

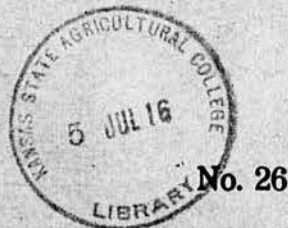
Twenty-Eight Pages

Price Five Cents
Agricultural Reading Room

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 46

June 24, 1916



cop 2



New Mid-Year Model
257 CARS IN ONE

Mitchell
SIX

\$1325 F. O. B. Racine
26 Extra Features

700 Improvements—Cost Cut 50% by John W. Bate, the Efficiency Engineer

This Mid-Year Mitchell shows the final result of what efficiency means in car building.

It is the 17th Mitchell model built by John W. Bate, each better than the one before it. It is offered by a concern which for 82 years has stood for the best that was possible.

\$5,000,000 Invested

The Mitchell motor car factory now represents an investment of \$5,000,000. It was built by John W. Bate, the efficiency expert, to build Mitchell cars economically.

It has thousands of up-to-date, time-saving machines. By splendid methods it has cut the cost on 10,000 operations. This New Mitchell is built here for just about half what it would have cost six years ago.

As a result, you get in this Mitchell by far the greatest car sold around this price. And you get 26 extras, nearly all of them features which even costly cars omit.

700 Parts Made Better

Mr. Bate and his staff have spent years and years in bringing this car to perfection. They have taken up part by part.

They have attained utter simplicity, wonderful lightness and matchless accessibility.

They have displaced castings by steel, much lighter and tougher.

The latest Mitchell has 440 parts which are either drop forged or steel stamped.

They are using a wealth of Chrome-Vanadium steel, to get maximum strength and endurance. For safety's sake, all steering parts are made of Chrome-Vanadium. And for easy driving they are fitted with ball bearings.

Some 30-Year Records

The wondrous endurance attained in this car is shown by these mileage records.

One Mitchell car—built by John W. Bate—has run 218,734 miles. Six Mitchell cars have already averaged 164,372 miles each. That is more than 30 years of ordinary service.

Mr. Bate argues for lifetime cars. He says cars should last like watches. And the cars he has built have broken all records for endurance in the hands of owners.

No Broken Springs

The Mitchell is the only car with Bate cantilever springs. They

make this the easiest-riding car in the world. Not one of these springs in all their history has ever yet been broken.

Broken springs would come back to us, so we know this for a fact.

The Mitchell has a power tire pump. You don't pump the tires by hand. It has reversible headlights, a light in the tonneau, a locked compartment for valuables, an engine primer right in front of the driver. These are some of the features which other cars lack. There are 26 in all.

The Engineers' Choice

Famous engineers, when they buy cars for themselves, are choosing this Bate-built Mitchell. Your Mitchell dealer has a long list of them—men known the country over. That fact shows how the greatest experts regard this engineering marvel. And what they think of John W. Bate.

All the New Ideas

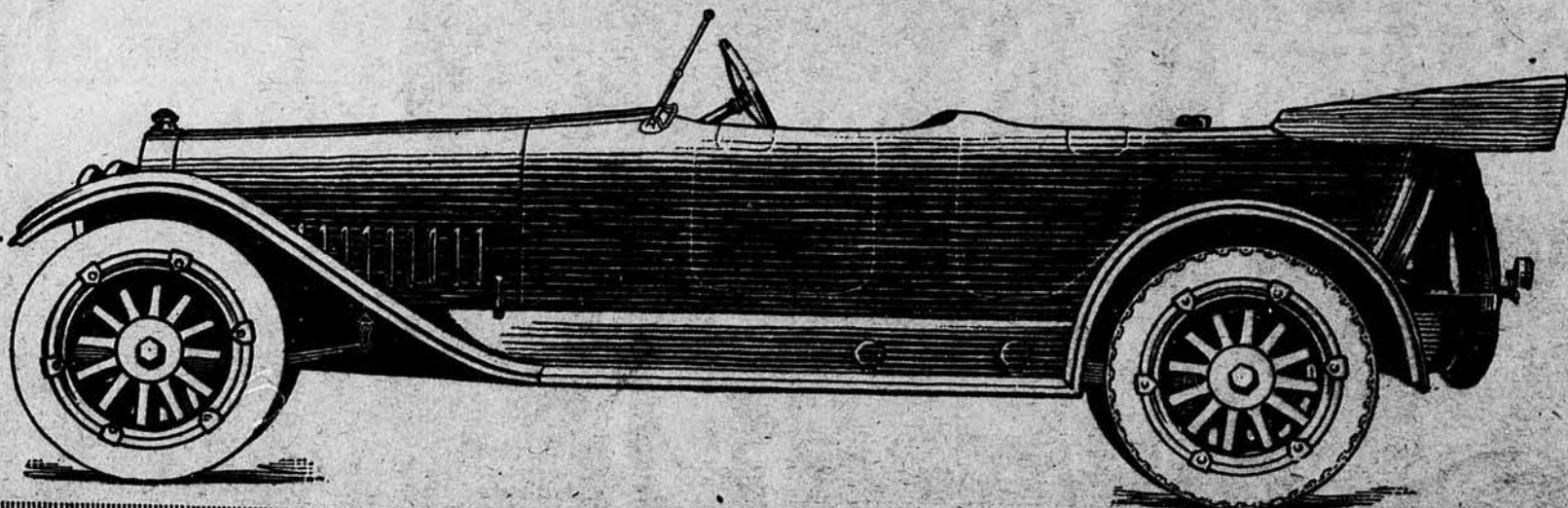
This Mid-Year Mitchell was completed after the New York Shows. It combines all the best ideas, in design and equipment, found in 257 show models.

You will see in this Mitchell more new ideas, more luxuries and beauties than any other car embodies.

When you buy a car to keep you want a car like this. So prove it out. If you don't know the nearest Mitchell dealer, ask us for his name.

MITCHELL-LEWIS MOTOR CO.
Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

\$1325 F. O. B. Racine
For 5-Passenger Touring Car
or 3-Passenger Roadster
7-Passenger Touring Body \$35 Extra
High-speed economical Six—48 horsepower—127-inch wheelbase. Complete equipment, including 26 extra features.





THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 46
Number 26

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 24, 1916

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year

No Ruts for Dickinson

THE first county high school to be established in Kansas, the United States, and the world, is at Chapman, Dickinson county, Kansas. At least the Dickinson county people say their school is the oldest of its kind in existence. It was opened in 1880.

A county high school should be planned to meet the needs of young folks from the farms of the county, young folks that plan to return to the farms to live. The Dickinson County High school has made a wonderful advance in the last four years, in its effort to meet the needs of these sons and daughters of farmers. I know how much the advance has been, because four years ago I was a teacher in the Dickinson County High school.

I do not attribute the improvement of the school to the fact that I left. I hope no one will be so unkind as to suggest it. It is a fact, however, that I taught all the agricultural work that the course of study required in one hour a day. The rest of my time was taken up with manual training and algebra, and other things that were not agricultural. A class in sub-freshman geography made an hour of excitement for me once a day. As I remember it, I narrowly escaped teaching botany and physiology. Now one man devotes all of his time for 12 months in the year to agricultural subjects. The school is a real experiment station. Another man teaches nothing but farm mechanics, which includes wood working, blacksmithing, and work with gasoline engines, tractors, and other farm machinery.

The high school has a little demonstration farm of five acres on which tests are carried on with wheat, oats, corn and sorghums. An old apple orchard was leased this year for the benefit of the class in orcharding. A great deal of work was done in it last spring. The class practiced proper methods of cultivation and spraying. Next winter the students will see that the orchard is well pruned. The class, under the direction of Frank Carlson, the instructor, did spraying for a number of persons this spring.

A greenhouse 20 feet wide and 40 feet long was built this spring. It will be used in the winter for plant and



BY V. V. DETWILER

soil demonstration work, and will make possible the carrying on of experiments that otherwise could be made only during warm weather. The building was planned by students of the high school, and a prize was given for the best plan and specifications submitted. The construction work also was done by the students in the farm mechanics classes, under the superintendency of C. U. Nichols, instructor in mechanics, and M. A. Cushing, assistant in mechanics.

When improvements such as this are to be made at the school, the students usually do most of the work. They get the best possible training in carpentry and the use of concrete, and they take a great deal more interest in the work than they would take in the usual class work in manual training. They built a conveni-

ent, roomy blacksmith shop last year. It contains four forges. Blacksmithing work that the students have done, and placed on exhibition in the shop, is excellent. After taking the work in blacksmithing the student can set up a little forge on his farm, and do all of his own work, from sharpening cultivator shovels to making and tempering chisels or butcher knives. More often than not a farmer has to be his own repair man, and a working knowledge of blacksmithing is almost as valuable to him as knowing how to use carpenter tools.

The agricultural students did a term's work last year in setting up, adjusting and repairing farm machinery. They spent a lot of time working on an old tractor. They took it all apart, cleaned it thoroly, put the pieces back together,

and adjusted the machine so that it would run. Those boys knew something about the construction of that particular make of tractor when they finished. The idea that is being followed up in the farm mechanics department is to get Dickinson county men to bring in old machines to be repaired. No charge is made for the labor of making the repairs, but the owner pays for the necessary material that must be bought. Such machines as binders, mowers, planters, drills, corn harvesters and headers are used in these classes.

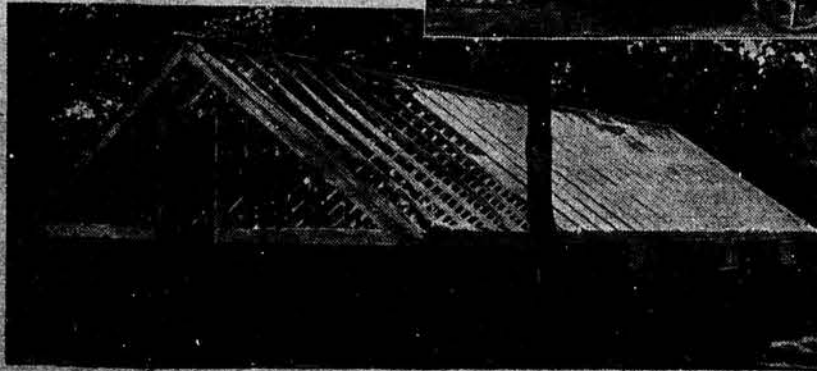
The Dickinson County High school has installed a \$700 printing plant, and with it prints the school's catalogs and bulletins. A bulletin is sent to every farm in the county every three months. This is one of the principal means employed by W. S. Robb, principal of the high school, in getting results of agricultural experiments before the people of the county.

The school has an efficient domestic science department. Mary L. Turner is the instructor, and next year she will have an assistant.

This department began serving 10-cent luncheons at the school building last year. The planning, preparing and serving of these luncheons is done by students of the domestic science department. The purpose is to make it possible for students who drive to school to have a warm meal at noon. The lunches are also popular with students who do light housekeeping. More than 200 meals a week were served last winter.

The Dickinson County High school is not large. It had an enrollment of about 250 last year. It would be quite ordinary if it were not for the fact that the school authorities are showing a willingness to keep out of the "rut," and serve the sons and daughters of farmers better than most high schools serve them.

The pictures on this page show glimpses of the high school building, the shop, and the greenhouse before it was completed. The picture at the top of the page is proof that the students enjoy themselves when they get out for a picnic.



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

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

SPECIAL TO ADVERTISERS.

Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. We begin to make up the paper on Saturday. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday. The earlier orders and advertising copy are in our hands the better service we can give the advertiser.

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

Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

War With Mexico

It is my opinion that within less than a month, perhaps within a few days we will be at war with Mexico. It seems to me that the whole trend of events is that way. We have refused to withdraw our troops. We are sending more troops to the border. The administration at Washington has forwarded a reply to the demand of Carranza that our troops be withdrawn from Mexican soil. That reply is an emphatic refusal of Carranza's demand. If Carranza yields to the United States he will in all probability at once face a revolution which will overthrow his government which is already exceedingly shaky. By precipitating hostilities with the United States he has at least nothing to lose, and may figure that he will be regarded the patriot leader of his people.

The Mexicans are moved largely by sentiment and a war with this nation will appeal to their sentiment. It may also be assumed that the administration believes that just now a war with Mexico would not be a bad thing for its political fortunes. In his keynote speech Senator James declared that the people of the United States always stand by the President in time of war.

There is no doubt that in the coming campaign President Wilson will need all the help he can get. I would not impugn the motives of the President in the past. I think that he earnestly desired to keep out of war with Mexico, but human nature is human nature, and if he has finally become convinced that sooner or later intervention is necessary it is rather natural that he should want to get all possible political advantage out of the situation.

Possibly intervention cannot be avoided, but that sordid and selfish interests have been back of the movement to bring it about I have no doubt. The people of the United States have been reminded constantly of the atrocities practiced on American citizens in Mexico. I have no doubt that some of the stories told are true. Possibly most of them are true, but all the murdering has not been done by Mexicans and all the murdered have not been American citizens. If the facts were known I have no doubt that for every American citizen murdered by Mexicans ten Mexicans have been killed by Americans. Perhaps it is better for humanity and for Mexico, that we intervene and establish a stable government in Mexico, but do not let us pretend that we are entitled to any halos for mercy and forbearance.

What is to be, will be. If it's written in the Book of Destiny that the United States shall assume sovereignty, either temporary or permanent, over the unhappy land of Mexico, then it will so come about and perhaps in the end the world will say that it was better that it should be so. As to the future, as to what is written in the Book of Destiny, I do not know. The one thing I feel reasonably certain about is that intervention is coming, and that right soon.

A Century's Changes

A Kansas man passed his 90th birthday last week. He was not the oldest man in Kansas by any means. There are several who have passed the century mark and a larger number who are between 90 and 100. But this plain Kansas citizen has lived long enough to see some of the most remarkable changes in the world's history. He was born on what was then the frontier settlement of Ohio. When he came into the world there wasn't a friction match in existence, and not a line of railroad in the United States. The first garment which covered his baby form was made on a hand loom, and the cradle in which he was rocked was made by hand out of handsawed boards, nailed together with nails which had been pounded out on the anvil by a country blacksmith. As he grew older his clothes were made from wool grown on the sheep which pastured in the woodlot, and was carded and woven into cloth on the old hand loom. His socks were knitted from yarn spun from the sheep's wool on the old spinning wheel. His mittens were knitted from the same material. When he grew big enough to wear boots they were made out of cowhide tanned in the nearest tannery, or it may be that a vat had been fixed up on the home place and the tanning was done there. Maybe the boots were made by a local shoemaker, but more likely they were made by his father over

a homemade last. After he had worn them a few weeks thru the swales and wet grass they became the texture of adamant. To get them on in the morning was torture; to get them off at night was worse. To aid in this trying operation he had a boot-jack, a board with a V shaped crotch in one end and a cleat nailed on one side just back of the crotch to lift one end of the boot-jack above the floor. The boy never tried to pull off his boots until he was dead tired and sleepy. Here was where he felt that his trials were greater than he could bear and that this world was all a fleeting show for man's illusion given. He had to stand with one foot on the rear end of the boot-jack to hold it down while he socked the heel of his boot into the crotch so as to get a purchase on it, and then pull. Sometimes the boot heel would slip out of the jack and the sleepy boy would land on his back on the floor. Sometimes the second boot brought the heaviest trial. After one boot was off he stood with his bare foot on the jack and undertook to pull the other boot. When he missed the crotch, as he sometimes did, he was likely to hit the top of his instep with the hobnailed boot heel on which occasions it seemed to him that there really was nothing in life worth living for. When his boots finally were off he retired to sleep on a cord bed.

Probably you have never slept on a cord bed, gentle reader. If you have not I might say that you have missed quite a good deal. The cord bed was constructed by boring small holes at short intervals in the bed rails and thru these holes the bed cord was run back and forth and crossways. When a good job of cording was done there was a stiff, unyielding surface on which rested a "tick" filled with wheat straw. Perhaps you never slept on a tick filled to the limit with wheat straw. If not I might again remark that you have missed a good deal. When the tick was well filled it was round, like a barrel. The boy who could balance on the top of the circle and slumber, was entitled to a medal as slumbering acrobat. Frequently the boys who filled the tick were not so discriminating as they might have been and they frequently inserted wheat beads and cockleburrs, thus adding to the ordinary and inevitable afflictions which beset the boy who had to sleep on the tick. After the tick had been slept on for a few weeks it became like a variegated landscape, covered with hills and hollows. The depths of misery were not reached, however, until the bed cord broke which it had a pernicious habit of doing. When that calamity occurred the bed tick began to settle slowly down in the middle or maybe at the head of the bed. Before the morning light dawned the two boys—always two boys slept together—would be reposing in the shape of a couple of letter Vs. Here was where the lighter boy had something of an advantage. The heavier of the boys would roll to the middle first and the lighter boy would roll over on top of him. The boys could either rest that way or get up in the still watches of the night and re-cord the bed. You can guess what a couple of sleepy boys would do. It is a cinch that they would not get up and re-cord the bed.

When this 90-year-old Kansan was a boy flyscreens were unknown. Flies were regarded generally as a dispensation of Providence for the purpose of reminding man constantly that he was a poor, miserable sinner. Another view of the fly was that it was necessary to the public health; that it went around eating up the filth, and so contributed to the sanitary condition of the world. When it came to the table it was a fight between the family and the flies as to which got the most of the food. Usually the flies helped themselves first and also last. They dragged themselves thru the butter, sometimes and more often they stuck there until they were helped out. They fell into the coffee, but the beverage was not wasted on that account. In those days the frugal people did not feel that they could afford to throw away a perfectly good cup of coffee just because a few flies had met in it, their moist and untimely death.

When the 90-year-old Kansan was a boy and got sick, that is sick enough to make it serious, his parents sent for the village doctor. Unless the case was rather serious his mother brewed a cup of boneset tea and made him swallow a pint or two of that. When at Sunday school the boy heard read that passage of Scripture about the "gall of bitterness" he supposed the sacred writer had in mind a bowl of boneset tea. If the case seemed serious, as

I have said, the village doctor was sent for. He looked at the boy's tongue and then rolled up what was called a "bluemass" pill about the size of a peanut. If he objected, as he probably did, the boy's parent grasped his nose firmly between two muscular fingers on one hand and his chin with the other hand and pried open his jaws. Then the pill was inserted in the opening in his young face and he swallowed it. In fact there was nothing else for him to do.

There was one thing to be said for that early method, it discouraged the boy from feigning sickness. The boy who loves hard labor is a rare bird but after one experience the country boy would rather weed corn than be sick.

When this 90-year-old was a boy and one of his molars decayed the village doctor pulled it. He pulled it with an instrument of torture invented I think during the Spanish Inquisition. It was called the "turn key" and ranked with the thumb-screw and the rack. It operated on the principle of the cantilever. The operator took a leverage on the side of the jaw and then pried the tooth out. Sometimes a part of the jaw came with the tooth.

This boy was almost grown before the anesthetic properties of ether were discovered. When it was necessary to cut off a leg or an arm the doctors just tied the patient down to a board and let him yell while they sawed.

When this 90-year-old Kansan was a boy it cost a quarter to send a letter 50 miles, and it is a safe bet that not many were sent. The common conveyance was the back of the horse or the farm wagon. There were so few carriages of any kind that the possessor of one was regarded with respectful awe as an aristocrat who must be rolling in wealth.

Drainage was almost unknown in the days of this man's boyhood. Ague and rheumatism were the common heritage of saint and sinner. The inhabitants were divided into two general classes: those who had "shakes" every day and those who had them only every other day. With most of them boneset tea was a steady beverage, and the ague the only form of regular exercise.

Modern machinery was unknown in the boyhood of this old gentleman. Grass was cut with a scythe and the grain was reaped with the same sort of sickle used in the days of Boaz when Ruth gleaned behind the reapers. The threshing was done with the flail such as had been used for 3,000 years and the grain was separated from the straw and chaff by tossing it in the air and letting it be winnowed by the winds. In short during the life of this man civilization has been completely changed and an entirely new economic condition has arisen, bringing with it problems for solution which were not even dreamed of at the time when he was born.

Two Views

Since the publication of a letter from L. A. Day in the issue of June 3, I have received a great many letters on the subject of the Socialist theory of abolishing profit. My contention is that the abolishing of all profit would destroy private enterprise. Now, whether that would be a good thing for society is perhaps a debatable question, but I do not see how the abolishing of profit could fail to destroy private enterprise. Some of my Socialist friends contend that Socialism would not destroy private enterprise, but when you analyze their reasons for that supposition it is based on the belief that Socialism, when put into operation, would not as a matter of fact destroy profit. They say that under Socialism the private citizen could go into business in competition with the state-owned and state-operated enterprises; but it is certain that he would not do so unless it was profitable for him.

I do not know what may be the income of Mr. Bishop, whose letter follows, but let us assume that he is able to earn \$2,000 a year, and suppose also that \$1,000 is sufficient to satisfy his needs and desires. He then has surplus earnings to the amount of \$1,000 a year. At the end of ten years he has a surplus of \$10,000. Is it reasonable to suppose that he will invest that \$10,000 in any private enterprise unless he has reason to believe that it will be profitable? It is scarcely probable that he will take on himself the burden and risk of running a

business, just for the sake of running it when he knows that he will make no profit out of it.

I do not know whether Socialism if put into actual operation would destroy profit but if it did it certainly would destroy private enterprise. Here are two letters, one presenting the Socialist view and the other the opposite view. I shall not promise to continue this discussion. I like to get letters from subscribers expressing their views on this or any other subject of general interest, but the fact is that I receive ten times as many letters as I can possibly find room for in this paper:

A Socialist View

You and Mr. Day seem to think you have found "a weakness in the theory of Socialism," because it is opposed to profit-taking. A short time ago I was in the audience when you delivered a commencement address at Anson, Kan. You told us how government started, by a savage who was stronger and more enterprising than his fellows, taking a club and beating his weaker brother into subjection to make him gather all the coconuts. And then you told us of a higher ideal of government wherein the people were served by the government instead of being in servitude to the government.

Economic causes were and are the foundation of all organized society. The slave who had to gather all the coconuts was the useful member. The man with the club was a burden and a parasite.

When you defend the profit-taking system you are talking the language of the man with the club. What difference does it make whether it is a club, a dollar, a factory, a mortgage, a house, a farm or any other thing that holds the workers in bondage to a parasitic class whom you are pleased to call more enterprising?

Suppose we all quit thinking in terms of the brute force of savagery and think in terms of your higher ideal of government. Let us recognize the brotherhood of all mankind and comprehend the fact that "human life depends upon food, clothing, and shelter"; that every one has a God-given right to a home and to all the things that are essential to a useful and happy home life; that a life of service is one of ennobling upliftment while a life of servitude is one of savage brutality.

The land is sacred to the people and is for homes for all of them. It is wicked and brutal to monopolize it for private gain.

All the industrial resources are and of right ought to be the property of all the people. Just as government should be democratically owned and administered impartially in the interest of all alike so should industry, the foundation of organized society, be democratically owned and operated for the use of all alike, and not for private gain.

The democratization of industry is vastly more important than the democratization of the civil power. In fact it is absolutely impossible to have a successful democratic government until we first start at the foundation upon which government rests—that is industry.

With a real democratized society it will be no more necessary for one to take profit, as we know the term, than it is now necessary for us all to rob a bank or pick a pocket.

Before chattel slavery was abolished many persons could think of industrial enterprises only in connection with slaves. And under that system slaves were an essential. Under capitalism profit and wages are essentials. Capitalism has been a forward movement away from one form of slavery to another; a step upward and in so far as it has led us higher it has benefited us. But it is time for us to leave our brutal savagery of servitude behind us and go on to a state of service and brotherhood.

Instead of it being "a weakness of Socialism" in that it seeks to abolish rent, interest and profit that is its strong point. Indeed I believe I may say its strongest point. The fact that it will establish society upon a basis where these evil things will be no longer necessary ought to make it attractive to every one who can think in terms of service and not in terms of servitude.

When the industries are democratically owned and operated to make goods for use instead of profit then all who will be of service, (and who does not wish to be useful?) will have the wealth their own efforts create to use, and will not have to accumulate big sticks to make others serve them. Under Socialism no one will have any more occasion to take interest, rent or profit than has the farmer now to start out to cultivate his 160 acre farm with a crooked stick. The crooked stick was good in its day but of very little use now.

When people can stop looking at Socialism from the viewpoint of the savage and the master and will look at it from the viewpoint of civilization and brotherhood then you will find that what you are calling its weakness is its strength.

Conway Springs, Kan.

S. L. BISHOP.

Anti Socialist

In one of the May issues of your paper N. B. Williams sums up Socialism "as the eliminating of all interest, rent or profit. When anyone gets one dollar or one million which he hasn't produced by his own labor, that person is getting something which rightly belongs to others."

There is no foundation for such an assumption. A man can produce many times more by the day if he has accumulated labor or money to work with, than he can without it. Therefore he generally borrows of his own free will, this crystallized labor paying a part of the increased proceeds for the use of the same. If I work and save and invest in a team, harness and wagon, haven't I a natural right to get increased pay for my increased efficiency, for their work as well as for my own?

