the Illustrator sale in honor to the head of the Kinloch Duroc-Jersey farm, ILLUSTRATOR 129091.

We are selling forty sows bred to Illustrators.
We are selling ten sows bred to Cherry Col., by Illustrators.
We are selling six daughters of Crimson Wonder bred to Illustrators.
We are selling four daughters of King of Cols., bred to Illustrators.
We are selling only the very best known to the breed.
We are selling three boars by Defender.
One out of Tattletale 39 (Grand Champion at International 1913)
One out of Tattletale 14th.

The Sires of My Herd Sows

Illustrator 129091	Oakland Chief
King Gano 133111	Col. Chief 113629
Valley Chief Col. 120339	Proud Col. 90909
Cherry Chief 213354	L. E. Col. 86779
Chief Col. 22875	Golden Model 9th 27015
Crimson I Am 319252	I Am Crimson Again 2nd. 97008

Model Wonder, Sure A Wonder, Col. Chief 2nd, Advance Chief, Proud Professor, Mable's Wonder, Forest Chief, Orion Chief, Kentucky Orion, John's Ohio Chief, Volunteer, Orion Model, Defender, Model Cherry, Top Col. Disturber and ten more great sires.

My catalog is free for the asking. We welcome all to the sale and while here visit our School of Osteopathy. The sale will be conducted by Col. Gross and Col. Kraschel. Address all letters to

DR. C. E. STILL, Kirksville, Mo.

E. R. Dorsey, Fieldman for the Capper Farm Papers.

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

BEST OF BLOOD LINES and cattle that will please you. Cows, heifers and young bulls, at attractive prices. **I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KAN.**



ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150024, half brother to the Champion cow of America. **Johnas. Workman, Russell, 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.**

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.**

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS A few choice registered young bulls for sale at prices that are right. **Higginbotham Bros., Roseville, Kansas.**

Wanted to Buy Some Yearling Holstein Heifers And two year olds, bred to freshen this fall. **J. R. KOHLER, HERINGTON, KAN.**

HOLSTEINS Bull calves better than the common run. Two ready to use. **H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 1 yearling and one five months old bull, by Shadybrook Gerbon Sir Korndyke. Write for further information. **BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kas.**

QUIVERA PLACE JERSEY CATTLE Duroc-Jerseys. 3 young bulls of choice breeding for sale. Address **E. G. MUNSELL, Herington, Kansas.**

Holstein Heifers For Sale 1 to 2 carloads of high bred 2-year-olds, fresh this fall. **O. E. Toney, Towanda, Kan.**

MAPLEWOOD HOLSTEINS Herd headed by Canary Butter Boy King. You are invited to visit our herd of Holsteins. Write for general information, as to what we have for sale. **Hott & Seaborn, Herington, Kansas**

HOLSTEIN BULLS—DUROC-JERSEYS Holstein bulls, six months to 3 years old. Also fall gilts. Very reasonable prices. **Bonnie View Stock Farm, Berryton, Kansas, or 1429 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kansas.**

Holstein Cattle Herd headed by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Average record of dam and sire's dam, butter 7 days, 24.4 pounds, 30 days 117.3 pounds. Bull calves for sale from extra good producing dams. **T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS**

Maplehurst Guernseys! Choice registered and grade cows and heifers for sale. A registered herd bull for sale or trade. **A. P. BURDICK, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS**

LINSCOTT JERSEYS Premier Register of Merit Herd, Est. 1878. For sale at farmers prices noted Golden Fawn, herd bull of proven quality. Greatest official butter tests. **R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS**

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS Young service bulls and bull calves from A. R. O. Dams at prices never before offered. **F. J. Searle, Okauchosa, Kan.**

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 22.33 pounds butter in 7 days. Bull calves to sell that are right. **GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS**

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS Herd headed by Sir Jullanna Grace DeKol. Dam, semi-official record one year, milk 22,087 pounds, butter 924 pounds. Sire's dam, semi-official record, one year as three year old, butter 1,026 pounds; three years consecutive 3,000 pounds. Bull calves for sale. **SHULTIS, ROBINSON & SHULTZ, Independence Kan.**

GUERNSEYS **SOLD OUT** Will have some choice young males and females to offer about August 1, 1915. A cordial invitation is extended to anyone wishing to visit the farm. **OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM, OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS** 8 miles from Kansas City on the Strang Electric Line.