If I supply a raw man with implements, horses and feed to farm with am I not justly entitled to lawful interest or a share of what he produced by my help?

If my accumulated labor is invested in cows and I hire a hand to take care of them according to Socialism at the end of the year the calves would belong to the man who did the work of caring for the herd.

If John Deere invents a mowing machine that increases the efficiency of the man with the scythe tenfold and if Deere sells the machine on six months' time to the scythe man isn't it right that the note should draw a moderate interest?

Stop the principle of profits and you will at once feel its deadening effects on all lines of business. No man would invest his savings and take the

worry and risks if there were no profits possible.

Our Pilgrim forefathers tried this Socialistic problem in the early settlement of America but failed miserably. But when changed to a competitive basis, the same people on the same land were immensely successful. Nearly all Socialistic societies have been failures. Socialism destroys individual effort and when individuality is destroyed the race must go backward. The idea is a relic of barbarism. All semi-civilized people own property in common and are very nearly equal in wealth or rather in poverty. They never advance much until they abandon common ownership.

The Socialist demands that boys and girls be allowed to vote at the age of 18; all jail prisoners be given full union wages and the government guarantee a steady job. They propose to divide up what the thrifty have made and saved.

That is the real drawing card or the party. They propose to tax land to its full rental value; that is what a man may own in addition to what he works with his own hands. This means confiscation. They demand that all means of production on a large scale shall cease to return dividends or any profit to its owners; this means confiscation. The Appeal to Reason, when questioned as to how it expected to get hold of means of large production plainly said "The Appeal is for confiscation. The principle is the same as the graduated income tax adopted by the ruling parties." I believe it.

Others propose to buy with printing press money while still others propose to leave it to a majority. They say there shall be no rich and no poor. It all points to confiscating what the thrifty have laid aside.

Haven't we their history in France? The same thing has been going on in Mexico under Villa and other Socialist leaders. Even in early Roman history Old Marius gave us examples, all of which were about like the French Reign of Terror.

The Socialists openly seek to destroy our form of government. They say they won't fight its battles because it is for the protection of property and they don't believe in the system. They believe in fighting for the destruction of property and as a body defended the Haymarket Rioters, the I. V. W. Dynamiters, Debs, McNamara and so on. Yet not a man for the protection of our institutions, our laws or our country.

It is my honest conviction that the Socialists as a whole are our country's worst enemies. There are good men who believe it will lead to common brotherhood, but the evidence is to the contrary. It may be that the altruists' dream will come true. A great many of our rich know their riches are a burden. We have more philanthropy and fellow feeling in business than ever. But I have no faith in the Socialist party's bringing in such an era.

Piedmont, Kan.

HOMESTEADER.

Why Not?

We know division causes war, while union lessens the chances of war and promotes peace. We have in Europe, the Entente Allies against Germany, Austria and Turkey. Why did the nations of Europe form alliances against alliances? Why not the whole of these divided alliances form one single alliance for the good of all the people of Europe? Why should the British and French want to kill, or make war against Germany, or Germany and Austria make war against France and Great Britain? Are not the interests of the people of the Entente Allies and the German Allies identical? Are these alliances in Europe not a step towards federation? Are the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon nations going to remain divided, and continue to make separate alliances and wars against one another? Shall these peoples whose sciences, discoveries and inventions have measured the earth and heavens continue to destroy themselves with petty national selfishness, until the Japanese shall, with their advancement in the arts and sciences, leave the yellow race and rule the world? The people of the United States of America must feel the ties of blood, kindred to the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon peoples, whose blood so freely is spilling upon the battlefields of Europe. Can we say to our kindred in Europe: "Come, let us unite the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon nations into one union, indivisible and indestructible, whose country shall be the world, and whose religion is to do good to our fellowmen?"

National, petty national boundary lines are mostly the lines which bind our selfishness and arrogance. We are brothers the world over. Come, let us form an international union of interests, of hopes, of happiness, of equality of opportunity. We know there is room and food and clothing and shelter for all the heroes living and dead, in this worse than useless war in Europe, had not this war come to make desolation and poverty and want, with widows and orphans and cripples. Come, brothers, get a vision which sees over national lines into the fields of international duty of man to man."

We have the Monroe Doctrine, an arrogant doctrine, which says to our brother Teutons and Anglo-Saxons in Europe, "We will consider it an unfriendly act, if you attempt to colonize, or gain a foothold on the Western Hemisphere." Well, since Monroe's day, what advantage has that doctrine been to us? If England and Germany had colonized South America, perhaps the present population would have been as far advanced in civilization as Canada and the United States are today. We have been rather selfish and arrogant on the Monroe Doctrine, so we have an Indian and Spanish mixture to neighbor with in South America, instead of a Canada.

Well, in our war with Spain we got the Philippine Islands which really belong to the continent of Asia. How we can be any longer consistent, (without being arrogant with our Monroe Doctrine) and keep our foot-hold on the Eastern Hemisphere, we scarcely know. Selfishness, greed and arrogance may be patriotism, for the nation we live in, but how about these being just to other nations? War is the art and science of destruction. The success of a contestant in war depends upon strategy, skill, training, superior arms and armies and navies. No citizen has any business in war without training. He might just as well, as a novice, try to win a prize fight with Jess Willard as to go to war without military training. Without an international union of the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon nations, which shall assume international military control, wars between them must continue and will continue until they are either destroyed by their national selfishness, or form an "International government."

The war in Europe will have to close sooner or later. Peace will come, but hatred will continue for many years, as it did after our Civil War. When peace comes, America ought to be ready with a constitution which will unite the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon nations of the world, into a world government. Hail the glad day, when the world be-

comes our country, and to do good to our fellowmen is our religion.

R. S. Clay Center, Kan.

J. D. SHEPHERD.

If the rulers of Europe had had as much humanity and good sense as Mr. Shepherd the confederation might have been formed. There certainly is no more, and I think not nearly so much natural reason for an alliance between Great Britain and Russia as between Great Britain and Germany, and aside from the fact that they warred with each other 46 years ago, there is no natural reason why France and Germany should not long ago have formed a friendly alliance. In short, as Mr. Shepherd suggests, there is no more reason why three or four of the great powers of Europe should form an alliance than that all should form an alliance, dismiss all of their armies and navies except what trifling forces might be needed for police purposes and lift the burden of militarism off the backs of the people and at the same time insure permanent peace.

However, that plan seemed just as reasonable before the war as it seems now, but the rulers of Europe would not entertain it for a moment. Is there much hope that they will do so after the war? It would seem that after the awful object lesson they may do this, but I have very little confidence in their sense or vision.

The Pork Barrel a Crime

From Governor Capper's Speech to the Jefferson County Republican Club at Valley Falls, Kansas.

The "pork barrel" is our highest-priced luxury in this country. It has made our public service from top to bottom, from township to state, from state to nation, the most wasteful, the most extravagant, the most expensive public service in the world, with the possible exception of graft-ridden Russia. A large part of our state and national funds are openly dissipated, squandered, thrown away, in the colossal system of bribery and vote-buying called the pork barrel.

A congressman, a senator, a legislator of the state, wishes to please the people in a certain part of his district. How does he do it? He arranges to give them large sums of money at every session of congress or of the legislature, and a particularly large sum if it is a campaign year. He doesn't give it to them out of hand, of course, nor out of his own pocket, which would be against the law. He gets it out of the public funds raised by taxation. He either gets far too big an appropriation for some public institution, or public enterprise in his district; or if he hasn't such an enterprise or institution, he begins logrolling, lobbying, swapping his vote for the votes of his fellow members until they vote with him to establish one. Henceforth this is his "pork." All he has to do thereafter is to vote for their pork schemes and they will vote for him. And so the pork barrel grows.

Two years ago among other things, the pork barrel gave us a rivers and harbors bill at Washington of 100 millions. Only newspaper attacks from North and South prevented its passage at that figure.

It gave us a public buildings bill of 45 millions. In Kansas, pork legislation led to greater appropriations than any legislature had ever passed before.

I was severely criticised in some quarters for cutting these appropriations a quarter of a million dollars, which was the full extent I was empowered by law to cut them. But I would do it again today, or tomorrow, and every day, so long as these appropriations needed pruning; for we shall never learn to spend public money well and carefully in this country until we are compelled to make a public dollar work as hard as a private dollar.

It is pork, more than anything else, that makes state and national appropriations continue to pile up.

Pork gave us a billion dollar congress years before we actually needed one and is now giving us a 2-billion-dollar congress.

Pork builds \$60,000 postoffice buildings in \$5,000 towns. It gives us a small army at the price of a big one. It gives us a third or fourth rate navy at the price of a first-class navy.

Pork welcomes and insistently urges larger and larger appropriations for army and navy, for preparedness, and for everything else while recklessly squandering the plenty it has.

Pork squanders millions of millions of public funds uselessly decade after decade and insistently demands more and still more.

One remedy is a budget system which will present to the legislature a carefully prepared schedule of the needs of the state. With a budget system, running expenses, maintenance charges and estimates of needed improvements, will vary no more than they do in any well-conducted business, where the same authority is given to the executive to disallow or approve them as is given to the manager of every big business. This kind of a system will come just as soon as the people earnestly demand it, but it will never come until they do. This is one of the things I am working for in Kansas and want you to help me get it.

For a Real Rural Life

Much Success is Being Encountered in the Work of the Grange

By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

A REMARKABLE success has been recorded in the co-operative movement among Kansas farmers in the last year. This movement is growing much more rapidly than is understood generally, and it is a most hopeful thing for the future of country life. Especially encouraging progress has been made by the Grange, until there now are about 400 very strong chapters in the state. Great success also has been obtained by the Farmers' Union and by independent co-operative associations.

An organization such as the Grange has a beneficial effect on country life in many ways. The success of the purely material end of the work has been absolutely amazing; farmers are working together as they never did before, and they are getting a good return from this united effort in buying and selling. Co-operation is reducing the waste and inefficiency which was so obvious in the old systems of distribution and is substituting efficiency and higher profits instead. Most of the opposition to co-operation which was so obvious five years ago has disappeared, for the success has been quite clearly demonstrated.

The co-operative effort of the average Grange is simple, but extremely effective. This is especially true of the buying and selling in carload lots. In buying supplies the rule is to arrange for the proportion of the car which each member will get before it is ordered, and then when it comes all that remains to be done is to unload it. There is no selling cost, unloading or storage charge, depreciation or interest; the cost to the farmer is the actual f. o. b. cost at the local station with sometimes enough extra to pay for a day's time of a member who has it in charge. Such a system can of course operate with much less friction and loss than our ordinary top-heavy system of distribution, and therefore it is natural that prices should be much lower.

The Grange stores, such as the one at Burlington have managed profitably. This store is paying a good rate of interest on the money invested in the stock, and then it distributes the profits in proportion to the amount of business which has been done by the members and others—the members get a higher rebate than the nonmembers. This store has demonstrated forcefully that a Grange can run an institution of this kind successfully. There is an excellent interest in co-operation in Coffey county; the Grange is very strong there.

Another sensational success of the Grange is progress made by the insurance department. Insurance on farm buildings is being supplied at a much lower rate than the old line companies will give. This insurance is protected by a large reserve, which is ample to take the department thru any extraordinary season of heavy losses which is likely to be encountered. The basis of the success of the Grange insurance department is of course the same as that of the other co-operative efforts of the Grange; friction



This Building is Owned by the Fruit Growers' Association of Wathena. It Indicates the Increasing Power of Co-operative Organizations.

is reduced, and the system operates without the heavy costs which are necessary with the old line companies.

The big success of the Grange, and of the co-operative movement among farmers in general has not been the material end of the work, however important that may be. It is in the progress it has made in the effort to establish a better country life in Kansas, which will return a larger reward in contentment than has been supplied so far. Rapid progress is being made in solving the social and educational problems of Kansas—this is much more important than is realized generally.

A vital factor in the success of the Grange is the provision for the regular meetings; these supply a "get together" opportunity which was much needed. In addition to these you always can notice that there is an increase in the number of community picnics and similar meetings after the Grange is organized, and the Church and Sunday school are supported better. This brings up the reflection that if you can support a good Church and Sunday school in a community and provide for regular meetings of all the farmers and their families at the Grange a big step has been taken in making a community in which a high type of country life can be developed. It is very encouraging to record that this progress has been obtained in a good many hundred communities in Kansas.

In a community such as this the thought is banished from the mind of practically every boy and girl that "this country life is too dead for me." Instead an appreciation is awakened in the minds of almost all the young folks that country life is decidedly rich in opportunities if they are developed. They become impressed with the fact, too, that the home community is making rapid progress in solving them, and this at once awakens community spirit. If you can get a good local or community spirit aroused, with the members full of "pep" and pride in the progress of the local affairs, no fear need be entertained for the future of

that community. It will develop its own leaders, and work out its problems.

Dozens of Grange communities in Kansas have this community spirit developed to a remarkable degree, and they are getting to the point where they are holding the best of the young people. The best of the Grange communities are putting the brakes on the city movement of the boys and girls; in many places it has practically come to a stop. They prefer to stay with the country.

The encouraging thing about the Grange movement is that there are so many examples of where the same high success has been demonstrated. In other words this organization has shown in many counties in Kansas that it is winning, and that the plan is fundamentally right. Its future is assured. The big problem now is to get a better appreciation of this in the communities that are not organized, so the rate of growth of the movement can be increased.

There is no doubt that the Grange movement will take a larger part in Kansas rural life in the future than is appreciated generally. Its success has been very rapid in the last three years, so much so that many of the members do not appreciate its power and importance.

Outside the ranks of membership it is appreciated highly, but there is a need for a better understanding of its work in communities that are unorganized. There is perhaps nothing that the leading farmers in such communities could do that would be of more importance than to make a study of the success which has been encountered by the Grange in dozens of the leading sections of the state. And don't be satisfied with one—study several in different parts of the state. Successful results are very obvious in practically every community in which a chapter of the Grange has been established. Few men can study the record made by this organization without becoming impressed with the importance of organizing a chapter in the home community. That is responsible for much of the rapid progress the Grange has made recently—it is winning because it has made good.

Where the Herefords Win

BY H. T. NIELSON.

The Driftwood Hereford farm is in Rawlins county, Kan., out in the short grass country, and it is owned by John Focke of Ludell. Mr. Focke runs a combination farm, raising wheat on a large scale, but also has some rough land for pasture purposes, and this is where he raises the Herefords. At one time wheat was practically the only source of revenue, but as the owner of Driftwood farm remarked: "We don't always raise a crop of wheat; but it doesn't make so much difference to me now for I know that this little bunch of purebred Herefords will keep things going."

Mr. Focke began in the registered Hereford business six years ago, buying

his foundation stock at the Sunny Slope Dispersion sale at Emporia, Kan., in March, 1910. At that time he bought eight cows, two heifer calves, 4 to 6 months old, and a herd bull. This stock cost him \$1,295. He has bought another herd bull since for which he paid \$300. He has not bought any other stock in the six years, so the herd and the sales represent the normal increase. One of the original eight cows died before having had a calf, so the beginning was really made with seven cows.

Since the beginning was made, 91 calves have been raised. Mr. Focke has kept most of the heifers, to increase his herd to about as many animals as he can conveniently handle. Forty-eight head have been sold, only seven of which were heifers. The receipts from these sales have been \$6,245. The inventory shows 54 head on hand, and at a conservative estimate their value is \$7,550. This makes a total of \$13,795, or an increase in value in the six years of \$12,200, which is not bad for the purebred business in the short grass country.

The most interesting thing in connection with Mr. Focke's experience in the Hereford business is the record of one of his cows. She is one of the original eight head bought. She is Sarah IV (65,915) calved May 3, 1898. Because of her age, she sold for only \$85 at the sale in Emporia. She had raised 10 calves before coming to Driftwood, and has raised five for Mr. Focke. She was 20 years old May 3, and is still an excellent individual. Three of the five calves she has raised for Mr. Focke have been bulls; they have sold for \$310. The two heifers—one is a cow now—are valued in the inventory at \$425, and Mr. Focke wouldn't part with them for that. This makes an income of \$735 from the one cow which cost only \$85 in the beginning.

The cattle are well cared for at Driftwood. Mr. Focke lives on high divide land but has some creek bottom soil on which he raises alfalfa. It is necessary to haul the alfalfa 10 miles from where it is grown to the winter feeding place, but Mr. Focke says it pays big to have it for the young stock. The growing stock receives enough grain during the winter months to keep it in a thrifty condition. Crushed barley is the main grain feed, tho some corn also is used. The mature animals are fed well, but usually do not get any grain. At present there is no silo at Driftwood, but it is planned to construct one in the near future. It probably will be a pit silo as they are very serviceable in that part of Kansas, and are not nearly so expensive as those built above ground.

Better Hay This Year

BY W. H. COLE,
Cowley County.

Prairie hay will not make the crop that it did last year tho the quality may be better. Grass roots do not penetrate the soil to any great depth and when a drouth of six weeks visits us, as one did recently, the prairie grass suffers and the yield of hay is reduced. The damage, however, is not causing the worry and comment that usually attends such an occurrence for there has not been a satisfactory market for baled prairie hay during the past season.

Corn is growing nicely and in most fields there are but few weeds. The spring has been a good one for cultivating corn, and all rowed crops, and most of the farmers have made good use of the dry weather to exterminate the weeds. The stand is good and with a favorable season there should be a bumper crop.



A Grange Picnic; This Organization is Doing Much to Develop a Country Life That is More Satisfactory Than the Systems of the Past.

Study Trees With Care

Much Consideration is Needed of the Way the Fruit is Produced

BY R. B. CRUICKSHANK

IN EVERY apple tree there is a continual struggle for life and existence between its different parts. Twigs are fighting twigs, and branches are in competition with branches for light and food. Those which have some advantage, generally of position, crowd and repress the others until they become dead or of little use. This is simply the work of nature, and the result is far from desirable from the viewpoint of the fruit grower. Neither the shape assumed nor the fruit produced is conducive to economy or profit. Such a condition is, however, inevitable in the unpruned tree or orchard.

Fruit trees should be pruned, but the work should be based on proper principles. Poor pruning may be as disastrous as no pruning; it may fail just as completely in attaining a sought-for end. Correct practices in pruning are fundamental to the welfare and worth of a fruit tree.

If people would keep in mind and understand that when they cut trees they are not only changing the shape but also affecting the production, there might be more good pruning and less poor pruning done. Trees are sometimes modified in shape with no consideration whatever of the effect on their bearing habit. Pruning is one of the very interesting operations in the orchard because it gives a man an opportunity to use his judgment in all cases. An orchardist or farmer, to prune successfully, must know something about the fruiting habit of the tree, give attention to its age and shape, consider the possibility of a crop and its size, and understand the effects of pruning and something about the methods to be followed in gaining a desired condition. Fruit trees are trained to give them shape and pruned to influence their production. Some cuts are designed to do the former, some the latter, and some to help in both ways, but in aiming at one, the other must never be lost sight of. The two are connected closely and must be considered together.

The training of a tree like that of a child should begin early. A decision regarding the height of the head, the number of scaffold limbs and the pruning system to be followed must be made as soon as the tree is set. Its future shape and value are determined largely by the training it received in its earlier years. As the tree grows older the training will give way more or less to pruning designed to influence production, tho even the mature tree requires a certain amount of corrective and directive cutting.

There is now not much controversy over the matter of high and low heads in fruit trees. A tree in which the main branches leave the trunk at a height of less than about 3 feet may be considered a low headed one. With the coming of keener competition, of the necessity of spraying for the control of insects and diseases, of more pruning, thinning, hand picking and such practices, indispensable to quality fruit, the

advocates of the low heads have many indisputable arguments to offer favoring low heads. Briefly the advantages of the low headed trees are: (1) greater economy in pruning, spraying, thinning, and picking; (2) more thoroughness in spraying; (3) less damage to tree and fruit from winds; (4) less injury from sun scald; and (5) better conservation of the soil moisture due to more shading. The chief objection to the plan is that it becomes impossible to work the ground under the tree when it becomes old. With most growers this is no argument at all, as they do not attempt to get close to the trunk of the tree with their cultivators. The greater portion of the feeding roots of the tree are at some distance from the crown, and the cultivation should be over them. If desired, the soil under the tree may be mulched. With few exceptions the low-headed tree is preferable.

On our fruit trees there are two kinds of buds; leaf, or branch buds and flower, or fruit buds. The concern of the grower is chiefly with the fruit buds. Altho the fruit bud is the forerunner of fruit, many men in their pruning do not take into consideration their presence or the effect that the operation may have upon them. No one can be a good pruner who does not know the bearing habit of the various kinds of fruit trees and appreciate the principles underlying their formation.

The tendency has been, in the last 12 years, to grow extremely low-headed apple trees. Men have cut their trees down to 18 inches and less. However, in more recent plantings, the tendency has been toward slightly higher heads, depending chiefly on whether the tree is an upright grower or a spreading one. The big objection to the 18-inch tree is that it is impossible to give the scaffold branches ample room in which to develop. They will proceed usually from the four or five buds nearest the point of heading and a crowded condition is almost certain to result from it.

If a 1-year-old tree is planted, the only cutting done is to head it at the desired height. The leaves which develop along the trunk should be allowed to remain because they help to elaborate the raw sap and to shade the young trunk. If a branch that obviously will not be used in forming the framework of the tree begins to grow too rapidly and long, it should be headed back, but with that exception the usual rule is to allow the tree to develop to its utmost during the first summer. If it has a vigorous growth it will produce enough



Study the Fruit Spurs.

good branches from which to select suitable main limbs.

Before the beginning of the second year's growth, or, if a 2-year-old tree is planted, before it leafs out, the main scaffold limbs are chosen. From three to five is the usual number. Growers are learning that too many large limbs tend to crowd the tree, compelling more pruning in later years and increasing the cost of production and of harvesting. Fewer scaffold limbs will have an opportunity to obtain more food and thus to grow large and strong. These scaffold limbs should be chosen, having in mind not only the fact that they should be well distributed as regards space up and down the trunk, but also that they should divide the space around the tree approximately evenly.

These branches on which the tree's framework is to be built are then cut back, depending on their growth, to an outside bud, as a rule, located from 10 to 20 inches from the trunk. During the tree's second summer, it is allowed to grow as it will with the exception that twigs which seem to be over growing at the expense of others should be checked.

The problem in pruning a mature tree is to keep it low and spreading by annual heading-in of the growths that tend to go too high, to free the tree of dead and badly insect infested and diseased wood, to maintain a fair amount of bearing wood thruout the whole tree, and to keep the smaller twigs and branches well thinned out. By keeping the top low, the fruit is grown and harvested with greater ease and economy. By spreading it out, more well colored apples can be produced because there is greater space exposed to the sunlight. Unless the brush is thinned out and the tree opened up, the death of the inside and lower fruiting wood will follow. Fruit buds need light in abundance in order to form and to continue their work and existence. A tree that is thick with twigs will be full of wood that is barren of buds of any kind. Such wood is of no use and is in fact a detriment to the tree. In taking out the thickly growing and crowded branches and twigs which are crossing or interfering with others, the pruner should cut out those branches which show a lack of healthy buds. In a tree that has gone for some time without pruning, plenty of this fruitless, barren wood can be found. The ones that show the most buds and spurs should be left.

When Fighting the 'Hoppers

BY GEORGE A. DEAN.

While there will be no general infestation of grasshoppers in Kansas this year, there are several local infestations in different parts of the state where the grasshoppers are in sufficient numbers to threaten seriously some of the crops, especially alfalfa. A prompt and vigorous effort should be made in these places to put into operation the method which is effective in destroying them.

During the last three years the poisoned bran mash flavored with fruit juice has been so thoroly tested in this state as well as in other states and countries and has been found so effective that the Experiment station does not hesitate in recommending it as the most effective and the most practical method of control. The bran mash is made as follows:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Bran | 20 pounds |
| Paris green, White arsenic or London purple | 1 pound |
| Sirup | 2 quarts |
| Oranges or lemons | 3 |
| Water | 3½ gallons |

In preparing the bran mash, mix the bran and Paris green, White arsenic or London purple thoroly in a wash tub while dry. Squeeze the juice of the oranges or lemons into the water, and chop the remaining pulp and the peel to fine bits and add them to the water. Dissolve the sirup in the water and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring at the same time to dampen the mash thoroly. The Paris green is preferred to any of the other poisons but the price of it this year is very high, and thus in some cases it may be well to substitute White arsenic or London purple. When these are substituted, use the same amount and prepare the bait in the same manner as when using Paris green.

The bait when flavored with oranges or lemons was found to be not only more attractive, but was more appetizing, and thus was eaten by more of the grasshoppers.

The damp mash or bait should be sown broadcast in the infested areas early in the morning, or about the time the grasshoppers are beginning to move about from their night's rest. It should be scattered in such a manner as to cover from 4 to 5 acres with the amount of bait made by using the quantities of ingredients given. Since very little of the bran mash is eaten after it becomes dry, scattering it broadcast in the morning, and very sparingly, places it where the largest number will find it in the shortest time. Sowing it in this manner also makes it impossible for birds, barnyard fowls, or livestock to secure a sufficient amount of the poison to kill them. On alfalfa fields, in order to secure the best results, the bait should be applied after a crop has been removed and before the new crop has started. If they are moving into the corn, alfalfa, new wheat, or garden, a strip of the poisoned bran mash should be scattered early in the morning along the edge of the crop into which they are moving. If they have already spread into the fields, the bran mash should be spread over the infested portions. Inasmuch as the grasshoppers may keep coming into the crops from adjoining fields, it will be necessary in several cases to make a second and even a third application of the bait at intervals of from three to four days.

To make a successful fight against grasshoppers, too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity of beginning promptly as soon as the insects are present in sufficient numbers to threaten the crops and continuing it vigorously so long as the grasshoppers are present.

How to Treat Ringworm

What shall I do for a hog that is troubled with ringworm?
H. G.

Ringworm is a contagious skin disease caused by the growth of a fungus in the skin and hair. The disease spreads rapidly from animal to animal and from animal to man. Care should be exercised in handling animals affected with this condition. It may be treated successfully by scrubbing the parts thoroly with soap and water and a stiff bristled brush so as to remove all the scabs. The area then is to be painted daily for about a week with pure tincture of iodine.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

After the rain, when you can't work in the fields drag that road.



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Last Year's Pig Club Winner

The Story of Alexander the Great, the Pig that Was First

BY VICTOR C. HURT

WHEN the county farm adviser, H. L. Popenoe and Otis E. Hall, state leader of the boys' and girls' club work, came to our school last year and gave a talk on pig club work I was much interested.

At first it seemed to me almost an impossibility that I should be able to compete with the other boys for the county championship, but on second thought I considered that I had as good a chance as the others, so I signed up with the rest of the "pig boys."

I selected my pig July 2, from eight thrifty little fellows I had cared for. They were the first pigs from a purebred Duroc-Jersey sow and their sire was a purebred Hampshire. They were 12 weeks old and my choice was a long bodied little porker weighing 55 pounds. I was right when I thought he could handle the feed. I named him Alexander the Great.

The first few days after weaning I fed him skimmilk, slop and some grain. His ration for the first day was: Corn 9% ounces; kafir 9% ounces; skimmilk 10 pounds; slop 2 pounds; and shorts 10 ounces.

I never let him miss a feed, but tried hard to keep him growing. As he grew older I kept increasing the amount of feed. The first month he consumed 24 pounds corn, 22 pounds 13 ounces kafir; 27 1/2 pounds skimmilk; 114 pounds of slop and 6 1/2 pounds of shorts. My pig

Then I would think that if I began to neglect doing my best some other boy would be sure to win the prize, and I wanted the trip to Manhattan. I did not know until I went there during the holidays that I had won the state prize.

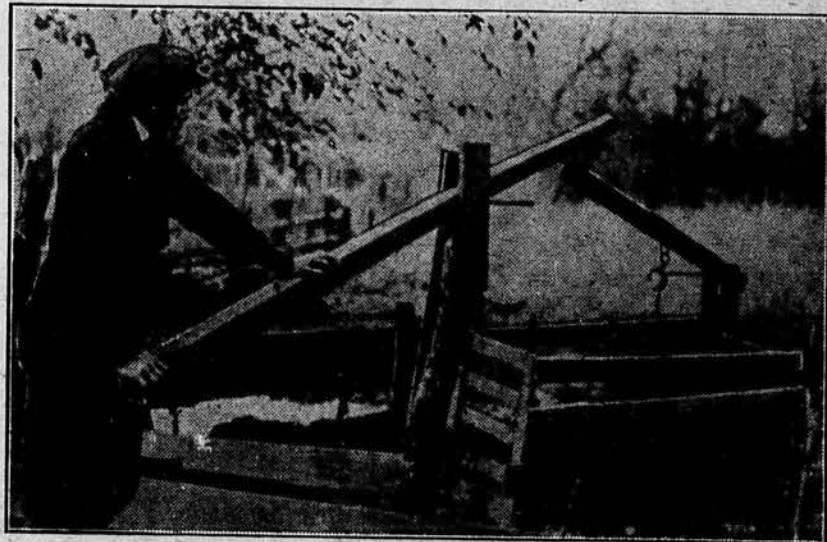
I will say to the boys who have joined the pig club for this year that the best word for a motto is "sticktoitiveness."

I am sending you a picture of the weighing apparatus I made. I took two pieces of strong wire, and fastened the ends to the four corners of the crate, crossing the wires so that the ice scales I used to do the weighing hooked in the center of the crate. The scales were wired to the 2 by 4 that made the first lever. By using the two pieces of 2 by 4 I obtained a leverage that made it easy to lift the crate and pig from the ground.

Farmers to Indianapolis

The thirty-sixth annual session of the Farmers' National congress will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., this year, on October 17 to 20, inclusive.

"The largest attendance in the history of the congress is expected partly on account of the geographical location of the convention city, but largely on account of the big issues of vital importance before the farmers of the country of today," says Dr. Griffin, secretary of the congress. "We have been for



Victor Hurt Weighing Alexander the Great, the Pig that Won the State Championship in the Pig Club Last Year.

weighed at the end of the first month 86 pounds, having gained 31 pounds.

I kept a small pair of scales handy, and in a little leather pocket made for the purpose I kept some slips of paper and a pencil. I carefully weighed every feed of grain, slop or milk, and kept the record on the slips of paper. At the end of each week after I had weighed the pig I put all the weights, and the cost of the feed down in the blanks sent out by the Agricultural college for that purpose.

Gradually I increased the grain ration but never gave him quite all he would clean up. In this way he always had a good appetite. I gave him all the skimmilk he would drink twice a day, but never left more in the trough than he would clean up.

To do well a hog should have his stomach filled to its capacity at least once a day. Do not feed too much protein food at one time. Fill the pig with skimmilk or slop and he will develop a large feeding capacity, so that when he becomes the right age he can handle the feed and put on finish.

I did not have the best pasture for my pig. He ran in an old orchard. He put in a great deal of time rooting, and in this way got the exercise he needed while growing.

The ration was increased until the last month my pig consumed 222 pounds corn; 91 pounds skimmilk; 180 pounds slop. He weighed 308 pounds, having gained in all 253 pounds.

One of the most important factors in pig growing is constant attention. Sometimes when I was tired at night I was tempted to throw him a little feed and leave the rest until some other time.

A mellow soil is much more to be desired than a "mellow" man.

Salt is as essential to a horse as sand is to a man.

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A Good Oats Crop This Year?

Corn Needs Cultivation and Better Growing Weather

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE OATS are looking as well as at any time in the 20 years I have lived in Coffey county, but I don't know what effect so much rain will have on them. They are all out in head and will soon begin filling; one point in their favor is that the weather is cool. Should it turn off hot on this soaked ground the results could not help being harmful to the crop. Potatoes, too, look well but cannot look well long with the ground so water-soaked. Corn is not very weedy or grassy yet but needs cultivation badly.

We managed to get the alfalfa all in the stack before the big rain came.

We had our choice of two jobs, either plow the corn the second time or cut the alfalfa. Both needed to be done but as we could not, like the Irishman's flea, be in two places at once, we had to pick one job and we picked the alfalfa. We are rather glad now we did for the alfalfa has made a big start toward a second crop which it would not have done had it been uncut.

I went to Burlington yesterday and saw along the Neosho some alfalfa which had been cut and not been put up before the rain. Nearly a week had elapsed since it had been cut down but it did not seem to be damaged greatly. It was discolored a little, to be sure, but I think it will come out of the stack in good condition next winter. The alfalfa which has not been cut yet shows a very heavy bloom; it will now make a heavy bulk of hay but the quality will not be as good as if it had been cut earlier and the second crop will be considerably delayed.

Strawberry picking is still a daily job but they are growing less and inside of four or five days will be about gone. I am afraid I would not be a very good strawberry farmer if I had to do the picking. My back has not hinges enough in it to work well and the ground has been too wet for a fellow to get down on his knees. The local price for fine berries has been 25 cents a gallon here and it is my opinion that a large part of that price is earned in the picking.

During the wet weather we were doing odd jobs. For one thing, we mulched the overbearing strawberries. These were planted on ridges like sweet potatoes and we have now filled between the rows with the hay we had intended to use on the potatoes. I think it will keep the weeds and grass down among the berries and it will also prevent them from taking root between the rows. I am told that the overbearing strawberries should not be allowed to form a mat over the ground but should be confined to a narrow row or better yet, to hills.

We are very glad that we did not mulch the potatoes as we had intended.



Stacking the Alfalfa.

The fields which I have seen where mulching has been used this spring do not look encouraging; the vines are small and spindling. It has been too wet and cool for potatoes under mulch again this spring just as it was in 1915. In the six years preceding 1915 mulching was just the thing so now one can only guess what is best to do. The potatoes which we intended to mulch did not look very thrifty; we went over them with hoes this week and left them free from weeds and grass and killed what few bugs we saw. On a vine which was accidentally cut up we found potatoes as big as a hen's egg with the seed end still on the plant as solid as the day it was planted. These potatoes were planted April 3. The early potatoes planted March 14 are now large enough to use.

Both the oats and rape sown in the hog pasture have made a fine growth this cool, moist spring. The rape is standing in most places a foot high while the oats sown with it have run up to head and are now hiding the rape from view. This mixture has supplied the hogs good pasture ever since May 10, and it was not sown until the first week in April. Never before have we been able to turn on such a pasture so soon after sowing; usually six weeks must elapse before it is large enough. The hogs are keeping fat on a small corn ration and when the oats ripen we will not have to feed them any grain. Should the summer prove favorable we shall expect this rape to last until freezing weather next fall; we have had it last until January 1.

The gooseberry crop is another one which is good this spring but this good news to lovers of gooseberries is largely diluted by the fact that sugar is the highest it has been since homestead days. If one buys it by the 100-pound sack it costs him \$8 and as it takes about 5 pounds of sugar to one of gooseberries to make them available it will be seen that gooseberry preserves are costly this year. Many are canning them without sugar hoping that by next winter sugar will be cheaper. All this interests me very little; I have about as much love for gooseberries as I have for salted cucumbers.

Most of the farms in this locality are now under oil and gas lease. Three or four men have been leasing everything they could get here. So far this is "wildcat" territory, there being no oil or gas nearer than the LeRoy field 20 miles away. A drill is now at work in this township and at last accounts was down about 1,000 feet. A small pocket of gas has been struck, enough so that it burned freely when lighted and the well had to be capped to extinguish the flame. Of course we are all hoping for a strike but at the same time are plan-

ning on making our living in the same way we have been doing for the last 30 years. I am banking more on our calf crop than on any prospective oil or gas.

The leases which have been made here for oil and gas are about the same as all those made in wildcat territory. They are to run five years and only \$1 is paid down. The agreement is to begin work on the land inside of six months; if that is not done the lease is either to be returned or a cash rental of \$1 an acre a year paid. This, in effect, gives the man holding the lease a six months option for nothing but I suppose that is the only way the field can be developed. It cannot be expected that much money will be put into an unproved territory. Should the unexpected happen and oil and gas be found the landowner gets one-eighth of the proceeds.

Most of the replanted kafir fields are now showing a stand altho one sees here and there a field which failed at the second planting. The cool weather has given kafir a late start but most of it is free from weeds and grass and should make a good crop if given good growing weather during July and August. It has been shown this spring that seed tests with kafir are not always to be relied on especially where the seed is not given field conditions. Seed planted in a box usually keeps warmer than in the field and so is more likely to grow. One neighbor who had to plant over 40 acres of kafir tested his seed in a box and it grew well; planted in the field very little grew but this has been an exceptionally hard spring on kafir seed. Our kafir from the Jewell county seed is outgrowing the rest so fast that the difference can now be plainly seen at a distance of 80 rods.

Another wet weather job for the week was making a cement well platform. The wooden platform was getting shaky and we took this time to put one on that would be permanent. Not only is it permanent but the cost is less than if we had built a new one of lumber. We used 1 1/2 sacks of cement at 45 cents a sack and 700 pounds of sand at 7 cents a hundred. For rock we picked up spalls around the stone cattle shed that were by far better off in a well platform than lying around the yard. No more wooden well platforms for us.

Don't waste alfalfa or clover seed on sour or alkaline soils.

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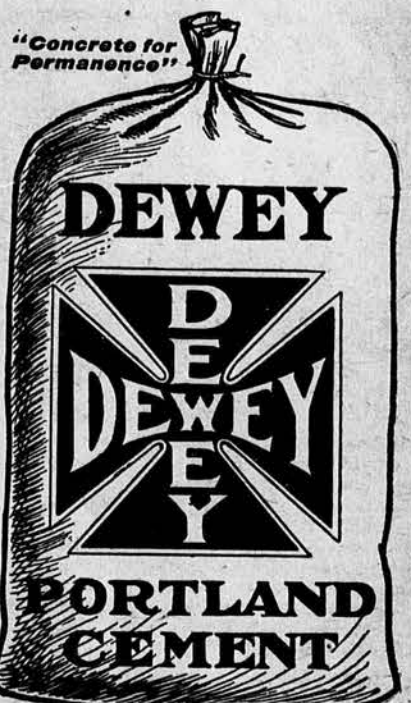
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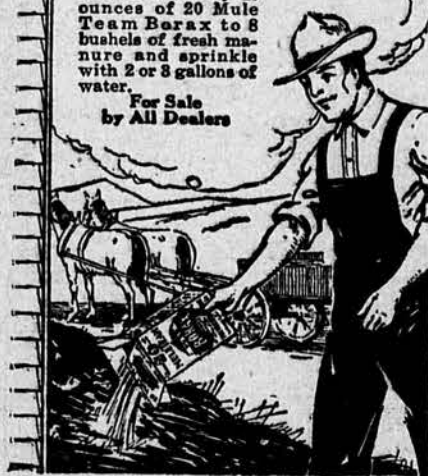
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Household Dish Club, Dept. 56, Topeka, Kan.

A National Birthday Party

Give Your Friends a "Sane Fourth" on Your Porch

BY STELLA GERTRUDE NASH

THERE is always a fascination about a porch and lawn party and especially when it is given on the Fourth of July. If you are not planning to have the annual family picnic on the Fourth, why not decorate the porch and lawn to suit the day, plan some good games and give a party for your friends?

At a delightful party given last July the porch floor was covered with rugs, and rockers and cushions and flowers helped to make everything comfortable and pleasant. The decorations were beautiful. There were flags and flowers everywhere. Most of the flowers were red, white and blue. Roses and poppies were the red flowers, roses and candy-tuft the white, and larkspur, cornflowers and bachelor's buttons the blue. There were also several gorgeous bouquets of sweet peas.

Then the Games Began.

After the guests had all arrived the hostess appointed two leaders who were authorized to choose sides.

A piece of blue cheesecloth a yard square was then given to each leader and at a signal both sides went in search of small white stars that had been hidden over the porch and yard. When anyone found a star he took it to headquarters and pinned it on the blue square held by his leader, before looking for another. No person could pin two stars on at one time. There was a good deal of excitement, each side trying to find more stars than the other side. Of course, the side having the most white stars on its blue field won in the contest.

The guests were then ready to sit down a few minutes and while they were resting the hostess presented a guessing game. She asked questions about the flag, Independence Day and similar subjects. As the questions were read the person giving the first correct answer received a small flag and at the end of the contest the person having the most flags was presented with a large silk flag as a prize. Altho the questions were not difficult, some of the guests found they had forgotten part of their history and it was not such an easy matter to think of the correct answers rapidly. Here are a few of the questions that were asked:

- 1—What is George Washington called?
- 2—Who wrote The Star Spangled Banner?
- 3—When was the union flag first unfurled?
- 4—Who made the first flag?
- 5—Where was the first flag made?
- 6—How many stars did the first flag contain?
- 7—How many stars does flag contain now and why?
- 8—What day is called Flag Day?
- 9—Why is June 14 called Flag Day?
- 10—Who wrote America?
- 11—What memorable event happened July 4, 1776?
- 12—What presidents signed the Declaration of Independence?
- 13—Who wrote Battle Hymn of the Republic?
- 14—What is Abraham Lincoln called?
- 15—What tea party has become famous in history?

The answers are: 1, Father of His Country; 2, Francis Scott Key; 3, January 1, 1776; 4, Betsy Ross; 5, Philadelphia; 6, Thirteen; 7, Forty-eight because there are 48 states in the Union; 8, June 14; 9, It was the day the American flag was substituted for the English flag; 10, Samuel Francis Smith; 11, Declaration of Independence; 12, John Adams and Jefferson; 13, Julia Ward Howe; 14, The Rail Splitter or Honest Abe; 15, Boston Tea Party.

Everyone was ready for something lively again when the questions were finished so the hostess suspended from the limb of a tree a large sack made of red, white and blue tissue paper and filled with candy. Then each person was blind-

folded in turn and allowed to strike at the bag once with a cane. This provided much amusement and when the sack finally broke everyone scrambled for the candy.

At one end of the porch was a row of paper flags of other nations. Pencils and papers were given to the guests who were asked to see how many of the flags they could guess. A box of candy decorated with small flags was given to the person guessing the largest number correctly.

The Conversation Game.

Next the hostess gave every girl a two-leaved booklet on the left side of which were numbered blank spaces and on the opposite side were printed the following topics:

- 1—My ideal young woman.
- 2—The most humorous incident in my life.
- 3—Country life vs. city life.
- 4—My ideal young man.
- 5—Suffragettes.
- 6—Value of moving picture shows.
- 7—This year's styles.
- 8—Superstitions.
- 9—Who will be the next president?
- 10—The worst scare I ever had.

Each young man and woman also received an envelope containing 25 miniature firecrackers. Then the young men began making talking dates with the young women and when one of them made a date he signed his name opposite the number of the topic he wished to discuss. After the girls had their dates all taken the young people were given 2 minutes to discuss each subject and they were not permitted to say "yes" or "no" during their conversation. If they did say either word they had to give their partner a firecracker. The person having the most firecrackers when the 20 minutes were up won the prize. Of course, everyone persisted in saying "yes" and "no" and some of them had no firecrackers left when the game was over.

The hostess next gave each guest a slip of paper with the name of some patriotic song written on it. Each song was given to five persons. A leader was appointed for each of the songs, then a large circle was formed and all began to sing, each person singing the song that was given to him. The circle was then broken and each person went about looking for others singing the song he was singing until the company was divided into groups of six, each group singing its own song.

The Refreshments Came Last.

When the singing was ended it was time for refreshments. Independence Day ice was served with white cake. The ice was made by freezing 1 pint grape juice, 1 pint sugar, juice of 1 lemon and sugar to taste. It was served in glasses with whipped cream and candied cherries. The cake was a plain white cake with white frosting and candied cherries cut in the shape of stars placed over the top.

Some hostesses may wish to serve more elaborate refreshments at their party. Dainty sandwiches with a ham filling and tomato and cucumber salad served on blue plates would be good for the first course and strawberry sherbet with whipped cream on top served with firecracker cakes makes an excellent dessert. The firecracker cakes are made by baking small cakes in tin tubes, icing them in red and inserting a bit of twine in the top. Red, white and blue candles with iced drinks complete the menu.

To freshen doughnuts, rolls or buns of any kind place them in the oven in a paper bag. Allow them to heat gradually, and when hot they will be crisp and fresh.



Your Boy and You

You have figured a lot on his young career. You have dreamed and planned and thought. You have pictured him manly and full of cheer. With a will for the fight you've fought. But he'll never come up to the dreams you dream. And he never will do his part. Till you get right down in his heart with him. And take him right into your heart.

You cannot one minute believe he will care. What hopes you have formed of his life. If you haven't meant anything unto him yet. As far as he's gone in his strife. You cannot look forward to having him rise. To positions of honor and trust. If you've never been comrades, with light in your eyes. And with bare toes kicking the dust.

Why, maybe you never have known that he was a member at home with you. Of the little group of the tender and free. As a man with a family should do. You can't expect him, whatever may come. To fulfill every promise your heart has made for him there in life's busy hum. Unless you have made him a part.

—Baltimore Sun.

Pickled Cherries

Cherries to be pickled should be large and firm but not too ripe. Wash and stone them, and save the juice. For every 6 pounds of fruit allow 4 pounds of sugar, 1 pint of vinegar, 1 cupful of the cherry juice—if there isn't enough juice add water—and 1 tablespoon each of ground cinnamon and mace tied in a cheesecloth bag. Boil the sugar, vinegar, spices and juice 15 minutes, then add the cherries. Let simmer for 15 minutes and seal boiling hot. This is delicious as a relish.

A. B. R.

Montgomery Co., Illinois.

Cherry Roll Pudding

Mix together 1 pint of flour, 1/4 teaspoon of salt, 2 tablespoons of sugar, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, 2 tablespoons of butter and milk enough to make a soft dough. Divide the dough into five portions, roll flat and cover the top of each with stoned cherries, roll, and place the pieces in a pan. Pour over the rolls 1 tablespoon of butter and 1 cup of sugar creamed together, and 1 cup of boiling water. Cover the pan tightly and bake for half an hour. Remove the cover and brown the rolls, then serve hot.

Mrs. W. L. O.

Pulaski Co., Arkansas.

Good Cottage Cheese

A writer in a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze told of selling cottage cheese at 10 cents a pound. Please tell us how she makes it.

Milk that has been sour for several days does not make so good cottage cheese as that which is freshly soured. Heat the milk slowly till it is 100 degrees Fahrenheit. If you have no thermometer, set the milk on the back of the stove where it will not get too hot and let it stand until it separates. A junket tablet added to a quart of milk hastens the process. If the tablet is used, let the milk stand in a warm place till it sets, then beat with a fork to break the curd. Pour the curdled milk into a cheesecloth bag and let it hang until the whey has drained from the curd, then empty into a bowl and mix well with a little sweet cream. Add salt to taste and shape into balls or form into molds. Wrap each in oiled paper. Sliced green peppers or bits of canned pimento mixed with the cheese makes an agreeable change.

Wire Racks are Useful

A small wire rack is very useful about the stove. During the canning season, when I am making butter or preserves, I set the kettle up on the rack to let it cook slowly without burning. I often turn the rack upside down and put it under things that need to be cooked a bit faster. It saves watching them closely. The wire rack is handy to put in the oven to set pies on which are to be warmed up. If you get dinner ready and have to wait, the dishes may be put on the back of the stove with racks under them, and they will keep warm but will not burn.

Mrs. P. M. R.

Pottawatomie Co., Oklahoma.

Save all your lemon rinds and put them in the boiler when you boil dish towels. It will make them white and sweet. Lemon rinds rubbed on bread boards and kitchen tables will whiten the wood.

Give the portable oven for the gas or kerosene stove a heavy coat of aluminum bronze and it will not rust.

Dry Cleaning Hair

The hair dresser found my hair too oily to do up well. I objected to a dry shampoo with powder and had no time to have my hair washed, so she put absorbent cotton over her brush and brushed my hair well, changing the cotton several times. The cotton absorbed the oil leaving my hair fluffy. I thought this an excellent idea for an emergency when one has oily hair that requires frequent washing to keep it fluffy.

M. M. Garrison.

Franklin Co., Ohio.

Realizing the Ideal

A group of girls was talking—talking of the husbands they expected to have. "The man I wed," said one, "must be tall and commanding. He must have long, black hair, he must have dreamy eyes, he must dress quietly and he must be considerate and gentlemanly." The other girls nodded their approval. A few hours later a freckle-faced kid with red hair, red hands, a colored hatband and striped flannel trousers passed the home of the one who had outlined her requirements in a man, and when he whistled, she upset two chairs and a fern getting out on the front porch.—Emporia Gazette.

Uncle Sam's Sirup Rules

Sirups for canned fruits are made by boiling the sugar and water or juice together until the sugar is dissolved. The United States Department of Agriculture gives the following thicknesses of sirups for various fruits.

Two cups of sugar to ½ cup of water makes a sirup of 40° degrees density, a very thick sirup. It is used for preserved strawberries and cherries.

Two cups of sugar to 1 of water makes 32 degrees sirup.

Two cups of sugar to 1½ cups of water makes 28 degrees sirup. Either may be used for preserved peaches, plums, pears, figs, quinces, currants and the like.

Two cups of sugar to 2 cups of water makes a 24 degrees sirup used for canning acid fruits.

Two cups of sugar to 3 cups of water makes a 17 degrees sirup.

Two cups of sugar to 4 cups of water makes a 14 degrees sirup. Either may be used for canned pears, plums, berries, peaches and the like.

Ferns Need Room

Do not put your fern outdoors this summer unless it is protected from wind and dust, is the advice of M. F. Ahearn, associate professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Ferns should be given plenty of water daily in hot weather and should be placed in half shade. Never let the soil become dry. Spray the fronds frequently to remove dust. The fronds require plenty of space for their best growth so it is a good plan to set the fern on a small stand or taboret where it will not be crowded.