Therefore, this authority takes the opportunity to point out the positive safety in purchasing such standard coal tar disinfectants as zenoleum and the like; that, because they are made outside your state, very naturally comply with the national insecticide act, and, therefore, are 100 per cent efficient. In other words, Uncle Sam guards you if you purchase standard goods that could not be made within the state. Many disinfectants and insect killers, such as carbolic acid, kerosene and disinfectants made by druggists and peddlers are of uncertain strength, because they are often made carelessly and in a small way and cannot be made subject to government regulation. When it is absolutely necessary for farmers to use disinfectants on their cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and poultry about the farm, this is a very important point to remember, something that every farmer should watch carefully when going to buy anything of this sort. On this point it is suggested that our readers procure Zenner's Veterinary Adviser treating this subject. This very valuable and instructive book can be obtained free if you will refer to this paper when writing to the publisher of the book, A. H. Zenner, 600 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.—Advertisement.

Dog Has Worms

My fox terrier grows weak and trembles for a day or so. Has scarcely any appetite. Lies on his back sometimes, and becomes very restive if sides are rubbed. **Silver Lake, Kan. G. V. B.**

I believe you should give your fox terrier $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of santolin in a little milk and on an empty stomach once daily. This may cause it to get rid of the worms. Dogs are frequently affected with tape worms though they do not transmit the condition from one to another, contracting rather from eating diseased or infected hog meat. **R. R. Dykstra.**

K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.

Due to a Bruise

My horse colt, about 3 months old, has a lump as big as a gallon bucket on its left thigh about a foot below the tail. This appeared two weeks ago. When opened and emptied the lump soon grew as big as ever. Appetite good. Horse is not lame. **Mcade, Kan. J. R. G.**

The enlargement in your colt's thigh is, undoubtedly, due to a bruise. You should make a large drainage opening at the lowest point so that the fluid will run out. It is a good plan to inject some strong drug into the wound immediately after opening it, such as a 10 per cent solution of carbolic acid in water. This will destroy the lining of the membrane of the enlargement. The after treatment consists in washing the wound out once daily with a mild antiseptic wash.

The trouble with your previous operation is that you did not make the opening large enough and it closed up before the wound cavity had an opportunity to heal. You should therefore, be very careful to make the incision at least 3 inches long. **R. R. Dykstra.**

K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.

120 Sparrows to Mile

Sixty pairs of English sparrows to the square mile, or 7 to every 100 native birds, is the average throughout the United States, according to the "preliminary census of birds of the United States," taken under the direction of government biologists. Bird lovers may obtain Bulletin No. 187 which tells about this census, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—My ad with you brought in the neighborhood of 50 inquiries. I have sold a number of bulls and still have three left. I did not fail making a sale when they came to my place. Yours very truly,

W. H. GRANER,
Breeder of Shorthorns.
Lancaster, Kan., May 14, 1915.

Mr. A. B. Hunter, Fieldman, Capper Publications, Wichita, Kan. Dear Hunter—Your ideas on advertising have been a leading factor in making my Shorthorn cattle business a success. You have without doubt a broader view and sounder judgment on matters pertaining to the breeder's interest from an advertising standpoint, than any one I ever met. Advertising is a big business in itself and the time is at hand when the purebred livestock breeder must have the services of a trained advertising man to insure success. I was very fortunate in accepting your advice to put on a real advertising campaign; and I now believe, as you, that it is not the expense of advertising that is so important as the proper results derived from the advertising. Yours very truly,

H. C. LOOKABAUGH,
Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle.
Watonga, Okla.

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

Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Willowbrook Farm Herefords Yearling and two-year-old heifers for sale. Also a choice lot of young bulls. **B. M. WINTER, IRVING, KANSAS**

HEREFORDS—POLANDS Herd established 30 years. 120 Herefords, 10 spring pigs, and 18 bulls, 11 to 15 months old, for sale. **S. W. TILLEY, IRVING, KANSAS**

Sedlacek Herefords! A nice lot of young bulls for this fall's trade. Address, **JOS. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.**

PRESTON HEREFORDS Herd established in 1881. Come to Marshall county for Herefords. Address **F. W. PRESTON, Blue Rapids, Kansas**

Choice Two-Year-Old Bred Heifers and a Feb. bull for sale. Also 10 spring bulls. Address, **GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas**

B. E. & A. W. Gibson, Blue Rapids, Kas. Breeders of Hereford cattle. For sale: a good 10 months old bull and some choice young bulls. Address as above.

Home of Parsifal 24th 150 head. Write me about a good herd bull. 25 spring bulls for this fall's trade. **C. G. STEELE, BARNES, KANSAS**

FIVE YEARLING BULLS FOR SALE! 12 spring bulls for the fall trade. For prices and descriptions address, **Tom Wallace, Barnes, Kansas**

Wm. Acker's Herefords! About 25 spring bulls for this fall and winter trade. Address **WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Ks.**

Clear Creek Herefords— Choice last March bulls for fall and winter trade. 30 breeding cows in herd. **J. A. SHAUGHNESSY, Axtell, Kansas**

7 Bulls For Sale Coming two years old. Big and rugged. Farm two miles out. **W. B. HUNT & SON, Blue Rapids, Kansas**

DAIRY CATTLE.