Ferns frequently need repotting in the spring or early summer so that the roots will not become pot bound. Soil should be light but at the same time it should be capable of being made firm. Ferns cannot be grown in sour soil. A mixture of leaf mold, peat and loam is suitable.

When Baby Plays

Picketing baby out during the first two years of his walking will save mothers many uneasy moments. A harness made of cotton rope much like the harness with reins made for children to play horse is slipped over the arms and shoulders, and to the middle of the cross-rope at the back is attached a swivel to which a rope 16 or 18 feet long is fastened. This swivel keeps the rope from twisting as the baby plays. The cross-rope is long enough to tie to one of the arm loops at the back so that the harness may be put on or removed easily by tying or untying it. The end of the picket rope can be tied to a tree out of the baby's reach and he can play in the sandpile to his heart's content while mamma continues her work without the constant fear that he will be hurt or lost.

Babies sometimes wander off even when older children have them in charge, and the watchfulness necessary to keep the little fellow in sight is a strain on the most willing big sister or brother. With the picket rope, baby is safe on the lawn or on the porch and no one need worry about him.

One of the Mothers.

Russell County, Kansas.

A stiff scrub brush is very useful on washday for cleansing obstinate dirty spots on heavy work clothes.



Everybody, from Dad Down, Gets Better Wear, Comfort and Looks

No matter whether it's Dad, who plays havoc with socks—mother and the girls who want good-looking hosiery—or the children who require sturdy, wear-proof stockings, Durable Durham Hosiery will give everybody better wear. Durable Durham Hosiery is made strongest where the wear is hardest. The heels, soles and toes are heavily reinforced and the tops are knit on securely. The children's hose has triple reinforced knees that make them wear and tear-proof.

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is backed by an unlimited guarantee to assure satisfaction. Mothers, take advantage of this chance to cut down darning and knitting, by buying this high quality hosiery that sells for the low cost of 10, 15 and 25 cents. If your dealer doesn't carry Durable Durham Hosiery, tell him to stock it.

Durham Hosiery Mills,
Durham, N. C.

DURABLE DURHAM HOSIERY

For your better-than-every-day wear, buy Durable Durham Mercerised 25-cent Hosiery.



An apron that may be used as a house-dress is 7846. Collar, cuffs, belt and patch pockets of contrasting material make an attractive trimming. The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

Blouse 7843 would be pretty made of white material with collar and cuffs of pink or blue lawn or linen. It slips on over the head. The pattern is cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Striped skirts are extremely fashionable this season. A good model is 7826, which has three gores with slightly raised waistline and separate belt. The

pattern is cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure.

Waist 7860 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Long or short sleeves may be used.

A pretty frock for little girls is 7847, which is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Plain gingham trimmed in bias bands of plaid is used for making it.

Dress 7837 is cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.

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300-400 Fisher Bldg., Chicago

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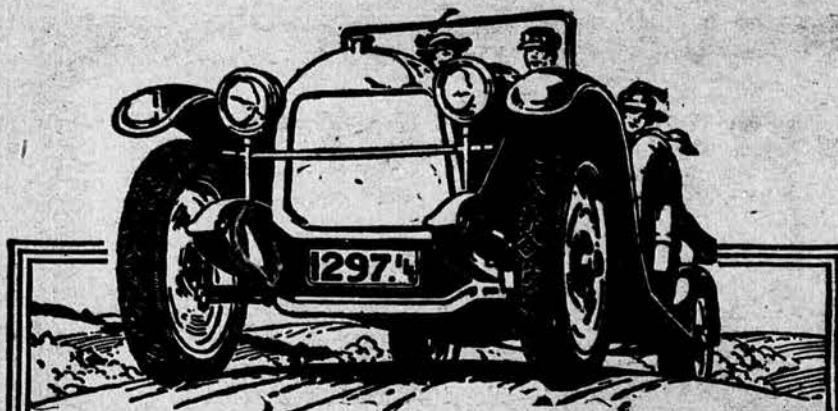
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Daily Capital, Dept. M. B., Topeka, Kansas.

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The sturdy Firestone qualities of sure grip, long life, great resiliency, and freedom from mishaps have gained the patronage of motorists everywhere.

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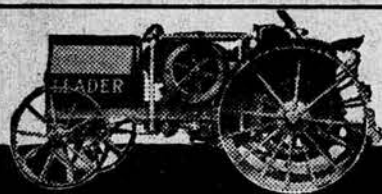
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have proved under actual conditions on hundreds of farms, that they are always ready to do an honest day's work whenever called upon—they are 100% Efficient—and labor savers. The cause of 100% Efficiency is explained in the catalog sent you on request. Write today—now.
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Birds Take Short Trips, Too

Daily Journeys to and from Their Sleeping Quarters Precede the Real Migration to Their Winter Homes

ONE OF the best ways to prepare for a long journey is to make a short one. So we find that many birds, before they embark on their great air voyage which is to take them from their summer to their winter home, first make daily trips between their sleeping-quarters and their feeding-grounds, says

Frank M. Chapman in St. Nicholas. This is the habit of our robin. Robins raise two and sometimes three families in one season. When the first family leaves the nest, early in June, it is taken by the father robin to some dense, leafy growth of young trees to pass the night. To this place they return every night. Many other robins, sometimes thousands of them, come to the same woods. Such resorts are known as robin-roosts. In flying to and from them the young birds learn how to find their way.

Meanwhile mother robin is patiently sitting on her blue eggs, from which in about two weeks' time another little family will appear. In two weeks more they also will be large enough to leave the nest and can join their brothers and sisters in the roost.

Sometimes the robins are joined by the grackles or crow-blackbirds and by the European starlings. Such a roost is visited nightly by many thousands of birds. It is very interesting to watch them at sunset come streaming in from every point of the compass and to hear their good-night chorus before they all go to sleep.

They begin to leave soon after day-break, and by sunrise few are left. The place which was thronged by thousands is deserted. Late in the afternoon they begin to return, and ere long the roost is again teeming with feathered forms.

The little journeys of swallows from their sleeping resorts to their hunting-grounds begin in July and do not end until late September or early October. Swallows sleep in the reeds or cattails which grow in vast marshes. They are so hidden that you might pass very near them without seeing a bird. But suddenly, like exploding fireworks which fill the air with sparks, they burst from their roost, and there is a swarm of happy twittering birds above you. A moment later they have gone; each one to hunt its breakfast.

At midday and in the early afternoon one may see them resting in long rows on the electric wires. Late in the afternoon they begin to return to the marshes, darting for mosquitoes and other insects as they go. During the day they have flown far. Thus they gain the practice which makes them ready for the great journey to the South.

How they know when it is time to start, who can say? But that they all know it, is certain. On that day all the swallows which have been roosting within miles of one another rise up in the air together. From a distance they look like a snow storm of large black flakes. There seems to be much excitement. The great day has come! Soon they leave the marsh, not to return until the following spring.

Chimney-swifts, in their daily journeys, scatter far and wide over the country. One may see a swift coursing thru the air here, and another in toward the chimney in which they are to pass the night. Before this country was settled, the swifts nested and roosted in hollow trees. Now, as we all know, they use chimneys, and the roosting chimney is usually a large one.

The early arrivals do not enter the chimney at once. In fact, no swifts go



to bed until practically all have come, when they fly in a great irregular spiral around in the air over the chimney. Then, like a whirling column, a part of them pour into the chimney. The others go flying madly onward. Again they approach the chimney, and another group of the birds darts spirally into

it. This performance is repeated until not a swift remains outside. What a singular appearance the walls of the chimney must present at this time, with hundreds, and often thousands of soot-colored birds clinging to it!

In the morning the swifts leave in small parties, and at once separate widely over the country in search of food.

In southwestern Minnesota there is a small lake, about 5 miles long and 3 wide, called Heron Lake. It is the favorite resort in the autumn of the prairie gull. There are many thousands of them there, and their daily journey from the lake to gather food-out on the prairie is one of the most beautiful sights ever seen in bird life.

The gulls sleep near the center of the lake, all crowded closely together. They leave before sunrise. All rise at once, and the air is then so filled with birds that one can scarcely see the lake. Many drop back to the water; the others begin their day's wanderings. Again they all rise; a part take leave, while those remaining return to the water. Within half an hour all have gone.

Some mornings they fly in one direction, on others in another direction. They are likely to fly toward the point from which the wind blows. Their favorite feeding grounds are freshly plowed fields. Often they follow directly behind the plow, when it is a charming sight to see the snowy plumaged birds hover over the plowman and alight in furrows to pick up grubs lying in the black earth. In this way they destroy many harmful insects.

The return to the lake begins late in the afternoon. At times they fly in even rows—perhaps half a mile in width—but not more than three or four gulls deep. Or they may come home in V-shaped flocks with as many as 65 gulls in each arm of the V. But whether in long, billowy lines or low flying wedges, the flights of the gulls teach us in what an orderly manner birds perform these little journeys.

With the robins, grackles, swallows, swifts, and gulls, these daily trips to and from their sleeping-quarters precede the real migration to their winter homes, where, in some cases, new flocks may be formed and new roosting-places found.

There are other birds which gather nightly in certain roosting-places, but which migrate little if at all. Among these are herons, which every evening gather in some marshy woods or thicket



that perhaps have been used many years.

Crows flock together in great roosts in the winter. Some crow-roosts have as many as 300,000 tenants nightly. When the birds leave in the morning, they fly low and search for food. When they return in the afternoon, they fly high, heading straight for the roost. Hence the expression "as the crow flies."

Like the chimney-swifts, crows do not enter their sleeping place until practically the last bird has arrived. In the meantime, they alight on the ground in nearby fields. As bird after bird returns and drops down among the others, the ground becomes black with crows; They

seem to have very little to say about the day's experience.

It is almost dark before they go to bed. Then they rise from the ground and in orderly procession silently fly to their roost in the woods.

Besides these daily journeys to and from their sleeping places, some birds wander about during the winter over land and sea. Their chief object in life at this time is the search for food, and they go almost anywhere that it is likely to be found.

So in the winter we may have visits from crossbills or pine-grosbeaks. These birds feed on the seeds of cone-bearing trees. When there is an abundant supply of this kind of food in the far North, we see very few or none of them. But when the pines and spruces produce a small crop, then the crossbills and grosbeaks come to us in unusual numbers.

It is said that herring-gulls have been known to follow a steamer across the Atlantic. They were not attracted by the steamer, we may be sure, but by the food which was thrown overboard from it.

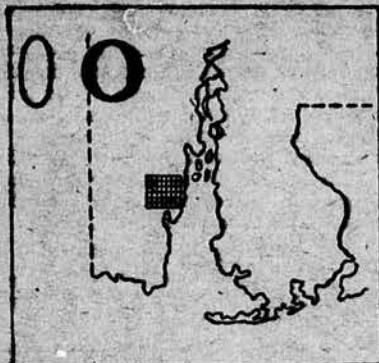
The great albatross ranges so far over the southern seas that it is called the wandering albatross. In the museum of Brown university there is a mounted specimen of a wandering albatross which shows how well this name is deserved. When captured off the coast of Chile, on December 20, 1847, the bird had a small vial hung on a string about its neck. This vial contained a piece of paper, from which it was learned the bottle had been attached to the bird December 12, 1847, by the captain of a whaling vessel when it was about 800 miles off the coast of New Zealand. The bird therefore had traveled at least 3,400 miles in eight days.

You Know This One

This map is a portion of one of the Southern states and it represents a familiar vehicle. What is it?

Send your answer to the puzzle editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by July 8. A package of post cards will be given to each of the boys and girls sending in the first five correct answers.

The answer to the puzzle in the May 27 issue is the following: "Miss Anna Stowe was all alone in the red brick



residence she called home. Her people were all at Aunt Cora's for the night. All at once she heard a noise down in the lower regions. She crept with noiseless tread to the dining room, where in the dim light of a kerosene lamp she saw eight men in a group around the table. The family plate lay in a pile in front of them and they were dividing it up in shares. Anna called up the police on the phone, and in a few minutes the eight men were safe behind the bars."

The prize winners were Etta Cory, George Cushman, Nellie Robinson, Benjamin Gunliks and Grace Hawk.

Have You Seen a Love Bird?

How many boys and girls ever have seen love birds? We have two love birds. We call one Greenie and the other Kittie. These birds are many colors, green, blue, gray and yellow. Their habits are much like those of a parrot. They are very loving. They sing as much as our canary, Bennie. Sometimes the love birds hook their bills in the cage wire and walk up the wire just as a parrot does. I have seen them turn nearly all the way round on the poles. They must have a big cage because they have such long tails, most of them being about 3 1/2 inches long. They are the prettiest birds I ever saw. Our love birds like to sing best when meat or potatoes are frying, or when we girls are playing and having a good time. They like to sing when we play the organ, too.

Hazel Price.

Dickinson Co., Kansas.

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There are two important features to consider in buying a motor car—two obvious features:

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\$19,000,000 Paid-Up Capital

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Every feature that means anything to men and women is included in this car. The drive is through spiral-beveled gears such as are used in the highest-priced cars. This feature—which adds strength, durability, smoothness and quiet—is not usually found in medium-priced cars.

A 54-inch semi-elliptic rear spring produces riding qualities only com-

parable with that of expensive cars with extra-long wheelbase. Adjustable foot pedals permit women to drive comfortably; light-weight construction means easy handling.

These are only a few of the features in the Stephens Six—the ideal family car—the biggest value on the market at anywhere near the price.

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This \$19,000,000 concern is bent upon giving buyers the biggest of all motor car values in the Stephens Six. It is designed to attain a large-volume output on the basis of a small percentage of profit per car.

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So we are making the Stephens Six the most remarkable \$1125 forty horsepower car ever placed on the American market.

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All charges prepaid. All orders shipped same day received, either parcel post or prepaid express, just as wanted.

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The Nancy Hall is the best flavor, the best keeper, the best yielder, the best texture, the best seller of any known potato today. Get the right kind. We specialize in them only.

It Is Not

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We made good potatoes from July 14th planting last year and indications favor a later or longer season this year. Nancy Hall fully matures in 90 days—good potatoes in 60 days. No delay in getting plants. We positively fill your orders within 12 hours after receipt. 720 bushels bedded out for plants.

Remit Postal or Express Money Order. Thanks, we appreciate your business.

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PUMPKIN SEED

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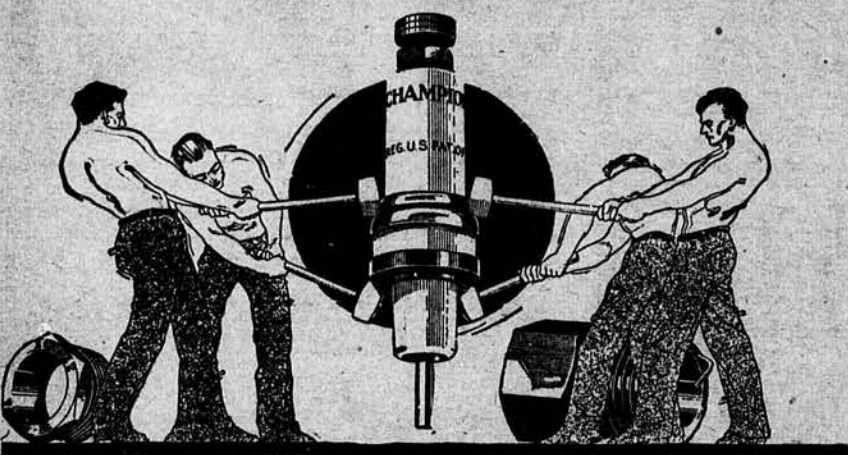
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If your porcelain insulator breaks, your spark plug is out of business. There's nothing for it but a new insulator or a new plug. The rapid succession of explosions in your cylinders beat with full force on the shoulders of the insulators of your spark plugs.

Champion plugs are made with two asbestos-cushioned copper gaskets, (patented by us April 25, 1916) to protect the porcelain and prevent loss of compression. That is one big, exclusive feature which accounts for the greater dependability of Champion Spark Plugs.

And their greater dependability accounts for the fact that more plugs of this type are in use today than any other plug ever designed.

And this same condition has existed for years.

Champion Dependability and the reasons for it should be remembered when you replace the plugs in your motor. There is a Champion Plug designed especially to serve the particular kind

of motor you have in your car. Your dealer knows which Champion you need. Be sure the name "Champion" is on the porcelain—not merely on the box.

Champion Spark Plug Co., 510 Avondale Avenue, Toledo, Ohio

To Exhibit Farm Tractors

Manufacturers Will Have Charge of the Plowing Demonstrations This Year in all the States

THE TRACTOR shows this year will be in charge of the manufacturers. A circuit has been arranged for the more important tractor territory, which will start in the South and work north gradually. The manager of all these shows is A. E. Hildebrand, 302 Willard Avenue, Bloomington, Ill. Here is the schedule of the shows:

July 17-21: Dallas, Texas.
July 24-28: Hutchinson, Kan.
July 31-August 4: St. Louis, Mo.
August 7-11: Fremont, Neb.
August 14-17: Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
August 21-25: Bloomington, Ill.
August 28-September 2: Indianapolis, Ind.
September 4-8: Madison, Wis.

Definite rules and regulations have been adopted for all these shows by the manufacturers. These are as follows:

1. Public demonstrations shall begin at 1 o'clock and end at 3. Private demonstrations may be held in the forenoon from 8 to 11:30 o'clock.
2. No exhibitor will be allowed more than one tractor of each size on the field during the public demonstrations doing the same kind of work. He may have one or more machines performing different operations, namely: one plowing, one disking, and one seeding.

The Size of Lands.

3. Size of land for each tractor exhibitor for plowing demonstrations will be determined by the average number of plow bottoms pulled, the width of

Investigating the Packer's Trust is a job for sleuths. The difficulty is to prove what almost no man even in the packing industry, knows. The left hand of the packing trust is kept in ignorance of what the right hand does. The few men at the head of the machine keep themselves as discreetly ignorant as possible. Yet somewhere there is the man or men in intimate touch with the whole mechanism. Let the secret service get him or them, just as it would trail a spy or an anarchist, expose the conspiracy against the people and the government and send the conspirators to prison. Altho the task may be aided and advanced by the usual investigation conducted in the usual way, this is a job for sleuths.

plows and speed of machine as given in the company's catalog. Each tractor exhibitor must plow out the dead furrow to its left.

4. All exhibitors will be allotted land in the same field or adjoining fields during each day's demonstration. Land for private demonstrations will be provided daily.

5. All plows on any given gang must be set at the same depth and kept there during the day's demonstration. This depth will be announced daily, by the general manager. Plows found operating otherwise will be ordered from the field for the rest of the day's work.

6. In all public demonstrations, the motor or tractor must not be run at more than 10 per cent above its catalog plowing speed. Tractors may be run on high gear with normal engine speed, when disking, harrowing and seeding.

7. Positions on the field the first day will be arranged alphabetically. Each field will be divided into four divisions: A, B, C, and D. These positions will shift daily, making each exhibitor occupy a similar position in the field as does his competitor. Each exhibitor will be required to finish his land daily, in a workmanlike manner, and assist in plowing the end lands as directed by the general manager.

8. Each field plowed will be surveyed and staked ready for afternoon demonstrations. These fields will be tested for the drawbar pull of a 14-inch plow, plowing at the specified depth previous to the demonstration. All manufacturers will be supplied with information relative to drawbar pull so they can better determine the number of plows to use on each gang.

9. Each tractor shall bear a placard showing the brake horse power of the

engine, the revolutions a minute, the plowing speed in miles an hour and the kind of fuel used.

10. All tractors on the demonstration field belonging to one exhibitor must be kept on or along the land allotted him for that day's demonstration, until the hour designated by the management for returning to headquarters.

11. No machine will be allowed to operate with special equipment other than that designed for practical use. No spectacular methods will be permitted on the part of salesmen, or others, to attract crowds. The demonstration must speak for itself.

12. Each tractor exhibitor will have the privilege of burning any kind of fuel he desires, but no one will be permitted to burn fuel of higher gravity test than that used by his competitor burning the same kind of fuel. All exhibitors will be required to obtain fuel from a source designated by the general manager.

13. Public demonstrations will start on Tuesday of each week and close on Fridays. Mondays will be known as opening day.

14. No time will be required of exhibitors to make movie pictures or group photographs for commercial purposes. Manufacturers can arrange to get photographs during the demonstration if they desire. Any manufacturer or representative of farm or trade papers will be allowed to have their official photographer on the grounds to get pictures for their own use.

15. Manufacturers will be privileged to make dynamometer tests of drawbar pull of their tractors during any day of demonstration, but these will not be official and cannot be published as authorized by the management of the demonstration (such tests will be purely educational). They may also make fuel consumption tests if they so desire. These tests must be made in the forenoons, or following public demonstrations afterwards.

16. Arrangements will be made for daily demonstrations, showing use of tractors harrowing, disking, seeding, and other farm operations, demonstrating the general utility of the tractor. The rules governing these demonstrations will be the same as those applied to plowing.

17. The interpretation and enforcing of these rules shall be left to the local manager of each demonstration and the general manager of demonstrations.

Keep Property in Order.

18. Each company exhibiting at these demonstrations shall appoint one manager who will be expected to report to the general manager not later than 9 o'clock each morning for instructions and information regarding the day's work. This manager of exhibits will be held accountable for the work of his company, and no instructions will be issued to anyone else, nor will requests, instructions, or complaints be recognized from anyone but this exhibit manager. He shall wear a badge furnished him, specifying his being official exhibit manager.

19. Each exhibitor will be expected to keep plows, tractors, and other equipment, around his tent arranged in first-class order, and the land allotted him for exhibiting purposes free from circulars and rubbish, such as will be distributed around headquarters daily. They also will be expected to use care at all times in operating machinery with respect to its safety for all visitors. The management will appreciate the co-operation of these exhibit managers in all matters.

The general manager and the national tractor committee reserve the right to add new rules necessary to make the demonstrations a greater success.

Ayrshire Breeders Have Organized

The Ayrshire breeders of Kansas met at Manhattan June 9 and organized the Kansas Ayrshire Breeders' association. All breeders in the state who own either purebred males or females are eligible to membership. The next meeting will be held in the fall, just before the dairy show at Kansas City. Dr. E. F. Kubin of McPherson is secretary, and all Ayrshire breeders who wish to become members are requested to write to him.

Get Your Silos Soon Now

The Best Possible Utilization of Roughage is Necessary for the Profitable Production of Beef

GET YOUR silos soon, if you do not already have them on your place. The value of silage in the ration of the dairy cow is well known, and silage is a necessity in growing and fattening beef cattle in many sections. There was a time in the development of this country when stock cattle were grown on the cheap grass of the ranges, and steers were fed simply as a means of marketing corn. The general farmer had little use for a silo under those conditions. The situation is different now, and you cannot afford to be without one.

The problem now is to find a market for the roughage as well as the corn. The forage which was wasted a few years ago must be converted into a salable product and as much fertility as possible returned to the soil or the farming will be a failure. The man who produces beef today must use every pound of roughage grown on his farm to the best advantage. Farmers are beginning to realize that the number of stock cattle offered for sale is getting smaller every year and that prices are getting correspondingly higher. They also are finding in many instances that they must raise the cattle they feed.

The silo is one of the best means we have of providing cheap feed and increasing the stock carrying capacity of the farm. It converts cheap fodder, 30 to 40 per cent of which generally is wasted, into a palatable succulent feed, all of which is utilized. Silage always should be fed with a dry roughage and when used with cottonseed meal it makes the utilization of other coarse feeds such as straw possible. The best results from silage, however, will be obtained when it is used with a leguminous hay. It is one of the cheapest feeds we have for breeding, growing, or fattening cattle.

It has been demonstrated at both the Kansas and Pennsylvania Experiment stations that beef breeding cows can be wintered, when silage forms part of the ration, at a cost but little greater than that of the summer grazing period. A herd of 63 mature cows were wintered in three uniform lots at the Hays branch of the Kansas Experiment station. The cows in lot 1 were fed kafir fodder, wheat straw, kafir silage, and cottonseed cake; those in lot 2 were fed kafir fodder, wheat straw, kafir silage, and linseed meal; and those in lot 3 were fed kafir fodder, wheat straw, kafir silage, and cottonseed cake. The cows in lots 1 and 2 were wintered in the feed yards while those in lot 3 were given the run of the open range. The cost of wintering these cows, making a charge of \$4 a ton for kafir silage; \$1 a ton for wheat straw; \$2 a ton for kafir fodder; \$12 a ton for alfalfa hay; \$27.80 a ton for cottonseed cake; \$30.80 for linseed meal, and 17½ cents an hour for labor, was \$7.64 for every cow in lot 1; \$8.02 for every cow in lot 2; and \$6.74 for every cow in lot 3. All the cows were in good breeding condition at the close of the experiment. Those in lot 1 made a total gain of 372 pounds, those in lot 2, 1,226 pounds, and those in lot 3, 975 pounds. Good, thrifty calves were produced in all the lots. The cows were fed, in this test for 136 days. The cost of keeping a cow a year, the winter feeding and summer grazing periods combined, according to these figures would not be more than \$20. The calves raised by such cows have sold the last few years for \$30 to \$35 a head.

If the calves are not fed for baby beef the first winter they probably will

be wintered on a roughage ration with a very little grain. The Kansas Experiment station also has conducted several tests to determine the value of silage for wintering stock calves. All these tests show that calves can be wintered at a nominal cost when silage and cottonseed meal, or silage and a leguminous hay forms the bulk of the ration. A test was started with 50 high grade Hereford calves. Silage was made the basis of all the rations except one. The cost of feeding the calves 100 days varied from \$5.50 to \$5.75 a head for the lots fed silage. The cost of feeding the calves in the lot fed shelled corn and corn stover instead of silage was \$5.95 a head. Kafir and cane silage was valued at \$2.66 a ton; corn silage at \$3 a ton; alfalfa hay at \$10 a ton; cottonseed meal \$30 a ton; and shelled corn 50 cents a bushel. The average gain varied from 150 pounds a calf in the lot fed corn silage and alfalfa hay to 162 pounds a calf in the lot fed kafir silage and cottonseed meal. The profit varied from \$4.70 to \$6.05 a calf.

A similar experiment was conducted a year later. All the calves were fed cane, kafir, or corn silage, a small amount of wheat straw and 1 pound of shelled corn a day. Three of the lots were fed linseed meal, one lot was fed cottonseed meal, another lot was fed cold pressed cottonseed cake, and still another lot was fed alfalfa hay. There was not much difference in the cost of wintering the calves in any of these lots.

The average cost of feed for every calf, in the lot fed kafir silage and linseed meal was \$7.82; in the lot fed corn silage and linseed meal, \$7.96; in the lot fed cane silage and linseed meal \$7.82; in the lot fed cane silage and cottonseed meal \$7.72; in the lot fed cane silage and cold pressed cottonseed cake, \$7.77; and in the lot fed cane silage and alfalfa hay, \$7.75. The largest profit was obtained from the lot fed kafir silage and linseed meal, and the smallest from the lot fed cane silage and alfalfa hay. The calves averaged practically 325 pounds at the beginning and from 440 to 475 pounds at the close of the experiment. Silage was valued at \$4 a ton; shelled corn at 70 cents a bushel; straw at \$2 a ton; alfalfa hay at \$14 a ton; linseed meal at \$33 a ton; cottonseed meal at \$31 a ton; and cold pressed cottonseed cake at \$26 a ton. All the calves in both experiments were in good condition to go on grass in the spring. These tests show clearly that the use of silage and cheap roughages in the place of high priced hay will reduce the cost of wintering stock cattle materially.

Wild Parsnips

Are wild parsnips poisonous? We have lost cattle presumably as a result of eating this plant.

Lebo, Kan.

B. B.

Dr. Pammel in his Manual of Poisonous Plants says that wild parsnip frequently is credited with poisonous properties, but that he has personally examined it on several occasions, feeding it to experimental animals, and has even gone so far as to eat them himself and he has come to the conclusion that they are absolutely non-poisonous. He says however, that there are poisonous plants which frequently are called wild parsnips by the uninitiated. In order to clear up this point I suggest that you gather some of the weeds that you suspect of being poisonous and forward them to the botany department of the Kansas State Agricultural college for identification.

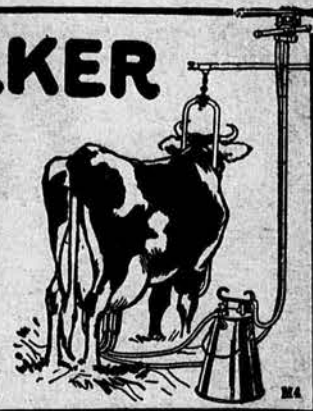


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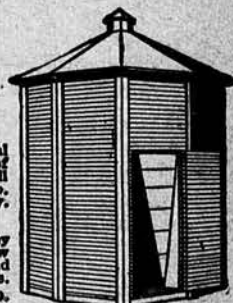
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Actual records prove that Appleton Silo Fillers cost the least

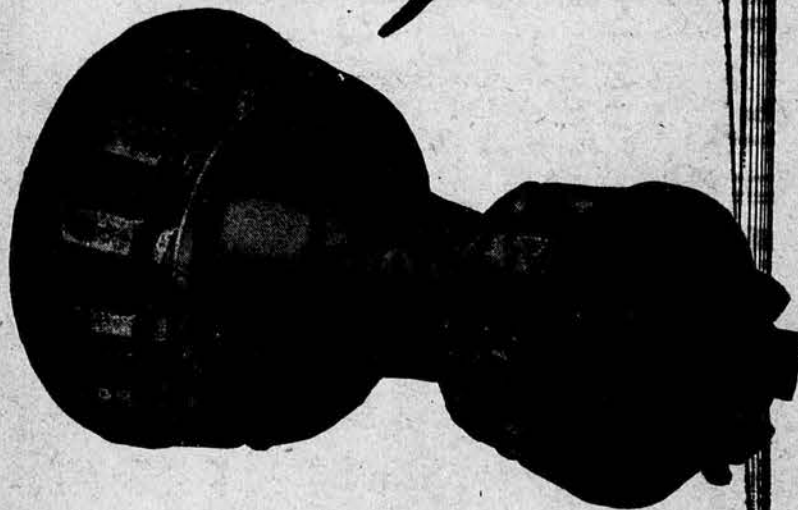
per ton of silage put up or per year of life. Tremendously strong construction makes an Appleton practically proof against breakdown. Solid oak and steel frame, mortised, braced and bolted; impossible to pull out of line. Many exclusive power and labor saving features, such as independent belt driven blower allowing speed to be adjusted for minimum use of power for any height silo; frictionless feed table running on chilled iron rollers; knives spiraled to give clean shearing cut, requiring least use of power. 60 lengths of cut, 5-16 to 2 1/4 inches. Lowdown cut-under frame, easy to handle. Both feed rolls and table controlled by single lever. Positive self-working safety device.

Two Books Free: One on silo building and silage crops; the other a complete catalog of Appleton Silo Fillers in four sizes for 4 h.p. gasoline engines and up. Write Appleton Mfg. Co., 497 Fargo Street, Batavia, Ill.



Guaranteed to do more and better work with less power than any other silo filler.

Why?



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For the same reason that you often find steel used in preference to cast iron—for longer life and better service.

These 159 manufacturers know the absolute, vital necessity of bearing quality at the one place in a motor car where bearings must meet the severest combination of load, end-thrust, vibration and the pound and hammer that is ever present while the car is in motion.

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Only those who know the profound influence that Billy Sunday is exerting upon all aspects and phases of life can appreciate the extent of this new power that has been brought to bear upon our nation's life. What years of reform work could not do Billy Sunday has wrought in a few short weeks.

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Tells the story of Mr. Sunday's eventful life, gives a keen analysis of his manner and methods, and traces his remarkable success as the most conspicuous Christian leader in America, and also contains the heart of his message, arranged by subjects, including his vivid utterances, his startling epigrams and his homely, Lincoln-like illustrations that add to his tremendously earnest appeals. Published by special agreement for the use of copyrighted material and photographs.

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A Small Fly Damage

BY ROBERT McGRATH,
Johnson County.

The Hessian fly's work in the wheat fields is being only slightly felt here. Their presence, however, is working more damage on next year's harvest than on the present one, since several farmers here are afraid to sow extensively this fall for fear of an increase of the fly.

The rains in the first half of June were excellent for setting out sweet potato plants. We planted 1200 this year and got the plants in the ground after a rain and before another rain. Consequently nearly all we set out thrived. The cultivation of sweet potatoes was attended with much success last year as to quantity. Owing to the excessive rains, the tubers grew very large but it did not seem they acquired the sweetness of flavor peculiar to their nature. The ground for this year's plants was plowed very deep and double listed.

There is a fertile acre of bottom land on this farm which we would plant with beans were it not for the rabbits. If there's anything a rabbit likes better than a bean leaf, it is two bean leaves and we are not disposed at present to make the destructive little rabbits objects of our charity.

About the New Wheat

BY L. E. CALL

A strain of wheat has been developed on the farm of the Kansas State Agricultural college that is producing excellent yields. It will be available for general distribution in the summer of 1917.

This variety, yet unnamed, bears the Kansas number P-762 and is a selection from the Crimean variety, a Turkey strain of wheat. It has been tested in comparison with the Kharkof and Turkey wheats in variety test plots since 1911 at this station. The average yield of this selection for the five-year period 1911-1915 inclusive, has been 30.1 bushels, compared with 27.4 bushels for Turkey during the same period, an increase of 9 per cent. In the extremely unfavorable season of 1912 it produced 57 per cent more grain than the Turkey.

During the season of 1914 this improved variety of wheat was planted in 12 variety tests conducted in co-operation with farmers in the wheat belt of Central Kansas. This variety was compared with the local variety which the farmer who conducted the test used for his general seeding. In most cases the local variety had originated at this station and was either the Turkey or Kharkof strain of wheat. Thus it was better than much of the wheat planted in the state. In 1914 the local wheat made an average yield on these farms of 25.5 bushels and the improved strain a yield of 28.7 bushels an acre, an increase of 3 bushels an acre. In 1915, as an average of 20 tests in the same section of the state the local wheat produced 20.9 bushels and the improved strain a yield of 24.7 bushels, an increase of 3.8 bushels an acre or 18 per cent. If this percentage increase could have been obtained for the wheat crop of Kansas last season, it would have amounted to 20 million bushels.

This improved variety appears to be more hardy, winterkills less, the young plants apparently have a more extensive root system, and the wheat ripens from three to five days earlier than the ordinary strains of Turkey wheat.

Got Your Tib Book?

You simply can't get lost in motoring if you have a copy of "Tib" the motor car route book, and know how to read. Tib tells you just how everything looks along the road and how far to go before turning to the right or the left. Moreover it's a trustworthy friend of so much value that every editor in the country ought to say something about it as a duty to his readers. Tib is published in Kansas City and describes the Golden Belt highway but there are Tib books covering all the Eastern roads also.

A negro mammy had a family of boys so well behaved that one day her mistress asked:

"Sally, how did you raise your boys so well?"

"Ah'll tell you, missus," answered Sally, "Ah raise 'em boys with a barrel stave, an' Ah raise 'em frequent."—Exchange.

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If you're a man of energy and business ability, here's an opening worth consideration. There is a great demand for drilled water wells, and there's large sure profits to the man with a

STAR DRILLING MACHINE

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Best by test. Low in price, high in practical worth. You can make it pay for itself and earn dividends all the time. Look into this! Sold on payment plan if desired.

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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

How Long Should We Live?

A friend writes in to say that he feels very well at 88 and wonders if there is any reason why he should not live another 10 or 12 years. I cannot tell him, except to say that many persons before him have lived out their century and some few have gone further than that. A few years ago it was quite generally believed that Thomas Parr had lived to the age of 152, and Henry Jenkins, an English laborer, had reached 169. There was evidence for this in certain ancient documents, and in a tombstone that had been erected to the memory of Jenkins. Unfortunately a severe investigation reduced these ages, but the authenticity of certain age records of 102, 103 and 104 was admitted, and there is little doubt that every generation has centenarians who can prove their right to the title. The Oregon Historical society has set its seal of approval on an age record of 120 years for Mrs. Mary L. Wood who died at Portland, Ore., a few years ago.

The matter of importance, however, is not how long we can live, but how long we can live happy and useful lives. It is a sure thing that we can add many years to the present span of usefulness. Titian, the great Venetian painter, was engaged on one of his greatest works when the plague struck Italy and carried him off in his prime—99 years of age. Luigi Cornaro losing his fortune at 95, boldly took up a vast scheme for draining and preparing for cultivation large tracts of land near Venice. The French chemist, Chevreul, the man who first told us the true nature of soap, did not retire from the active charge of the French Museum of Natural History until 1879 when he was 94 years old, and even then retained his professorship of applied chemistry until nine years later when he died. An instance much nearer home is that of Doctor Charles Hedinger, still active in the practice of medicine at Canton, Kan., in his 95th year, ready to turn out at midnight for a long drive, with the temperature below zero. Nothing freakish about any of these records—just good, plain, active living of strong, virile lives.

No, friend; I cannot tell you just how you may add the 12 years that will put you in the century class, but I am glad to tell every reader how individual, plus community effort, may lengthen the span of active, joyous service for every one of us. The way to plan for a serene old age is to consider the early days. Very many of the diseases that play havoc with our children are preventable. We are fighting them after a fashion, now, but we could do ten times as much if we had more money to work with. In 1915, Kansas, for the first time on record, managed to keep the total death rate for tuberculosis below 1,000. We are safe in saying that tuberculosis has had one-fifth of its power for harm nipped from it in the last five years. The campaign for "better babies" is doing wonderful things in decreasing the infant mortality. Twenty years ago two of every five babies died before their first birthday was reached; now it is only one of five, and we hope that it will soon be reduced still further. Typhoid is a waning disease. Sad to state, having been driven out of the cities, it is making a desperate stand in rural districts. City people declare that the typhoid they get has its origin in the country. It will find the country a very insecure place to rendezvous if once a farming community gets started after it with organized health measures. Many other diseases will become only dread memories of the past when a determined community resolves that neither money nor effort shall be spared in shutting out the pestilence.

Let us bear in mind that the money we put into organized work for public health is not an expense but an investment—as profitable an investment as we can possibly make. It isn't only the deaths that are prevented that count. I could put a money value on them and illustrate to you how very few it would take to balance the annual cost of public health work, but it would not be convincing to you unless one of them should happen to be in your own family. But think of the cost of illness, think

of the earnings lost, think of the money spent for medicines and in paying doctors just for attending diseases that need never come near us, that may be stamped out entirely! And to get back to the matter we started out with, think also that the reason so many of us are crippled and generally worthless in old age, instead of remaining useful and active to the last, is because we have been the victims of these preventable diseases in our earlier days.

Live to be a hundred? A few generations from now it will be common enough, but we must prepare for it by favoring the best known measures of public health in the present day.

I have a troublesome itching at times on the body. Sometimes it will be a little red hike on the skin; that is in the summer. It is a miserable feeling. When I use oil or any fat I get a kind of itching mostly on the left side at the lower rib. What can I do to get relief or cured? C. A.

This suggests a good many things. Fats are obnoxious. Very well, look to your liver. Do without fats and sugars. Starve yourself a little if you have enough weight to be able to spare some. Drink milk freely but let it be skim-milk or buttermilk. Drink plenty of water. Be sure that your bowels are active. No one thing is so likely to cause itching eruptions as constipation. It will pay you to have an examination made of your urine giving special attention to the presence of sugar. It does seem as if this little question had stirred up a multitude of possibilities, doesn't it? That is exactly the situation. These trifling symptoms so often are signals of organic trouble somewhere. Very often the best thing I can do for you is to remind you of this and get you started to the nearest medical authority for a careful examination. It may save you a decade.

I read with interest your replies to readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and felt as if you might tell me the reason of my ailment. I have been troubled for some time with a sick headache, an aching feeling will begin between my shoulder-blades and travel up over my eyes. I sometimes feel as if my head would burst, any jar of my bed makes my headache unbearably; the pain will travel from one part of my face and eye to the other. I will then have that eye inflamed with a collection of matter in my eyes upon arising in the morning. MRS. J. H. R.

P. S.—Do I need glasses? I am 35 years old.

Your P. S. carries your answer, I believe. With such a definite connection with the eye as your letter indicates, the first step is to have a careful eye examination, and glasses if prescribed. In chronic headaches the first thought of the doctor is constipation, the second eyestrain. Too many persons believe that so long as they are not very old, and are able to read or sew, there can be no need of glasses. Remember that eye-strain may show itself in headaches, dizziness, styes, nervousness, nausea, inflamed lids, before any blur in vision is detected. Don't neglect the early symptoms.

What is the cause of white spots on one's skin, and the remedy? I am a farmer 57 years old, in good health. About a year ago white spots appeared on my hands. The spots are growing but cause no pain except from sunburn. R. K. J.

Your trouble is Leucoderma, sometimes called Piebald skin. The white spots are due to a loss of pigment from the skin. The outlook for improvement is not very good, and since your general health is good, your best plan will be to live in a healthful manner and pay no especial attention to your spots. I fear that money spent for medical treatment of any kind would be so much thrown away.

In speaking of my nervousness (which seems to be in my bowels) not being able to get to sleep until toward morning, to an old Dutchman from the old country he recommended me to take Haarlem oil three or four drops in tumbler of water four times a day. Will it be safe to take that stuff, do you think, and will it do me any good? T. P.

Haarlem oil is a combination of oils and balsams of which oil of turpentine is the most important. The average dose is (10) ten drops. Its general use is for kidney and bladder disturbances so I fail to see how it would cover your case. It is not a safe drug to take repeatedly without medical advice. If your nervousness is due to gas in the bowels I think you will find that sodium phosphate will better serve your purpose.

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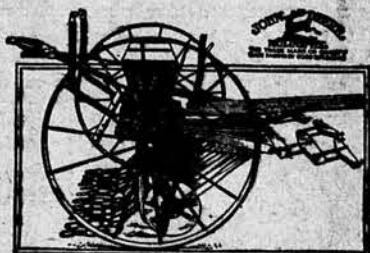
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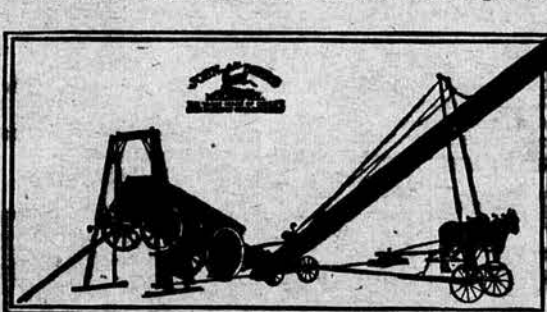


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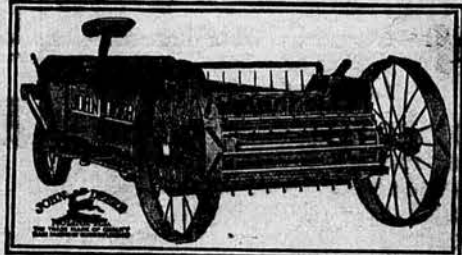
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JUNE IN KANSAS

(It is unsigned, but surely this was done by W. E. Blackburn.—C. D.)

Kansas always gracious, is glorious in June. It is then that her prairies are gorgeous with the tint of many wild flowers. And there is the scent of new mown grasses, and songs of birds, and murmur of soft winds, and blue skies, in which float clouds of fantastic shapes and golden grandeur. At night the sky is studded with stars, shining with singular beauty. Trees, heavy with verdure, give grateful shade, and friendly breezes whisper softly to them. From end to end of Kansas there are the matured and the maturing crops, one vast field in which the ripening grain rolls and tosses in billowy waves reminding of the restless sea. And there are great areas in which the dark green corn is coming to perfection, and where the rustle of the growing grain gives satisfying thoughts and sweet content.

While yet the morning stars sing together and birds give voice to joy in morning carols, before the sun comes forth to run his race or dawn gives way to flush of morning, the men of Kansas are up, hearing the call to arms, and arming for the season's battle.

Out into the endless wheat fields sweep the engines of this Kansas war. And then there is the clang and clink, the swish and song of whirling wheels and almost human machinery. Glittering blades flash and fall in the gleam of the sunlight and there is the roll and rumble as of artillery in action. Before such impetuous onset the golden grain falls in ranks to be gathered, and shock upon

shock to stand as prisoner of war. All day long the battle rages and there is the sound as of advancing and receding hosts. There is the call and the command, and always the flashing of bright blades that seem as swords in hands of mailed knights, and the roar and din incident to combat, rising and falling as rise and fall the ebbing tides. Night does not always bring repose from the strife for, flushed with the victories of the day, sure of the end, and eager, the Kansas army battles on by light of silver moon. Thus from day to day the war rages, with ever increasing noise and tumult, with strong desire and growing confidence that what is well begun shall be well finished. So the gallant men of Kansas, weary with the strife and worn with the stress of combat, fight on, and always victoriously. It is the momentous campaign of the year, and of all the years in the great wheat belt, the battle for which, each year, Kansas makes the elaborate preparation, the supreme effort. And this campaign is greater far than any campaign of an Alexander, a Hannibal, a Caesar, a Napoleon. It is a war without heartache, butchery, blood, prisons, wounds. It is a peaceful war, and by it the world dies not, but lives. The clamor and noise, the rush, and roar and call, and command are not because of an unholy strife but rather the incident of an onward marching of a conservative and a conserving army of dignified labor carrying forward the banners of industry, and prosperity and peace.—The Anthony Bulletin.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for July 2: Paul at Thessalonica and Berea. Acts 17:1-15.

Golden Text: Him did God exalt with His right hand to be a Prince and a Savior. Acts 6:31.

On leaving Philippi, Paul followed the great marble paved military road leading to Rome. He and Silas with Timothy went thru Amphipolis and entered Apollonia. There are several good reasons why the Apostles did not tarry long in these two cities. There were very few Jews, and no synagogue in either place and they were too near Philippi for safety. Amphipolis was 33 miles from Philippi, Apollonia 37 miles from Thessalonica; thus these two lesser cities could be evangelized from the more important ones.

Thessalonica was about 100 miles from Philippi and was the largest city in

domes and minarets, vines and cypresses, rises up the sides of a steep hill which lies between two ravines.

Paul's method of teaching the Bible was that the Gospel was the blossoming of the Old Testament tree, a fulfillment of its rich promises. After five or six months' hard work at his trade to support himself while teaching, he had many converts, but only a few of the Jews believed in Christ; the majority feared the influence which was undermining Judaism. The same tactics which had been used with success in Iconium and Lystra, were tried here. Mob violence was the readiest instrument of vulgar bigotry. A serious charge was brought against the disciples. They were turning the world upside down and declaring another king than Caesar. This was treason to the emperor.

Thessalonica was a free city, and the magistracies of all free cities were eager to show their loyalty to the Emperor Claudius on all suitable occasions lest they compromise their valued dignity and have it withdrawn.

So the rabble went to secure Paul and Silas at the house of one Jason, a Hellenistic Jew, thought by some to be a relative of Paul. Later he became bishop of Tarsus. Not knowing any other way of saving his teacher and friends, Jason gave bond. This very friendly act was the means of sending Paul and Silas out of Thessalonica. It was utterly impossible for them to stay, if the other Christians were security for their maintenance of peace.

The evening after Jason was released the apostles left Thessalonica for Berea, a small city 50 miles southwest of Thessalonica on the Eastern slope of the Olympian range. It was a city of natural advantages, lovely with gardens overspread with shade trees, and with streams of water in every street.

Among the population were enough Jews to warrant a synagogue, and here Paul, upon his arrival, went immediately, as was his custom. The Berean Jews were of nobler minds and spirit. They were willing to receive the truth of God, as fast as it could be revealed to them.

The Apostles remained in Berea from May until August A. D. 51, and founded a church that has been handed down to us.

Fertilizer

"And what is your name?" asked the teacher of the little negro girl.

"Fertilizer, ma'am," was the answer.

"Impossible!" exclaimed the teacher.

"How could you be named Fertilizer?"

"It was dis way. Pap, he's name Ferdinand, and mammy's named Liza. So dey jes' named me Fertilizer aftuh both of 'em."—Country Gentleman.

Common Breeds of Chickens

There are Several Classes to Choose from—the Birds in the American Class are Popular on the Farm

WHAT breed of chickens to use on the farm, is an ever recurring question. So far as qualities that are important on the farm are concerned, the principal distinctions are between classes rather than breeds.

The Mediterranean breeds are small, sprightly, very nervous in disposition, are good rustlers, can fly over any fence that is likely to be constructed, are clean legged, and are good layers of pure white eggs of fair size. The Mediterranean class includes Leghorns, Anconas, Andalusians, Spanish and Minorcas. Of these, the Leghorns are the most popular, and the Single Comb Whites are the most popular of the Leghorns.

In the Asiatic class are found birds of the opposite extreme in almost every characteristic. They are the largest of the chickens, are slow maturing, and are very heavily and loosely feathered over the body and down the legs. They are rather poor layers of dark brown eggs of good size. The breeds that comprise the Asiatic class are the Brahmas, the Cochins and the Langshans.

About half way between the Mediterranean and Asiatic breeds in most characteristics are the American and the English breeds. They are fair layers of light brown eggs, and while not so difficult to control as the Leghorns, are very much more active than the Asiatics and usually are more desirable for the general farm. Good strains of the American breeds lay nearly as well as the Mediterraneans, and at the same time supply a better carcass for the home table.

The American breeds which are common on farms are the Plymouth Rocks, the Rhode Island Reds, and the Wyandottes. The American breeds which seldom are seen any more are the Buckeyes, the Javas, and the Dominiques. The only English breed that has had any large degree of popularity in this country is the Orpington.