For Sale—4 Jersey Bulls sired by Lorne, out of St. Lambert bred cows. Ready for service. **C. H. MILLS, Waterville, Kansas**

2 Yearling Jersey Bulls Grandsons of Silverline's Lad, out of 1100 pound cows. Best out of 50. Farmers prices. **Joseph Kransy, Waterville, Ks.**

JERSEY BULL By a grandson of Golden Fern's Lad, out of a 500 pound cow. Price \$50. Duroc-Jersey spring pigs for sale. **B. N. WELCH, Waterville, Kans.**

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Dr. P. C. McCall, Irving, Kansas Short-horns. For sale: One 10 months old pure Scotch bull and one 18 months old Scotch topped bull. Write for prices.

Eight Bulls reds and roans. 6 to 18 months old. Scotch and Scotch topped. Write for prices. **G. F. HART, Summerfield, Ks.**

Shorthorns, Polands 1 yr. bull for sale. 1 tried old. Scotch and Scotch topped. March and April boars. **A. B. GARRISON & SON, Summerfield, Kansas**

10 Shorthorn Bulls 5 yearlings in September. 5 March and April calves. Write for prices. **H. A. BEKENS, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Registered Hampshires Weanling pigs, \$10 each, pairs not related. Satisfaction guaranteed. **F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.**

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Albright's Polands For Sale, Jan. 1, 1916. Boars and gilts, 12 last fall gilts, 14 March and April boars and gilts. **A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.**

COPELAND'S POLANDS For Sale: 14 Sept. gilt bred to your order. 40 March and April pigs. Address **K. K. COPELAND, Waterville, Kansas**

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Red Polls, Duroc-Jersey, and O. I. C. hogs. Boars of both breeds at reasonable prices. Bred sow sale, Feb. 24. **J. M. LAYTON, IRVING, KAN.**

10 September Gilts bred for fall farrow, a few boars and gilts by Illustrators, 40 March and April pigs. **A. B. SKADDEN & SON, Frankfort, Kansas**

W. J. HARRISON AXTELL, KAN. Red Polled cattle, Duroc-Jerseys and white Leghorns. Breeding stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

Bred Sows and Gilts for Sept. and Oct. farrow. A nice lot of March and April pigs. Address **HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KANS.**

FANCY POULTRY.

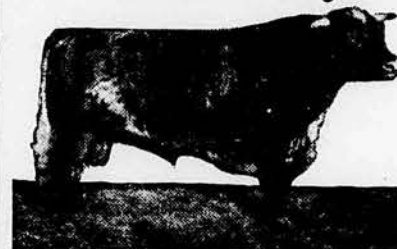
Plymouth Rocks Barred (Thompson strain) and white. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Address **JOHN BYRNE, AXTELL, Kansas**

AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

B. F. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS I specialize in Pure Bred Stock and general farm sales.

Reduction Sale of Shorthorns
Come to Doyle Valley Stock Farm

175 Head of Shorthorns

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 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

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns

300 Head From Which to Select

BULLS, a single herd header or car load, cows and heifers, foundation stock, from the very best families and strong in the blood of the most noted sires. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or wire today when you will come.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA

HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED
HOLSTEINS

OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS.