The real choice to be made in the way of a breed for the farm, usually lies between one of the American breeds or the Orpingtons on the one hand, and a Mediterranean breed on the other. As a general thing, the Leghorns will lay more eggs the year round than the American breeds. The question to be decided is whether this fact offsets the difficulty of their control, and the fact that their carcasses are not generally considered so desirable.

Within the American class the choice is largely one of personal taste. The fact that the carcasses with light pin feathers are being demanded by the best markets, however, is having more and more influence in favor of the white and buff varieties. On the other hand, it is generally understood, that where coyotes are troublesome, the white varieties because they are more conspicuous, are more easily picked up.

Kansas is not so situated that the color of eggs makes any difference in the market price. In the East, producers find that brown eggs are more profitable for the Boston market, while New York prefers white eggs. It is doubtful whether this distinction as to color ever makes its appearance on the Kansas markets.

In the preparing of eggs for market the greatest step in advance that can be made is in educating the farmer as to the importance of keeping the male birds away from the laying flock during the summer months, so that infertile eggs may be produced.

Removing the Cock's Spurs

Nature has seen fit to provide animals with some means of defense. Dogs bite, cats scratch, mules kick, cows use their horns, and male birds use their spurs. It is a common practice to dehorn cattle so they cannot injure each other. It is just as important, but not so extensively practiced, to remove the spurs from the male birds if two or more are to be kept together.

Those who have made a study of the actions of a male bird while fighting, tell us that the male does not strike his enemy with his wings intending for the stroke from them to injure the



enemy, but that the bird strikes simultaneously with the feet and wings and that the wings strike on the outside of each leg, which drives the spurs into the enemy. Therefore, the best way to control the fighting among male birds is to remove the spurs.

Male birds with spurs often tear the skin on the backs and sides of the females.

Part of this is done with the nail on the hind toe of the male, but if the spur is removed the danger is lessened.

The spur of a bird is made in much the same manner as a cow's horn, having a hard, bony shell around a more porous bony structure. The same principles may be observed in despurping fowls as are observed in dehorning cattle. One of the principal points to be observed is to take all of the spur by cutting close to the shank. If the spur is not cut off close to the shank, the injury does not heal so readily and is not generally as satisfactory as cutting close.

The spur is much easier to remove from a young bird than from an old one. The spurs may be taken off with a fine saw, a knife, or a pair of pruning shears.

On "Swat the Rooster Day" at the Missouri poultry experiment station, 58 male birds which were to be kept for next year's breeding pens, were despurped. Of this number, only one bird was lost either from fighting, handling, or despurping.

Set Nothing but Fresh Eggs

Use newly laid eggs for hatching when the weather is warm, warns W. A. Lipincott, professor of poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. When a fertile egg is laid it already has been incubated for several hours. It continues to incubate until it cools to a temperature of 68 degrees or lower, altho the development becomes less rapid as the temperature is reduced.

When kept at a temperature below 68 degrees it remains alive but dormant for a time. On the other hand when kept at a temperature above 68 degrees, but below normal incubating temperatures, the germ develops slowly but under such unnatural conditions that its vitality is injured. If this condition is of long duration the usual result is a dead germ. If continued for only a short time the egg may hatch, but the chick will not have the vitality it should.

Eggs should not be kept for hatching any longer than is absolutely necessary, altho they may be kept as long as two weeks in a temperature between 55 and 65 degrees, if they are turned several times during that period. After two weeks the hatching quality of eggs deteriorates.

Feeding Ducks for Market

When ducklings are from 1 to 4 weeks old feed 4 parts wheat bran, 1 part oatmeal, 1 part low grade flour or fine shorts, a sprinkling of grit and 1-16 part of beef scrap soaked or scalded before mixing, plenty of green feed. Feed this mixture three or four times a day.

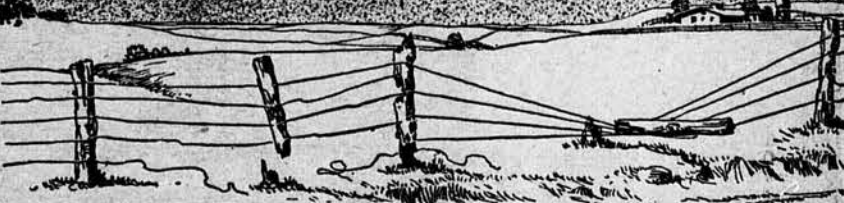
Ducklings from 4 to 6 weeks old should be fed 8 parts bran, 1 part fine shorts, beef scrap and green feed, oyster shell and grit.

Ducklings from 6 to 8 weeks old or until ready for market feed equal parts of ground wheat, bran, finely ground oats, and fine shorts, increase the beef scrap to 10 per cent.

Ducks are hardy and grow rapidly, but contrary to the general impression will not thrive under wet conditions and require to be protected from rains.

When they are 6 or 7 weeks old they should be confined to limited grass range and made ready for market. When properly fed they should be grown and ready for market by the time they are 9 or 10 weeks old to get the greatest profit. It is advisable to have them ready for market at this time as they usually moult at 12 weeks old and it is unprofitable to carry market ducks thru this moult.

You Lose 1/8TH OF YOUR FENCE POSTS EVERY YEAR



COUNT your fence posts and you will find one out of every eight has to be replaced this year. The same will be true next year, and the next. **PUT AN END TO THIS LOSS**—end all repairs and replacements by using

CREOSOTED Yellow Pine POSTS

That's the way to end all your fence troubles. Building the best galvanized fence on flimsy short-lived posts—the untreated kind, has been a necessary evil in the past, but now you can secure lasting satisfaction by using L-B Creosoted Posts that increase the value of your farm and add years to the fence itself—all at about the same price, very little more than you now pay for the ordinary kind.

Creosoted Fence Posts Meet All Requirements

They withstand the ravages of time. They are decay-proof and never split or peel or break—providing they bear the L-B trade-mark, the guarantee of perfect creosoting.

FREE BOOK tells the story of creosoting and the L-B process. Send for it today.

Your dealer can supply you—insist on posts branded with the Long-Bell trade-mark. It is a guarantee that the posts have been treated with pure creosote in airtight cylinders, under enormous pressure.

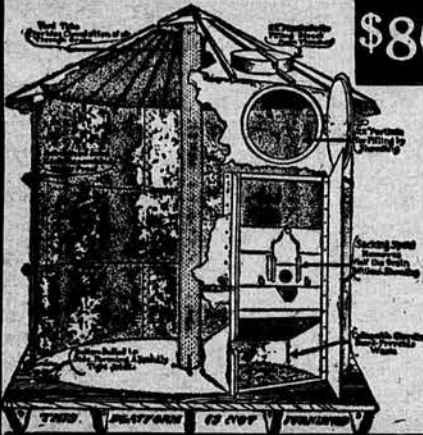
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Send me your FREE Book, "The Post Everlasting," all postage paid.

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This Bin Will Make You \$200 to \$800 Clear Profit



This is the year to hold your wheat. Don't dump it on the market at harvest time for 65c per bushel. **HOLD AT LEAST 1,000 BUSHELS** for a month or two and get \$1.00 or more per bushel. This will net you over \$200 clear profit and pay for the bin besides.

To be sure that your grain is in first class condition so that it will command the highest price at marketing time, store it in—

COLUMBIAN METAL GRAIN BINS.

Our 1,000 bushel capacity all metal bins will give you a net profit of from \$200 to \$800 at a cost of 12 1/2¢ per bushel. Every farmer who holds his grain will certainly profit from the war prices. The more grain you hold the more money you will make.

SEND NO MONEY

Just fill in the coupon telling us which size of bin you desire and we'll ship it at once without a cent in advance, sending the invoice and prepaid bill of lading to your bank. All metal construction makes COLUMBIAN GRAIN BINS rat, bird, fire and lightning proof. No. 20 gauge best grade galvanized metal is used in the body, with No. 24 gauge in the bottom and No. 26 gauge in the roof.

These bins are sectional in construction. Each section being joined by our patented joint which greatly strengthens the walls and makes erection simple and easy. You can do it yourself in a few hours' time. Every bin is equipped with large 5x2 foot hinged door, provided with hasp for locking. A collapsible shoveling board is provided which prevents the grain from running down faster than it is taken away. A sacking spout permits the removal of over half the contents of the bin without shoveling.

COLUMBIAN BINS may be mounted on platforms and hauled out to the threshing for filling. This saves the cost of sacks, twine and labor of handling.

SEND THIS COUPON NOW!

Don't wait until harvest but write now and take advantage of our low delivered prices. Decide NOW—Today—to hold your wheat for \$1.00 or more per bushel. If your dealer cannot supply you with COLUMBIAN Bins we'll sell you direct on our no money in advance proposition. Remember we pay the freight to any station in the states of Neb., Kans., Okla., Ark., Mo., Iowa, and Ill. Write for special delivered prices in other states.

Columbian Steel Tank Co.
1605 W. 12th St. Kansas City, Missouri

Columbian Steel Tank Co. No. C
Kansas City, Mo.

Please { 500 Bushel Galv. Bin \$ 88.88 } We pay ship { 1000 Bushel Galv. Bin \$123.00 } the freight

Name.....

P. O.

Shipping Point.....

Send Bill of Lading to:

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Smallest Bible on Earth
This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent free if you send 10c for three months' subscription to our big magazine, **HOUSEHOLD**, Dept. B 2, Topeka, Kan.

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This new style, thin model, Coin Case is silver plated, beautifully engraved, and has lovely link chain. This shiny coin case free if you send 10c to pay for three months' subscription to **The Household Magazine** and Story paper. Address: **HOUSEHOLD**, Dept. CC-25, Topeka, Kan.

Now Comes the Harvest Work

Rain and Hail have Caused Damage in Some Sections of the State

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS



Fairview Farm, the Home of John J. Cooper, Carbondale, Kan., on the Old Santa Fe Trail, 3 1/2 Miles West of Overbrook, Kan.

HARVEST is on now in a number of counties of Kansas. For the next two weeks everyone will be wishing for cool dry weather. Much grain was lost last year because of weather conditions at harvest time. There has been a great deal of rain lately, and some hail, but it is to be hoped that the weather will be more settled while harvest is in progress.

KANSAS.

Cheyenne County—Had a good rain June 12. Small grain is heading out and the straw will be short. Everybody is busy cultivating corn.—E. D. Kyle, June 17.

Franklin County—All crops on river bottoms are hurt by overflows. Corn on uplands is clean. Oats promise to be a good crop. Kafir is late and a poor stand in places.—C. E. Kelsey, June 17.

Washington County—This is nice growing weather. Everybody is busy plowing corn and putting up alfalfa. Wheat is all headed out and oats are doing better. Eggs 18c; cream 26c.—Mrs. H. A. Birdsley, June 17.

Cherokee County—Too much rain for corn. Some wheat is being harvested this week but the main harvest will begin about June 26. There is a fair crop of wheat. Oats are good. All stock brings good prices.—A. E. Moreland, June 17.

Haskell County—Plenty of moisture and we had lots of hail. The hail did a great deal of damage to crops and buildings. Almost all spring crops will have to be replanted. Stock is looking fine. Hogs 18c.—C. W. Durnell, June 17.

Osborne County—We had a good rain June 13. The ground is soaked. Corn and roughness are making rapid progress. Alfalfa hay is all up in good condition. Wheat harvest will begin about July 10. Pastures are good.—W. F. Arnold, June 15.

Marion County—Too much rain for the crops to do well. Farmers are not getting along very well with field work. Rains have done some damage to the growing crops. Some wheat fields will be ready for the binder in 10 days. Twine 12.—Jac H. Dyck, June 16.

Nemaha County—Alfalfa hay is all in the stack. Much of which was caught in the rain. Corn cultivation is being pushed. Oats and potatoes promise a good crop. Wheat will be ready for harvest in two weeks. It is a poor crop in this county.—C. W. Ridgeway, June 17.

Marshall County—The first good crop of alfalfa has been put up. Some oats are fine, other fields are not looking well. The fly is reported in some places. Plenty of moisture and pastures are fine. Spring chickens 20c; eggs 17c; cream 30c; hens 12 1/2c.—L. Stettinisch, June 17.

Republic County—Wheat conditions have improved in the last two weeks. Oats give promise of a bumper crop. Corn is small, and lots of it has poor color. We had 3 1/2 inches of rain June 13. Almost all the alfalfa is in the stack. Wheat 90c; corn 60c; hogs 19c; butterfat 30c.—E. L. Shepard, June 16.

Neosho County—Too much rain. The Neosho River overflowed and crops on bottom land were ruined the same as last year. Crops of all kinds on prairie land look good. Oats and flax are fine. Some potatoes are rotting. Corn and kafir are clean. We can cultivate now.—A. Anderson, June 17.

Russell County—Fine weather. There has been plenty of rain. Harvest will begin about June 28. Wheat is not very heavy but will be a good quality. All spring crops are looking good. There is not much old wheat in farmers' hands. Corn 72c; wheat 89c; eggs 17c; butter 25c.—Mrs. Fred Clausen, June 17.

Stafford County—Lots of rain during the last 10 days. Considerable hail did damage in the western part of the county. Wheat prospects are better, but some of it is going down as the result of Hessian fly. Corn is doing fine. Harvest will begin in about two weeks, perhaps sooner.—S. E. Veatch, June 17.

Graham County—We are having fine growing weather. Have had some nice rains this week. All small grain looks fine. Corn is growing nicely. All prospects are the best. Pastures are exceptionally good. All stock is doing well. From all points of view there is no place as good as Kansas. C. L. Kobler, June 17.

Barton County—Plenty of rain and the ground is soaked. This is good growing weather. A severe hail storm crossed a part of this county June 14, cutting down

all crops to the ground. Wheat is filled and harvest will begin about June 28. Oats are damaged by green bugs. Pastures are good and stock is doing well.—J. A. Johnson, June 17.

Rawlins County—The crops are rather uneven over the county. The south half of the county has been dry, and the wheat is short, while the north part had plenty of rain and the wheat looks good. A hail storm thru the north part damaged much wheat. The north part of the county had from 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches of rain June 12.—J. S. Skolaut, June 17.

Sheridan County—A fine rain June 12 will about make the wheat. Wheat conditions stand about 80 per cent perfect. Barley crop is not much good. Corn is a good stand, but is making a poor growth. This county is facing a harvest hand shortage. Hog market is going down. No wheat is going to market. Eggs 16c; cream 34c.—R. E. Patterson, June 15.

Lyon County—The Cottonwood River has been higher June 15 than for several years. Thousands of acres of growing crops were damaged and killed. Some of the potatoes are rotting where the water did not run off quickly. Wheat, oats and corn on good land are growing rapidly. Stock is doing well on pastures. There is plenty of garden truck.—E. R. Griffith, June 17.

Leavenworth County—Wheat is looking fine. Harvest will begin about July 1. Corn is a good stand except in wet spots. Most fields are clean and soon will have to be laid by. Oats are the best for several years. There is an abundance of grass and hay with a great amount of white clover in the pastures. Butterfat 29c; eggs 18c; butter 25c.—Geo. S. Marshall, June 17.

Greenwood County—There has been very little field work done since May 27. There is too much rain and some fields are very grassy and weedy. It looks showery today and some of the driest patches can be worked this evening. Some corn has a good color. Oats are good. Cattle buyers are getting busy and are bidding strong for good stuff.—John H. Fox, June 17.

Decatur County—Had an inch of rain last Monday night. This will insure some wheat, barring hail. Corn is a good stand generally and is doing fine. Generally free from weeds. Pastures are good and stock is doing well. Spring grain will be short in straw but probably will fill well. Harvest is about three weeks off. Will need some help.—G. A. Jern, June 17.

Ford County—We are having plenty of rain now, and hail has done some damage in parts of the county. Wheat, oats and barley are coming out fairly well. Working of corn and putting up of alfalfa has been delayed by wet weather. Feed crop is coming up since the rains. Plenty of grass, and stock is doing well. Harvest will begin about June 25.—John Zurbuchen, June 16.

Shawnee County—We are having fine weather for plowing corn. Almost all the corn has been gone over the second time. Wheat cutting will begin the last of the week. The bottom wheat looks fine. The second cutting of alfalfa will be ready the last of the month. Clover and timothy look fine and soon will be ready to cut. Wheat 85c; corn 65c; eggs 17c.—J. P. Ross, June 17.

Sedgewick County—This county has been having more than its share of rainy weather. Crops on low land are badly damaged or are a total loss. Wheat is from poor to very good. Oats are not very good. Work in corn has been delayed. Lots of alfalfa was lost. Second crop is coming rapidly. Some fat hogs are going to market. Farmers are very busy.—J. R. Kelso, June 17.

Morton County—The late rains are good for the crops that are planted and up. Some people are not thru listing. Forage crops are not all planted. Wheat and barley are heading out short. Alfalfa is ready to cut and will make a good yield of hay. There is plenty of short grass and stock is doing well. Trees are loaded with cherries. Other fruit is doing very well.—E. E. Newlin, June 15.

Riley County—Fields are dry again, and farmers are busy plowing corn. The corn is clean and is growing. Wheat and oats have come on well the last few weeks. Harvest will begin about July 1. The second crop of alfalfa soon will be ready to cut again. Meadows are doing well. Cattle and all young stock are doing well. Potatoes have large tops but only a few tubers have set on.—P. O. Hawkinson, June 17.

Stanton County—Plenty of moisture and a few electric storms appeared last week with some hail. No damage was done except that a few cattle were killed by lightning. Crops look fine for such a dry spring. Prospects at present are that we will have plenty of feed for use this year

but not a large crop as many crops were replanted. Grass looks fine. Stock is not selling well.—Earl H. Dunbar, June 17.

Pawnee County—We had 3.65 inches of rain last week and some hail. It is too wet to farm. Corn is a poor stand and needs work. Pastures and stock are doing fine. Harvest will start June 26. Quality promises to be fine. Oats are poor. There will not be half a crop. House and stock flies are here. No grain is going to market. Wheat 90c; corn 60c; kafir 50c; eggs 15c; butterfat 26c; hens 13c.—C. E. Ches-terman, June 17.

Ottawa County—Plenty of rain and warm weather gives us fine growing weather. We had 1 1/2 inches of rain June 13. Corn is being worked the second and third time, and most of it is free from weeds. First crop of alfalfa was saved with little rain. The second crop is coming on rapidly. It is 12 to 18 inches high. Wheat harvest will begin about June 22. A satisfactory crop will be cut. Wheat 88c; corn 68c; hogs \$3.60.—W. S. Wakefield, June 16.

Geary County—Weather is quite cool. We had 6 inches of rain this week. The Republican River is bank full. Farmers are only able to work half time in the fields. Corn is getting weedy. The first cutting of alfalfa is all up. It was good and the second crop is coming fine. Wheat around here will not average more than 7 to 10 bushels. The fly is doing much damage. Oats look fair. Red rust is making its appearance in some fields. Stock is doing well. Hogs are not very plentiful.—O. R. Strauss, June 17.

Stevens County—Wheat is turning very rapidly. Some of it will do to cut within 10 days on account of the dry weather. The heads of some of it will be short but grain is nice and plump. Straw is short, but it is long enough to cut. Oats and barley are coming out fine. There is plenty of rain. Another week will end most of the planting. Lots of sod has been broken out this spring. Several tractors are at work. A larger acreage of wheat will be put in this fall. Spring crops are backward on account of late planting. Lots of milo and feterita are not planted yet.—Monroe Traver, June 15.

Cloud County—A good rain fell June 13, assuring a crop of potatoes and oats. It was good for the wheat and leaves the ground in condition for cultivation. Wheat is rather uneven and will hardly make an average crop. First crop of alfalfa was good and is mostly in stack and second crop is making a fine growth. A great deal of corn is ready for the third cultivation, although it is rather small. Fresh milk cows are scarce and are in good demand, also fat hogs are scarce. There are no diseases generally speaking. Prospects for fruit are not good. Some new potatoes are ready for use. Pastures are good and the prospects for prairie hay are excellent. Considerable damage was done by lightning June 13.—W. H. Plumly, June 17.

Governor Capper Announces

Governor Capper filed his nomination papers Tuesday with the secretary of state and announced that he is a candidate for a second term. He will have no opposition for the Republican nomination. In a statement given to the newspapers, Governor Capper said:

"Naturally, I should like to feel the people had enough faith in me to vote me a second term. I do not ask anyone to support me because it has been the custom to give a public official two terms. I prefer Kansas should decide this question strictly on the merits of the candidates, as it always should be decided. Doubtless I have made mistakes, but they have been honest mistakes and I believe my 17 months of experience has greatly increased my official usefulness. Altho a governor may have lived all his life in Kansas, as I have done, his first term should be spent in investigating, planning, initiating imperatively needed reforms.

"Within little more than a year I have personally inspected from top to bottom, every one of the state's eighteen educational, charitable and reformatory institutions. Many of them twice. I have suggested or made changes at every one. I have also had searching investigations made into their condition and management by experts and by impartial citizens. They have never before been so thoroughly probed and scrutinized. We have let daylight into everything connected with them. Whatever has been found, whether good or bad, has been made public without reservation and irrespective of whom it hurt. We have discovered that in the course of years some of these institutions have fallen behind, judged by new and rising standards, and must as quickly as possible be brought to a condition of efficiency surpassing any previous stage of their history. This can be done extravagantly or sensibly. We propose to do it well but sensibly. As far as possible we are meeting needs, correcting evils, eliminating waste. The legislature will be called on to do what only a legislature can do, and with the carefully digested information we shall be able to lay before it, no legislature Kansas has ever had will be so well prepared to act promptly, intelligently and effectively.

"Many of these things are being accomplished with great difficulty. Kansas has a number of hold-over political boards that control the state institutions absolutely. Heretofore no Kansas

governor has had to work with boards not of his own choosing.

"I have been cutting-off useless inspectors and unnecessary employees. A recent example is the state fish hatchery, where a force of twenty was reduced to nine. I have given every state employe to understand no person can hold a job under this administration simply because he 'votes right.' We are enforcing the new civil service law and retaining every first-class man I find in the state's service regardless of his politics. A governor who does less violates his oath. I am trying to discharge my duties faithfully and conscientiously. Trying to be just and fair. Trying to give everyone in Kansas a square deal. Trying to be a governor for the whole people.

"I shall continue to work for economy and efficiency in state and county government, whether in or out of office. To simplify and modernize the entire system of public business is the big problem of the present and the future in Kansas. This does not mean a cheese-paring policy, nor an extravagant or wasteful one, but a policy and a determination to get 100 cents of genuine service for every dollar that is spent and not a cent less."

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze of May 27 a reader asked about collecting a subscription. You answered him in the affirmative. Can the subscription be collected if the subscriber notifies his postmaster to stop it and the postmaster in turn notifies the publisher? Has the subscriber a right to accept the paper after the notice has been given, without paying for the same?

Riley, Kan.

If the subscriber notifies the postmaster that he refuses to take the paper from the office he is relieved from liability after the notification. He would be liable for the subscription price up to that date provided the arrears do not cover more than one year after the expiration of the time for which he subscribed. If he continues to take the paper out of the office after notification to the postmaster it would amount to a revocation of his order and he would become liable for the subscription.

Homestead Rights.

A is living with his second wife. They have a government claim in Northwest Kansas. His daughter by his first wife is teaching school and providing all the money for the improvements. Things are very unpleasant in the home. Can A relinquish his right to the claim to his daughter or anyone else without the wife's consent? If he should do this and then bring suit for divorce could the court give second wife and children any part of it? A has nothing except what he may acquire thru the land when it is proved up.

JOHN J.

A could relinquish his right to the government. The claim then becomes subject to entry and the daughter, if she is single, could file upon the land and take it as her homestead. If she is married her husband could enter the land provided he has not already made entry. This qualification will of course apply to the daughter also. That is, if she has already taken a homestead entry she cannot take another. Until it is proved up the husband acquires only an inchoate right to the homestead entry. He can abandon it if he wishes to do so and there is no way I know of in which his wife can prevent him unless of course she has him under complete subjection. After he has once acquired title to the land he cannot dispose of it without her consent, but up to that time she has no property right in the homestead. In a divorce proceeding she could not restrain him from relinquishing his right to the claim if he desired to do so.

Wants to Know About Switzerland.

Can you tell me who is the president of Switzerland and something of their form of government? E. W. Winfield, Kan.

The executive authority of Switzerland is vested in a federal council of seven members elected for three years by the federal assembly. This is made up of the national council and the states council corresponding to our House of Representatives and the United States Senate. The national assembly elects from the federal council one to be president of the confederation and one to be vice president. The term of the president is for one year and ordinarily he is succeeded by the vice president. The

(Continued on Page 23.)