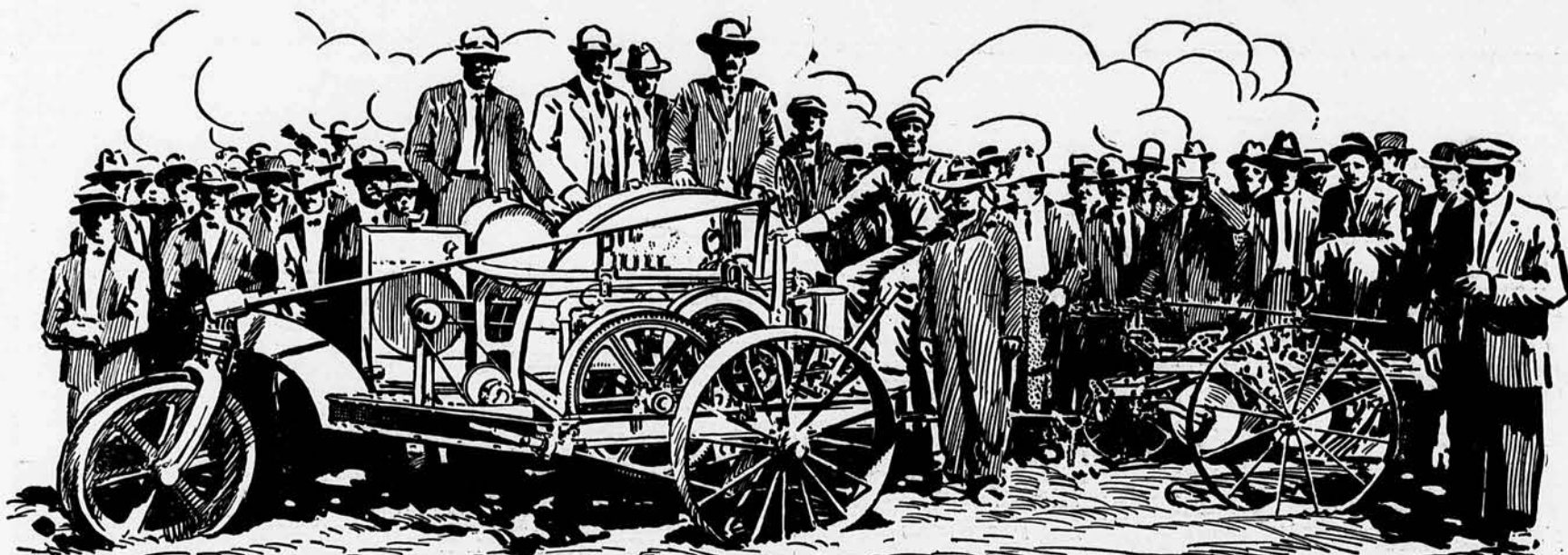
The silo and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money and sure profit in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cows. The Holstein has proven her worth in the North and East and is sure to take the lead in the southwest. Visitors welcome; call or write today.

Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas

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 growth. Sire black 2200 lb. imported; dams mostly ton 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, E. T. Charlton, Ia.





Big Bull Tractors By The Trainload

**40 Cars—5 Big Bull Tractors on Each Car—A
Special Train of Big Bull Tractors—
200 of Them—\$125,000 Worth—
Reaches Kansas Today**

Here's the news that will make the country at large sit up and take notice of the prosperity and progressiveness of Kansas farmers. The factory at Minneapolis, received orders in the past ten days from Kansas farmers for 200 Big Bull Tractors for immediate delivery. So it was decided to make a special train of 40 cars—all filled with Big Bull Tractors—5 tractors on each car. This special train started from the factory on Wednesday, it will reach Kansas City today, Saturday. Everyone of these Big Bull Tractors will be delivered to some farmer during the week—all parts of the state are demanding Big Bulls. These 40 cars are only a few, compared to the number of Big Bull Tractors that have been distributed already this year—and the factory is turning out 50 of them a day, so that the demand can be supplied as fast as possible.

What Better Evidence of Big Bull Superiority Can You Ask For?

The two hundred shrewd, money-making farmers who will get the Big Bulls in this special trainload, in addition to the thousands of other Kansas Farmers who already have their Big Bulls and have already placed their orders, did not buy Big Bull Tractors until they knew that Big Bulls would "deliver the goods." There must be some value in Big Bull Tractors when hundreds of farmers in Kansas alone become owners of Big Bulls.

Big Bull Tractors Will Be Put Through Their Paces At The Hutchinson Tractor Demonstration

The biggest tractor demonstration the world has ever known, will be held at Hutchinson starting Monday, July 19th and continuing all week. Every man interested in modern, progressive, profitable farming should make it a point to be there. The Big Bull Tractor will be there. You will be able to see the Big Bull doing the same kind of work that you will want it to do, and can expect it to do on your farm, to help you to raise bigger, better crops and make more money from every acre of your land. Among other things the Big Bull will plow, will disc, will harrow and will do many other kinds of draw-bar work. Then the Big Bull will run an ensilage cutter, a threshing machine, a centrifugal pump, a feed grinder, etc.

**It's a Wise Man Who
Places His Order
For a Big Bull
During the
Next Ten
Days.**

You Are Cordially Invited to Join the Crowd That Will Watch the Big Bull in Action

Make up your mind now to attend the demonstration and while there do not fail to look us up. You are cordially invited to make our display space your headquarters while you are out in the demonstration field. It will pay you to be one of the crowd that will always be on hand to watch the Big Bull in action. We ask as a privilege that you take the time to personally examine every part of the Bull Tractor. Especially those parts that you believe are the most vital in any farm tractor. The Bull Tractor today, no doubt, is the perfected light tractor. It is the only tractor that has the benefit of more than one year in the field.



**Secretary
Mohler Says:**

"Plow Early and Plow Deep"

If you have a Big Bull, you can follow this wise advice. But if you want a Big Bull Tractor this season, you will have to get your order in immediately. We are filling orders as fast as we can—but the orders are coming faster and thicker every day.

**HALL BROS. & REEVES MOTOR CO. 277 Traders Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.**