PICTURE No. 1

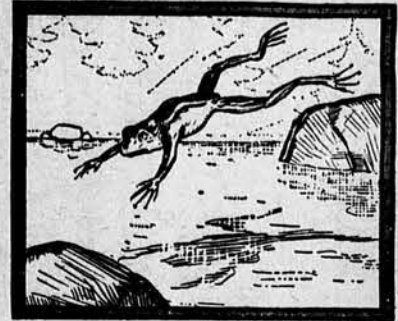


Hurry! Hurry!

**Start Today Without Fail Toward
Your Share of \$5000 Cash**

Begin Playing Capper's Home Picturegame Now

PICTURE No. 7



You must hurry if you want to get a share of \$5,000.00 cash. Time is getting short for you to enter this game, but you will have oceans of time to play. So make up your mind right now that you're going to win the \$1,500 cash, first prize. Accept our wonderful offer made you below, and begin playing this wonderful game.

\$5,000 IN CASH WILL positively be awarded to those who play this simple game best, and you have just as good a chance to get a big part of this cash as anyone. We want you to begin to play this game at once, then you'll have plenty of time. So don't delay any longer, but start now.

There are only 32 pictures in the Picturegame, each one fitting the name of a book; but all the book titles you can use are to be found in our Official Catalog of Book Titles. You just get the pictures and then go through this list of titles and pick out the BEST ones to fit the pictures. There's pleasure in this game for all, and you and every member of your family can enter and play this game. Get busy—begin today.

Look At the Little Object Lesson Picture

**Here, Showing Two Men
Climbing a Mountain.**

If this was one of the regular pictures in the game, you would say, "Here's two men climbing a mountain," so I'll turn to my Catalog of Titles and look under the letter "C" and see if I can find some title that has anything to do with "climbing" and sure enough you would find the title "Climbers, The". Isn't that a splendid title for the picture? Well, then, that's just how you find the titles to the regular pictures. You simply look them over and then go through the Catalog of Titles and pick out the best titles to them. You can do it.

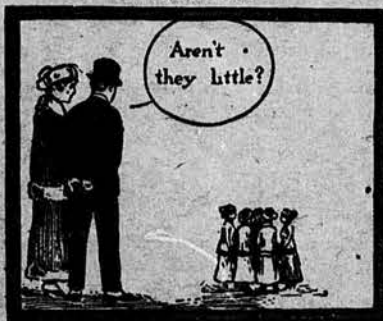


See the Pictures on This Page

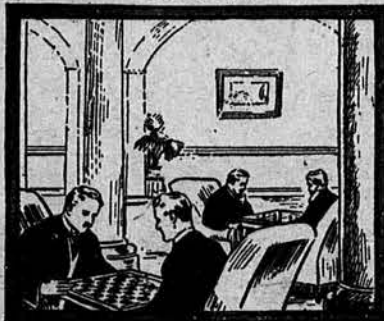
**They Are Some of the Regular
Pictures in Our Picturegame**

Of course we had to reduce them (the regular pictures are nearly three times larger). Now if you had a list of titles before you, it wouldn't take YOU very long to find the best titles to them, would it? And YOU could easily find the BEST titles to 32 simple pictures. Now will you play this great game, and win a part of \$5,000 cash? Do start today—right now. Act quickly.

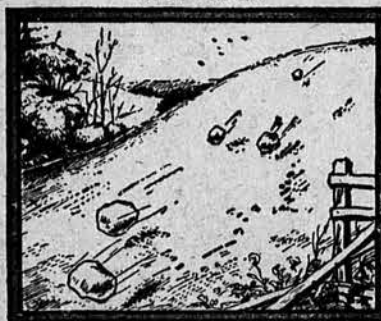
PICTURE No. 17



PICTURE No. 26



PICTURE No. 14



Wouldn't You Like One of the Big Cash Prizes Listed Below?

Play Our Picturegame and Win One of Them. Start Today—

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| First Prize | \$1,500 Cash |
| Second Prize | \$750 Cash |
| Third Prize | \$500 Cash |
| Fourth Prize | \$250 Cash |
| Fifth Prize | \$125 Cash |
| Sixth Prize | \$100 Cash |
| Seventh Prize | \$75 Cash |
| Eighth Prize | \$50 Cash |
| 9th to 18th Prizes | \$25 Each Cash |
| 19th to 43rd Prizes | \$10 Each Cash |
| 44th to 503rd Prizes | \$2.50 Each Cash |

Full prizes will be paid all final tying contestants.

Noted Men Will Be the Judges

in this Picturegame, and see that the prizes are awarded fairly and in strict accordance with the Rules.

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

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

Start Playing Capper's Home Picturegame Quick, and Do Not Delay

Accept our subscription offer—get the Complete Picturegame Outfit at once, and start after your share of the \$5,000 cash. Of course you can play this game without expense, and we will gladly send you the Rules, showing how this can be done, see paragraphs 2, 3 and 11, if you will ask us for it. But you know what the Picturegame is and how to play it, and the Picturegame Outfit shows you clearly and concisely just what you have to do to win a prize. So start now.

Our Special Offer to You

Accept It Today Without Fail

We will give you free the complete Picturegame Outfit, consisting of—

Picture Pamphlet, containing the 32 pictures.

Catalog of Book Titles, alphabetically arranged.

Reply Book which enables you to make five answers to each picture, if you wish. This Reply Book is the book in which to submit your set of answers.

If you will send us \$1.00 to pay for a one year's subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you are at present a subscriber your subscription will be extended, or you can send the subscription to a relative or friend.

The 32 pictures, Catalog of Titles and Reply Book are all you need to enter and play this great \$5,000.00 cash Picturegame. You and every member of your family can enter and play this game and win a part of the \$5,000.00. It should be easy for you.

Accept our big offer—send in the coupon below today with \$1.00, and get into this great \$5,000 cash Picturegame.

Picturegame Editor
Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

SPECIAL OFFER ORDER FORM

PICTUREGAME EDITOR,
Capper Publications, Topeka, Kansas.

I enclose \$1.00 for which send me the Farmers Mail and Breeze for one year and as a gift you are to send me FREE the Complete Picturegame Outfit consisting of the 32 pictures, Catalog of Book Titles and Reply Book in which to enter my answers. This outfit is all I need to enter and play your \$5,000 Cash Picturegame. F.M.B.

Name

Street and No.

City State

Don't fail to send in your order today. Start to play this game at once. Try to win the \$1,500 cash, first prize.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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BABY CHICKS.

WHITE ORPINGTON BABY CHICKS that make good. Priced right. Sharp, Iola, Kan.

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PURE BRED, PRIZE WINNERS. LIGHT Brahmata. 18-21.00 prepaid. Mrs. Ellen Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

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FOR SALE—80 WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks to sell in next 30 days. Pair 1.50. Dozen 8.00. F. L. McElheney, R. R. 2, Vesper, Kan.

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 75c-15 and \$3.00-100. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMBED WHITE LEGHORNS, eggs 100-\$3.00. Chas. McFadden, Morland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. Birds with quality, mating list free. R. E. Davis, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-ERELS—dollar. Eggs dollar per fifteen. Chicks—ten cents each. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. 1/2 price. Eggs 3 cents, chicks 7 cents, guaranteed stock \$1 each, from good layers Ferris strain that pay \$7 per year per hen. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

DUFF'S BIG BARRED ROCKS. BREED- ing pens and early chicks for sale. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

FANCY BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM 3 fancy mated pens, prize winners at state show, at half price balance of season. M. P. Thielen, Fancier, Lucas, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS 100-\$3.50, 30- \$1.50. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Geneseo, Kan.

FOR SALE—OUR ENTIRE FLOCK OF Rose Comb Reds. 75 hens and 200 chicks, including our State Show winners. Roberts & Bauman, Holington, Kansas.

EGGS AT SACRIFICE PRICES AFTER May 22 from our six grand pens Rose Comb Reds, mated to roosters costing \$15.00 to \$35.00, 15 eggs \$1.50, 30-\$2.50, 50-\$4.00. Pure bred range flock \$3.50 per 100. Also good hens and roosters cheap. Catalog, W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

TRY WHITE WYANDOTTES FOR EGGS the year around. Eggs at 15-125, 50-3.00, 100-5.00. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES: WINNERS AND layers. Eggs from choice flock \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. Guarantee 9 chicks per setting or duplicate at half price. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

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.

FOR SALE—GALLOWAY BULLS. Ad- dress Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred. REGIS- tered Holstein bull, five years old. W. O. Craddock, Spring Hill, Kansas.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN TWO YEAR OLD Holstein heifers and two high grade bulls. Lone Star Dairy Farm, Mulvane, Kan.

HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS: TWO carloads. Fancy grades. What do you want? Paul E. Johnson, South St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. 5 MAMMOTH Jacks and 6 Jennets. Good size and bone. Earle K. Rogers, Marion, Kan., R. F. D. No. 2.

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

FOR SALE: ONE REGISTERED HOL- stein bull six years old; two high grade Holstein cows; one coming two year old high grade Holstein heifer. W. O. Craddock, Spring Hill, Kan.

WELL BRED CALVES: SHORTHORNS— Holsteins—Guernseys. Bulls or heifers. \$12.50 to \$25 each crated to express. Write for particulars. Paul E. Johnson, South St. Paul, Minn.

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CANE SEED, PURE ORANGE 75C A BU.; ask for sample. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

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

SWEET POTATO PLANTS: \$1.00 PER 1000. Triumphs, Porto Rico, Nancy Halls, Doo- leys. Large surplus of long, vigorous, dis- ease free plants. The John C. Stetson Co., Box 1200, Bond, Miss.

PURE NANCY HALL POTATO PLANTS free from disease shipped day order re- ceived. Millions ready! Two hundred 50c; five hundred 80c; per thousand \$1.25. Everything shipped prepaid; either parcel post or express as wanted. J. S. Norman, Bentonville, Arkansas.

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FOR SALE—PAIR STAG HOUNDS. J. W. Moyer, Wakeeney, Kan.

HOUND PUPS FOR SALE, SEND STAMPS for prices. Rash Bros., Centerville, Kan.

PURE BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS. Write me your wants. Cecil L. Hinds, Mound Valley, Kan.

ONE FEMALE FOX TERRIER, SIX months old, trained, eligible to register, \$5.00. W. O. Craddock, Spring Hill, Kansas.

BELGIAN HARES

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BELGIAN HARES. LUTE CARR, GARDEN City, Kan.

YOU CAN MAKE A LIVING IN YOUR back yard raising Belgian Hares; particu- lars free. W. G. Thorson, Aurora, Colorado.

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WANTED—FARMS: HAVE 3,357 BUYERS; describe your unsold property. 647 Farm- ers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL, OR EXCHANGE your property write me John J. Black, Desk 9, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

LANDS

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CHEAP LAND FOR SALE. F. M. Hindman, Richfield, Kan.

LANDS. \$2100 BUYS MY EQUITY 600 acres grazing. Write the owner, O. D. Sherry, Waynoka, Okla.

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

ONE SQUARE SECTION OF LAND FOR sale, three miles west of Grainfield, Gove Co., Kansas. F. C. Nonnamaker, Grainfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 ACRE BOTTOM FARM. 80 in alfalfa. All in cultivation. Near oil development. \$12,000. H. Robinson, Sumner, Okla.

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

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE: SIX MILES from milk condensary at Mulvane, barn 40x50, good house, 150 ton silo, orchard, 16 acres alfalfa, 40 acres pasture, good water, and dairy herd if desired. Owner retiring. Price, \$12,500, and a snap. J. K. Brown, Peck, Kansas.

THE NEW YORK VALLEY STOCK FARM is for sale. On account of the recent death of my husband I have decided to sell the New York Valley stock farm, consisting of one-half section of bottom land. There are two sets of improvements and two good orchards on the place. One set strictly modern in every respect, consisting of seven room house, a complete water works sys- tem, a large cattle and a large horse barn, a machine house, and two fine granaries, together with a number of up-to-date hog houses. All or every acre will raise alfalfa. 70 acres is in pasture and meadow. Write for terms. Here are some facts regarding the place—corn has yielded as high as 115 bushels per acre. In 1913 our alfalfa aver- aged a net income of \$50 per acre. Mr. Bayer always practiced rotation of crops, and kept all ground well manured for we have always had much stock on the farm. This farm, I think I am safe in saying, is one of the very finest in the country. Every one in this neighborhood admits and frankly confesses that it is the best here. There are many oil wells in this part of the coun- try and many think that there is a boom coming here as there is a general scramble for leases. Mrs. Carrie J. Bayer, Yates Center, Kan.

48 ACRES ADJOINING IOLA. POPULA- tion 10,000. Pavement to door. Fine large residence. Barn and poultry house. Free city water. Fruit and alfalfa. \$10,500. Box 186, Iola, Kan.

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FOR SALE—FINE BLOCK, WELL LO- cated. Joe Brada, Great Bend, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY 3 BOTTOM 14 IN. EN- gine plow. Joseph Wench, Caldwell, Kan.

FOR SALE—ADVANCE SEPARATOR 40-64 in. Cheap. E. Holmes, Ingalls, Kan.

FOR SALE—POWER HAY PRESS, FOUR bottom engine plow, both nearly new. Earl Macy, Longford, Kan.

FOR SALE—RUMELY OIL PULL 25-45 kerosene traction engine and 32 inch Rumely separator. Fred Polka, Smith Cen- ter, Kan.

FOR SALE—16 H. GARRSCOTT ENGINE, 32x54 separator, 12 lb. water tank, all in running order. Price \$500. Earl Knisely, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—THRASHING outfit, complete, will consider stock or Western Kansas land in trade. Address A. T. Lorimer, Collyer, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP ON ACCOUNT OF DRY weather, 1916 tractor and three bottom plow. Plowed only 80 acres. Address Stan- ley Thomas, Lamar, Colo.

TWO IMPROVED HALF SECTIONS Bailey county, Texas. Easily irrigated, oceans of pure water. \$35.00 per acre. Easy terms. Hoyt State Bank, Hoyt, Kan.

FOR SALE—32 A. SALINE COUNTY, KAN- sas, 2 1/2 miles R. R. 30 a. wheat, 1/2 goes; rural school, delivery, etc. Price \$40 a. Terms. Address W. E. Hiday, owner, R. R. No. 1, Solomon, Kan.

MILL FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR GOOD land, running good business, will bear strictest investigation. Write if interested. Signed E. Brown, 712 Rorabaugh-Wiley Bldg., Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE: PRACTICALLY NEW AVERY gas tractor and 4 bottom plow. Bargain for quick cash sale. It will pay to investi- gate if you want a reliable tractor. Address Cross Bar Ranch, Beeler, Kan.

SEVEN ROOM HOUSE, HALF BLOCK ground, Nickerson, Kan. County, high school, modern conveniences. Prefer selling, will trade. Write for details. Turon Mill & Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—\$6500 STOCK clothing and groceries, nice clean little stock, will trade for small improved farm of equal value. Address Lock Box 27, Sev- ery, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—16 H. P. RUSSELL traction engine, 25 H. P. Reeves Cross compound plowing engine complete 3-6 disc plows, 32x56 Advance sep. complete with Ruth crank knife feeder. Will sell either engine with separator. H. E. Morris, Bogue, Kan.

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 61 1/2 by 265 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hard- wood 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.

TANNING

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

ROAD MACHINERY

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THE KANSAS SHAVER. \$65 BUYS THIS remarkable road machine. Does work of power outfits costing thousands of dollars. Oils road at same time it drags, or oil may be omitted. If interested in better, more economical road building, write for con- vincing illustrated booklet. Lawrence Road Company, 2106 Barker, Lawrence, Kansas.

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WANT LIVE AGENTS TO HELP COLON- ize our 22,000 acre tract adjoining farms we sold within last seven years in the shal- low water district of Northeastern Colorado. We sold 28,000 acres mostly to actual set- tlers. Write for booklet, photos, names of buyers whose crop paid for the land in two years. Good commission. Platte River Val- ley Land Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

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

PATENT WHAT YOU INVENT. IT MAY be valuable. Write me. No attorney's fee until patent is allowed. Estab. 1882. "Inventor's Guide" free. Franklin H. Hough, 532 Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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PATENTS—WRITE FOR HOW TO OBTAIN a Patent. List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted, \$1,000,000 in prizes of- fered for inventions. Send Sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We as- sist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED

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"UNCLE SAM" WANTS HELP. \$75 MONTH. Write immediately for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. L 48, Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED

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GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. \$60 to \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 38E, St. Louis.

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

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

WANTED. RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, clerk-carriers, and rural carriers. I con- ducted examinations. Trial lesson free. Write, Ozment, 38 E. St. Louis, Mo.

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN to men—women, \$75 month. Short hours. Steady work. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. L 51, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIC Motor Gas. One quart price \$2.00 equals 50 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Great- est product ever discovered. Large profits. Auto Remedy Co., 324 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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WANTED TO BUY CATALPA AND HEDGE posts. Address Posts, care Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

ENGINEER GAS-TRACTOR WANTS PO- sition. Can handle any make. W. J. Tribble, Nanina, Okla.

FOWLS MARKETING NOW MOST PROFIT- able; cash offers on request; coops loaned free. The Cope's, Topeka.

HEAVES CURED OR MONEY BACK. Baldr's Heave Remedy is guaranteed. Write Baldr Mfg. Co., Box 601, Purcell, Okla., for particulars.

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

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 10 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive depart- ments 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.

MAY I GET YOUR MONEY FOR YOU? I have been very successful in settling up estates, and collecting shares in estates. If you are entitled to a share in any property anywhere of any kind and any amount, it may pay you to write to me. It will not cost anything until I have explained, and may be handled on a per cent. Address Geo. D. Rathbun, Attorney at Law, Lock Box 225, Kansas City, Kansas.

Dry Farming Congress October 17

The dates for the eleventh International Soil-Products Exposition have been set for October 17 to 26. The annual sessions of the International Dry-Farming congress and International Irrigation congress will be held during the progress of the exposition. All of these events will be staged at El Paso.

The International Soil-Products Exposition, which has been held in conjunction with the Dry-Farming Congress for the last 10 years, is likely to be larger and better than ever this year. Complete exhibits are being prepared in not fewer than 30 states, provinces and nations. In addition, there will be numerous collective exhibits from counties and districts throughout the western and southern parts of the United States, and the usual large line of individual exhibits.

The exposition is conducted annually, under the management of the International Farm Congress (the Dry-Farming Congress) and is the only permanent interstate and international event of the kind in existence. About 10 acres in buildings and grounds are being provided for the 1916 Exposition, close to the business center of El Paso.

The premium list for this year, which will soon be ready for distribution, makes a special provision for products grown under dry-farming conditions. In this section, competition is restricted to exhibits grown without irrigation, and where the average annual precipitation is less than 25 inches. In the general classes, competition is open to the world.

Several new and interesting features will be added this year. Among these will be a complete exhibit by the United States Reclamation Bureau, covering all phases of irrigation farming and illustrating the progress that has been made by the government in reclaiming arid lands by irrigation. About 100 million dollars has already been expended in this work, which is one of the most important under the government's charge.

The United States Indian Department is arranging to stage an exhibit of Indian products and works of industry and art. This will be the most complete exhibit of its kind ever collected, and will represent the Indians of many states.

The agricultural appropriation bill in Congress carries an item of \$20,000 to provide for an exhibit by the Department of Agriculture, as usual.

President Woodrow Wilson has accepted an invitation to formally open the Exposition with an address to a joint session of the two Congresses. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, are also on the program.

How fortunate it is that the size of a man's body is no measure of the size of his heart.

Old age is the evening of life. Second childhood in the next morning.

LUMBER

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

BEES AND HONEY

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

CREAM WANTED

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

Livestock Shippers



Try us with your next shipment. 20 years experience—a dependable commission house. This paper or any other market paper sent free. Write for information.

Lee Live Stock Commission Co.
Kansas City and All Markets

Wheat Outlook More Hopeful

Big Stacks of Old Grain Cause the Market to Sag, However—
Hogs Advanced 50 Cents Last Week

OPINIONS regarding the outturn of this year's wheat crop were more hopeful last week and the big stocks of old wheat in sight in all exporting countries made foreign buyers indifferent. The result was a sagging tendency in the market during most of the week.

Stocks of wheat in elevators in the United States and Canada show nearly 94 million bushels of wheat more than a year ago in North America.

Harvest is almost at hand, yet the Kansas City elevators contain more than 6 million bushels of wheat, compared with only 1/4 million bushels a year ago, and Chicago stocks are about the same as in Kansas City as compared with 1 1/2 million bushels a year ago.

Last year the crop season ended with the nearest to a complete clean-up in supplies that had occurred in many

an increased movement from southern countries.

Crop news last week generally was of a more favorable tenor. Advices from Kansas and Nebraska indicated a larger yield than the estimates at the beginning of this month. Professional crop observers who were pessimistic a month ago have been thru these states and reported decided improvement. This is not an unusual experience, however, and perhaps their reports now merely indicate that their previous opinions were not justified.

In the Central states the yield will be small at best and mills in those regions probably will buy more wheat this year in Kansas City than ever before.

Winter wheat harvest has begun in the more southerly districts and with favorable weather it will move rapidly northward. A few ears of new wheat probably will arrive in Kansas City this week from Oklahoma.

Corn is moving out of storage centers at a fairly rapid rate. Kansas City stocks decreased about 1/2 million bushels, and now amount to 2 million bushels, compared with 690,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts of corn at three principal markets were 38 per cent less than a year ago and less than half those of two years ago.

Rains fell last week in much of the corn area, but in considerable portions, especially east of the Missouri River, precipitation was not heavy and a good deal of cultivation was done. With abundant moisture in the soil everywhere, a short period of sunshine will put the crop in first class condition over most of the area.

Hog prices last week advanced 50 cents, reaching the high point on Friday. The upturn in the market started Monday and lasted thru Friday, and was marked by active competition between shippers and packers. Two weeks ago it looked as tho packers had the market headed for the 8 cent level, but the lower prices stimulated demand and did not cause a rush of selling as expected.

Many of the hogs coming now are only grass fat and packers contend that cost of pork is as high as at any previous time this year.

Scarcity of dry lot steers on the one hand and increasing supplies of grass fat and short fed steers on the other caused an increased spread in prices of steers last week. The finished steers sold at new high levels for the year and within 10 cents of the highest ever known on the open market. A carload of prime 1,321 pound Missouri steers brought \$11.25, beef pulp steers sold up to \$11 and a good many dry lot native steers sold at \$10.50 to \$11. Cattle not good enough to bring above \$10 showed weakness and the soft and "sappy" kinds selling under \$9 and as low as \$7.50 were 25 to 35 cents lower and 50 cents to \$1 under the high time three weeks ago.

Butcher cattle prices were uneven. Half-fat yearlings, both steers and heifers, were 25 cents lower, but the dry lot kinds were steady. Medium cows were off 10 cents to 15 cents and others steady. Veal calves and bulls remained in active demand at unchanged prices.

No material change occurred in prices of stockers and feeders. The volume of business was small, but in keeping with the season of the year. Traders say it will be late July before the supply increases.

Sheep prices declined about 25 cents last week, tho at that decline demand was fairly active. Texas sheep and Arizona spring lambs predominate. Texas sheep are only fair in quality. Commission men say it will be another month before feeding lambs are available, and because of the large number under contract on the range comparatively few will be sold on the open market. Spring lambs are quoted \$10.50 to \$11.10; sheep, \$6.75 to \$7.50, and goats, \$4.00 to \$5.40.

Receipts of livestock, with comparisons, are here shown:

| | Last week. | Preceding week. | Year ago. |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Cattle— | | | |
| Kansas City | 31,700 | 33,850 | 20,425 |

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

Special Subscription Blank

Publisher Farmers, Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

My name.....

Postoffice

State..... St., Box or R. F. D.....

THIS COUPON MUST BE RETURNED WITHIN 20 DAYS!

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Chicago | 44,400 | 40,700 | 38,200 |
| Five markets | 121,450 | 122,650 | 95,450 |
| Hogs— | | | |
| Kansas City | 56,300 | 66,800 | 44,500 |
| Chicago | 122,200 | 122,000 | 107,000 |
| Five markets | 323,500 | 317,800 | 258,500 |
| Sheep— | | | |
| Kansas City | 33,900 | 21,000 | 36,200 |
| Chicago | 72,000 | 68,500 | 45,700 |
| Five markets | 162,900 | 122,600 | 121,300 |

Tom McNeal's Answers

(Continued from Page 20.)

president, this year, is Camille Decoppet who succeeds Guiseppe Motta who was president in 1915.

Switzerland is a republic made up of cantons, corresponding somewhat to our states. There are seven departments of government; the political department; department of the interior; department of justice; military department; department of finance and customs; department of public economy and the department of posts and railroads. Switzerland is the most democratic government in Europe and for that matter the most democratic government in the world. Its area is about half that of the state of Kansas and its population a little less than 4 million. German is the predominating language, tho a considerable part of the inhabitants speak French. A certain amount of military service is compulsory in Switzerland. The male citizen of military age is required to serve 92 days the first year if he belongs to the cavalry; 77 days if he belongs to the artillery and 67 days if he serves in the infantry. For each of the seven succeeding years he is required to serve 13 days. There is not only universal manhood suffrage but Switzerland has had the initiative and referendum in actual operation for many years.

From Canada to the Canal.

I think the United States would do the right thing by going down to Mexico and straightening that country out; sending 100,000 soldiers to quell the fighting, and police the country, taking the revenues of the country for pay for all expenses. That country should belong to the United States from the Panama canal to Canada. The first thing the United States knows some foreign power will take in Nicaragua and build another canal and then where will Panama be? It's bound to come.

G. T. KNOWLTON.

Pittsburg, Kan.
Why pause at the Panama canal? If the right thing for this country to do is ruthlessly to destroy all the Central American governments as Mr. Knowlton proposes, we might as well complete the job and take in everything to Cape Horn. This is carrying the right of might to an even greater extreme than was advocated by Bernhardt and Neitche. It was that infamous doctrine which brought on the present terrible war, and if ever such a doctrine is put into practice by the United States it will most certainly plunge this country into a war as terrible as that raging in Europe now; but it will do more. It will mark the beginning of the end of this republic. I am astounded to hear a Kansas man advocating such an unjust, undemocratic and utterly damnable doctrine. So far as Mexico is concerned it may become necessary to intervene and restore order there. This is the result of tyranny and injustice of the former Mexican government and the greed of the exploiters of that country, a large proportion of whom were from the United States, but our ultimate purpose even in that event should be not to take over Mexico but to restore order and just government there for the Mexican people themselves, and to remain there only so long as may be necessary to enable the Mexican people to establish a government of their own. For this government to invade and destroy the weak Central American republics would be unspeakably wicked, and it would be unspeakably folly as well. It would not only be the height of injustice but would forever destroy the possibility of developing a vast field for trade and commerce with the countries of South America.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFER.

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

Are the pasture fences in good repair?

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

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

SNAPS. 80 and 160, 3 ml. out; fine imp. Possession. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

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

280 A., 2 sets improvements, 100 cult., bal. grass. \$40 a. W. H. Sharp, Caney, Kan.

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

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

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

IMPROVED half section Lane Co., Kan., \$5000. Kan. and Colo dry and irrigated lands. Investigate. Morris Land Co. (Owner), Lawrence, Kan.

280 A. well improved, 3 ml. from R. R. Good house, 2 barns, orchard, 90 a. in cult., bal. pasture, 25 a. seeded to alfalfa. \$45 a. Terms. W. M. Nees, Independence, Kan.

FOR SALE: 260 acres level prairie land 5 miles from Wakeeney in well settled neighborhood on main traveled road; \$20 per acre. Address P. O. Box 312, Wakeeney, Kan.

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

NESS COUNTY. 6 quarters to sell on "Wheat plan"—50% tillable; good, rich, level wheat land, 340 a. in cult., 8 ml. Ness City, 6 ml. Ransom. Might sell a section without the half. \$21 a. Terms, \$500 per quarter down, bal. all payable from crop, including 6% int. C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kan.

80 ACRES 1/2 mile Ottawa, all smooth land, dark soil, good 6 room house, barn, silo, family orchard, every convenience for nice little country home, price right for quick sale. Write for full description of these properties and descriptive list of farm bargains in Eastern Kansas. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE. 1/2 cash, bal. 5 years, 400 a. smooth land, all tillable, unimproved, \$22.50 per a. 160 a. little rolling, \$20 per a. in south part Lane Co., 160 a. in Gray Co. at \$25 per a. 40 a. in cult.; all smooth. These are bargains. 80 a. sandy land in Reno Co. to trade for western land. House, barn, good water; all fenced and cross fenced. 25 a. under cult. F. D. Webb, Sterling, Kan.

IF YOU are looking for something good in the limestone soil let us show you. E. P. McCarty & Son, La Cygne, Kan.

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

120 A. OIL LAND, COAL POOL. \$4,000, 1/2 cash, balance 10 years at 6%. Bradshaw Realty Co., Lenexa, Kan.

280 A. VALLEY, 90 cult. Pasture and hay; 2 improvements. \$35 acre. Terms. C. A. Tipton, Elk City, Kansas.

FINE RANCH, well improved; good water and location. \$15 acre. Terms to suit. Holland & Pennington, Coldwater, Kan.

160 A. 6 ml. from Minneola, 100 a. wheat, 1/2 goes with place, 60 a. pasture; rich loam soil. Price \$32.50 per acre. Terms. Nate Neal, Minneola, Kansas.

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

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

FOR SALE. At a great bargain in the next 30 days, one 210 acre, one 160 acre, and one 80 acre farm in Eastern Kansas. A part creek bottom land and all well improved. Also in the gas and oil belt and not leased. Come and see or write for description to Wood Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

A BUSH COUNTY, KANSAS, SNAP. 160 acres, 150 acres in wheat, share with place, good location, no improvements, only \$5,000. Terms. Write Jns. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS LAND Do you want a list of farm and ranch lands? Write Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

\$350 Buys 160 Acres. 160 acres, 15 miles south of Meade, Kansas, half mile to postoffice; 80 acres level, 80 pasture land. This is a real snap, for quick sale. W. S. Martin, Meade, Kansas.

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

A REAL BARGAIN. 273 a. good smooth land, 100 a. bottom, 2 sets improvements; good 8 room house, big barn, 10 a. bearing orchard; 1/2 miles to good R. R. town. Part cash, bal time; easy terms. Worth \$60, price \$45. Salter Realty Co., Wichita, Kan.

TREGO COUNTY I have some "peachy" bargains in Trego wheat land, \$10 to \$30. For real snaps see G. C. Brittain, Wakeeney, Kan.

80 ACRES ONLY \$500 Wilson Co., Kan., 60 a. cult., 20 a. past., good bldgs.; 100 hens, cow, 2 sows, share crop, goes; only \$5200; terms; \$500 holds it; no interest. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Choice 160 Acres—\$55 Acre 6 miles Emporia, fine land; 7 room, large barn; orchard, blue grass, alfalfa, corn or wheat. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

SCOTT COUNTY IMPROVED \$20, level, 5 ml. Manning. Good water, rich soil, price \$15.00, good terms. Wheat lands \$8 to \$20.00. Alfalfa land. R. H. Crabtree, Scott City, Kan.

Chase County Stock Ranches If you handle stock send for list of stock ranches. Our grass puts the fat on the steer in the summer, and our farm lands grow the tall corn and alfalfa to finish him in the winter. WRITE NOW. J. E. Beacock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Graham Co., Kansas for past ten years best Atchison and other eastern counties agriculturally. Improved farms, in any size tracts, at from \$25 to \$35 an acre. Send for our list. Beville Realty Co., Hill City, Kansas.

Southeastern Kansas Is the place to buy land for home or investment. We handle land in eleven counties. Low prices and easy terms. Send for illustrated booklet. The Allen County Investment Co., Kelley Hotel Bldg., Iola, Kan.

RANSOM Is located on the famous Dutch Flatts in the center of a fine agricultural district in Ness County, Kansas. The country is developing rapidly, but I can still sell land at from \$10 to \$35 per acre. V. E. West, Real Estate Dealer, Ransom, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN 280 acres, 3 miles good town, 80 miles Kansas City, all tillable, 180 a. in cultivation, 40 a. native meadow, 60 a. pasture, 7-room house, frame barn 30x40, and out bldgs., near school and church, 2 good wells, living spring, the best bargain in East. Kan. Price \$47.50 per a. Earl E. Sewell, Garnett, Kan.

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

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

E. KANSAS farms in Catholic settlements. Exc. Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan.

BOOKLET of "photographed" farm bargains for sale or exc. James Harrison, Butler, Mo.

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

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

ARK-OKLA. INV. CO., Siloam Spgs., Ark., sell and exch. real estate, mdse., and other property. Describe what you have and want.

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

IF YOU want to buy, sell or exchange lands or city property, any place, write us, we can put 'em over. T. C. Pollard & Co., 1009 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TO TRADE for land west. Well located 19 room house in Hutchinson. Haines & Conner, Hutchinson, Kan.

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

320 Acres

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

C. A. FREELAND, Leoti, Kan.

Best Wheat Lands!

320 acres, rich German neighborhood, eight miles from Brownell and eight miles from Bazine, on R. R. and telephone line. All best quality land with 210 acres in cultivation, 150 acres fine wheat, rest goes to purchaser if sold soon, bal. corn and spring crops. Two good wells—water 8 to 30 feet, small buildings, fence, windmill, etc. Lots of nice alfalfa land. Ideal farm for all purposes. Price for quick sale \$23.50 per acre. Encumbrance \$5000.

Miner Brothers, Ness City, Kan.

Old Established Cattle Ranch

"YOUR OPPORTUNITY"

1120 a., improved, all smooth, best of soil, free from rock. Sheet water at 85 feet. 3 1/2 miles to shipping point, 5 1/2 miles to county seat. Fair house, barn, shedding, fence, etc. Price—Terms—\$12.00 per acre.

Carter Realty & Abstract Co. Leoti (Co. Seat of Wichita Co.), Kan.

Ness County Lands

Good wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Fine crops of all kinds in 1914 and better crops in 1915. No better soil in Kansas. Land in adjoining counties on the east \$40 to \$75 per acre. Buy here while land is cheap. Write for price list, county map and literature. No trades.

Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

LANE CO.

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

W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

NEBRASKA

508,812 BUSHELS OF WHEAT 1915. Free booklet of Cheyenne County, Neb. Greatest wheat section. Land \$10 acre, up.

D. R. Jones, Sidney, Neb.

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

FINE LITTLE RANCH—480 a., 200 fine cult., bal. fine pasture, well fenced; ample bldgs., good condition. Station 6 ml. McCook, Neb. (Pop. 4,000). 11 ml. good roads. School 1 1/2 ml.; phone and R.F.D. Best small ranch in county. \$25 per a., 1/2 cash, bal. any time desired. 5% No trades. Write R. A. Simpson, Owner, Blue Hill, Neb.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A PIG and a dairy farm for trade, 50 a. in cult., bal. meadow and pasture, abundance living water, good imp. Price \$35 a. inc. \$2800 at 6% long time A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

320 NEAR HUGOTON, WILL TAKE AUTO. Fine, smooth half section, 11 miles south County seat. Buffalo and Red Top grass. No cultivation. No improvements. Price \$15 per acre. Will take good car in part pay, carry \$800 on land long time, and balance cash. Land-Thayer Land Co., Liberal, Kansas.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

IMPROVED FARMS WANTED Have several apartments and income properties to exchange for good farms. Ralph T. Huff, 205-6 Victor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Trade for Auto or City Property Have some extra rich 20 to 30 acre farms near this city to exchange for high class auto and city property. S. M. Strawn & E. E. Agency, Valley Falls, Kan.

A 100 A. Farm, All Good Land small house and barn, good water, good location. Want stock of merchandise. Also a nice smooth 180 acre farm and a good eighty. Will trade one or all for merchandise. Eighty acres unimproved in Arkansas for good used auto. C. A. Long, Fredonia, Kansas.

OKLAHOMA

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

ONE-HALF SECTION, house, barn, well, all under fence, fine wheat land, 1/2 in cult., balance in grass, 5 ml. from Forgan. \$25 a. terms. D. W. LeCone, Forgan, Okla.

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

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

SMALL RANCH, 480 a. 70 plowed, bal. good pasture, some nice timber, good living water, house, all fenced. Price \$2500, time on \$2,500. You'll have to hurry. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

160 ACRES, 1/2 mile out, 60 cultivated, 100 tillable, house, barn, bearing orchard, good water, some timber. Price, \$15 per acre, for quick sale. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

1000 A. 3 m. McAlester, city 15,000. 200 a. fine bottom land. 150 a. in cult. 60 a. meadow, bal. pasture. Splendid fence, water. Good imp. \$21 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

Oklahoma Land For Sale Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

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

NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA 3 miles from Vinita, Craig County

A RARE CHANCE to buy (from the owner) 650 acres extra strong, level land, two good new houses, two other houses, good barns, windmills, etc. Can be sold as two or three farms. Very small cash payment, balance as purchaser desires. A quick sale is very desirable. W. M. Mercer, Aurora, Ill.

ILLINOIS FOR EXCHANGE—A well improved 1000 acre farm fifty miles south of Chicago, Ill. Price \$150,000.00. G. A. Long, Box 588, Mokena, Ill.

ARKANSAS FOR SALE. 39 a., 1 1/2 miles out, well imp. 7 a. orchard. Bargain, \$5500, 10 a. tract for auto. Foster & Austin, Gravette, Ark.

FOR PARTICULARS and bargains in mineral lands, leases, or farmlands in Baxter or Marion counties, Ark., see or write C. C. Feemster, Mountain Home, Ark.

WISCONSIN 30,000 ACRES our own cut-over lands; good soil, plenty rain, prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

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

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

FOR SALE Splendid quarter section, 1 mile county seat; all fenced, well of best water; fair improvements. \$17.50 per a. Cheyenne County Land Co., Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

320 HOMESTEADS Government land is all taken. I have now four 320 acre homestead relinquishments. Good, \$400 to \$1800 each. Cash. Improved. Write now. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

FARM LOANS FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow. Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

MISSOURI

40 A. improved, close in, \$600; \$300 cash. Terms, Farmers Realty Co., Flemington, Mo.

HAVE some fine dairy and poultry farms on easy terms with small payments down. Write for booklet on this country and exchanges. J. A. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres good land, near R. R. town; some timber; price \$200, \$10 monthly buys 80 a. Write for list Box 425-0, Carthage, Mo.

VERNON COUNTY, MO. At sacrifice, 80 acres prairie; fair impr.; in corn, \$3,000. 1/2 cash, bal. 4%. 195 acres prairie, nice grove, good imp. 40 acres corn, bal. meadow and blue grass pasture. \$10,000; will carry \$5500 at 5%. E. T. Steele, Owner, Nevada, Mo.

FOR SALE, 170 acres in Cass Co., Mo. Well improved, near town; must sell. Write J. E. Tanshill, Garden City, Mo.

80 A. well imp. 70 cult. bal. pasture. Springs and creek. \$3200. Will take some stock. Henderson & McNeil, Stockton, Mo.

FOR FARM, ranch or fruit lands in the White River country of the Ozarks write J. W. Blankinship, Hollister, Mo.

FOR SALE: 275 acres near Kirksville, Mo. Well improved. Price \$100 per acre. If you want to buy cheaper land write L. C. Arnold & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Good Cheap Homes

Healthiest climate, purest water, no crop failures, raise all kinds stock, milk cows, raise poultry. 80 acres, 60 cult., house, barn, spring. \$300.00, easiest terms. Jenkins & Hays, Ava, Mo.

Southeast Missouri Lands

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

NEW YORK

NEW YORK FARMS BEST

And cheapest. Any one of the following low-priced improved New York farms and 100 others for sale will average better and bigger crops than your own home farm. All our farms have good comfortable houses, big barns and numerous outbuildings and are worth double the price asked today.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 100 acres near Syracuse..... | \$75.00 per acre |
| 200 " Madison County..... | 45.00 " |
| 100 " Cortland..... | 30.00 " |
| 100 " Oswego..... | 30.00 " |
| 200 " Oneida..... | 45.00 " |
| 100 " Wayne..... | 35.00 " |
| 100 " Chenango..... | 30.00 " |
| 100 " near Ithaca..... | 35.00 " |

For complete descriptive list, address B. I. McFarney & Co., 705 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Girls—This Ring Free
Send name and 14 cent. postage taken for a three-months subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze and receive this lovely Sterling Silver, white enameled dove set Fiance Ring Free. Address The Homestead, Dept. 971, Topeka, Kan.

Join the Copper Watch Club and Get a Watch Free

If you would like a dandy boy's or man's watch, here is your opportunity to get one absolutely free of charge. These watches are given only to members of the Copper Watch Club, but you can become a member of this club if you desire a watch. The watch is guaranteed to give the user satisfaction in appearance and durability, as well as time-keeping qualities. It has a substantial engraved case, nickel plated, open face. The movement is American made, stem wind and stem set. The makers issue a printed warrant which goes with each watch. Space does not permit us to give you a detailed outline of the plan of the Copper Watch Club. We will say, however, you can secure one of these watches on our special offer without one cent of cost to you.

How to Join the Watch Club If you desire to be a member of the Copper Watch Club and secure one of these watches free, send us your name and address and we will then send you full information as to how you can secure one of these fine watches free. Address
Copper Watch Club, Dept. 3, Topeka, Kansas

Crocodile Wrench and Handy Tool Free

The Crocodile Wrench requires no adjustment; simple; always ready for use; never slips. Works in closer quarters than any other wrench. It is light, strong, compact. Easily carried in the pocket. Successfully used as a Pipe Wrench, Nut Wrench and Screw Driver.

Three Dies for Cutting or cleaning threads in bolts used on farm machinery. It is drop-forged from the best steel, scientifically tempered, nothing to get out of order. Look at the actual reproduction of a bolt cut from blank with a Crocodile Wrench—this feature alone will be worth a lot to you.

Our Special Free Offer
We will send the handy Crocodile Wrench free and postpaid to all who send \$2.00 for a 3-year subscription to Mail and Breeze. With this offer we will include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly. The Handy Tool is guaranteed to please you in every way or your money will be refunded. The dies on this wrench alone would be worth more than the subscription price in time saved in going to town for repairs. Address
FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE
Dept. C. E.
Topeka, Kan.

Mule Has Skin Disease

One of our mules has a swelling behind her left ear. Has small bumps all over fore legs and sides. Otherwise in good condition. We think this is a skin disease. J. E. B.

I cannot tell you positively the cause of the eruption appearing on your mare. It may be simply some form of eczema or a more serious condition known as mange or scabies. The latter disease causes much more intense itching than the former being caused by a parasite so that a positive diagnosis can be made only upon finding the parasite, and the latter can be found only by a careful microscopic examination.

You might try the following line of treatment, if it does not produce results then I suggest that you have a competent graduate veterinarian examine her. I should advise you to have a mixture prepared consisting of 3 ounces of sulphur, 2 ounces of green soap, 4 ounces of oil of tar, and sufficient alcohol to make 1 pint. This mixture should be applied daily to the affected parts after first washing them thoroughly with soap and water. If at any time the medicine seems to cause too much irritation then it should be applied only every other day or every third day. You will have to use your own judgment in regard to this. I do not believe that internal medication will have any affect upon this malady as the condition usually is a purely local one.

Manhattan, Kan. R. R. Dykstra.

Located 100 Unions in May

Nearly 100 new Farmers' Union locals were organized in Kansas during May. This remarkable growth in the busiest season of the year is conclusive proof that the farmers fully appreciate the pressing need for organized action, says the Farmers' Union. Every day it becomes more apparent that the day of individualism is gone and that it never will return. The farmers are learning this lesson and are adjusting themselves to the new conditions for which they are not responsible but against which they must protect themselves.

Once fully organized the new local must begin to work out the problems which it was created to solve. Here it must have help and that help must come from the county and the state organizations. In this way the recruits in the ranks of the great army of co-operation will learn the purpose of the Union, the results that are being reached by those organizations that are practicing co-operation, and will become thoroughly conversant with the fundamental principles of co-operative business practice.

The members of the new locals should not be rushed into the organization of business associations and the conduct of co-operative enterprises until they are drilled thoroly in the possibilities of that form of business. Much can be accomplished without capital investment thru group purchasing by the local business agent. In the meantime, while the preliminary work of organization and co-operation is going on every member must be studying, learning and thinking.

Killing Johnson Grass

Kansas farmers who planted oats containing Johnson grass, an undesirable weed, should destroy the pest this summer or in the fall. G. E. Thompson, specialist in crops, division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college, says: "Definite records show that 50,000 bushels of oats containing Johnson grass seed were planted in the state last spring. It is safe to say that more than twice that amount was actually planted."

"If during the early and mid part of summer the Johnson grass can be kept short enough to keep the plants in a weak condition, comparatively few root-stalks that penetrate deep into the ground will be formed. An oat or a wheat crop serves this purpose quite well. When the Johnson grass is in this weakened condition, plowing in July or early August will further weaken the plants and will entirely kill many of them. If the ground then is given clean cultivation until fall, nearly all of the grass that is not killed by the cultivation will freeze out during the winter. In case a good deal of the grass shows up after this midsummer plowing it may be advisable to late fall plow in order to further expose the roots to freezing."

Law-suits fatten nobody but the bystanders.

"The Flag of Our Union Forever"



"O, glorious flag! red, white and blue,
Bright emblem of the pure and true;
O, glorious group of clustering stars!
Ye lines of light, ye crimson bars,
Unfading scarf of liberty,
The ensign of the brave and free!"

—Edward J. Preston.

"Old Glory"—

Our National Emblem

Show Your Colors—Let Everyone Know That You are a True American—That You Love Our Beautiful Flag. Have It Flying from a Pole in the Yard or Out the Window—but Show It.

Proclaim your loyalty and patriotism to our dear old flag. Every American home should have a flag to unfurl on National holidays and anniversaries as a silent tribute to our nation's heroes whose noble deeds will live forever.

Nothing brightens up the landscape more than the glorious old Stars and Stripes flying in the breeze. We offer a flag any reader will be proud to own, and by buying in large quantities we have made possible the most liberal offer imaginable. The best of material is employed in the manufacture of these flags and the superiority of the workmanship manifests itself in every detail.

The flag is 3 ft. x 5 ft., is hand sewed, warranted fast colors, absolutely rain proof and guaranteed not to fade.

If you will accept the subscription offer explained below, we will be glad to send you this flag. It is the Stars and Stripes and therefore the most beautiful, most glorious flag in the universe.

You May Have One of These Flags Free

We have purchased a large supply of these flags and while the supply lasts we are going to distribute them among our readers on a most liberal offer. We will send one of these beautiful flags to all who send us \$1.10 to pay for a year's subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you are prompt we will also include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer.

Kindly use the coupon below when sending in your subscription order. Do not delay but send in your subscription order at once before you forget about it. When our present supply of flags is exhausted this offer will be withdrawn.



Farmers Mail and Breeze
Department F.
Topeka, Kansas

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. F, Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find \$1.10 for a one year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, Capper's Weekly and the flag which I am to receive as a gift with my subscription.

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R. F. D..... Box.....

Purebred Shorthorns Demanded

BY FRANK D. TOMSON.

There is a growing inclination on the part of various Oklahoma oil producers whose daily income has reached large proportions, to invest a part of their profits in purebred beef cattle. They have proved liberal bidders in the various sales recently.

It is generally known that the beef producers of Argentina and other South American countries are looking to the United States for their supply of breeding stock. For many years they depended almost wholly upon the British Isles for their seed stock, but gradually they have turned their attention to this country, and the various breed associations, particularly the Shorthorn association, have co-operated with them and have filled large orders during the last year.

At a recent Iowa Shorthorn sale in which C. A. Saunders sold 48 Shorthorns at an average of \$1,074 a head, the Oklahoma oil men, led by F. A. Gillespie of Tulsa, and Francisco V. Maissa, Buenos Aires, Argentina, competed for various high class entries with the result that prices gradually went upward, as indicated by the average. The representatives of these large interests are most discriminating in their selections. They appear determined to get the best representatives of the breed, considered from both the standpoint of individual merit and the strength of the pedigree. They draw marked distinction between seed of a high order and the ordinary standard. This is a day when good seed is at a premium because knowledge of the reproductive powers of good seed is more widely disseminated than ever.

The cattle breeder who has bred his herd along intelligent lines with this fact clearly in mind is reaping his reward today, and apparently we are only at the threshold of a period of discrimination and broad expansion.

\$3000 and Less for Jerseys

T. S. Cooper & Sons held a sale of Jerseys May 30, at Coopersburg, Pa., the home of the Linden Grove herd.

The sale proved to be one of the most successful sales of dairy cattle on record. One hundred and twenty-six Island-bred Jerseys sold for an average of \$641.19. The first 50 sold averaged more than \$900, while the first 85 averaged more than \$800. Nineteen cows sold for more than \$1,000 each, as follows:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Oxford's Wexford Spot, Brookwood Farm..... | \$3,000 |
| You'll Do's Champion Ivy, Brookwood Farm..... | 3,000 |
| Raleigh's Finance, Colt Farm..... | 2,700 |
| Sultana's Vernonia, Colt Farm..... | 2,400 |
| Dorothy's Noble Fern, Brookwood Farm..... | 2,200 |
| Oxford Dawish, Colt Farm..... | 2,100 |
| Jennie You'll Do, Brookwood Farm..... | 2,000 |
| You'll Do's Pretty Pet, Brookwood Farm..... | 2,000 |
| Boutilliere's Oxford Girl, Colt Farm..... | 2,000 |
| You'll Do's Harriet, White Horse Farms..... | 1,800 |
| Oxford's Pansy Dear, White Horse Farms..... | 1,800 |
| You'll Do's Benefit, Colt Farm..... | 1,550 |
| Golden Plum's Viola, E. T. Bedford..... | 1,325 |
| You'll Do's Pretty Rose, White Horse Farms..... | 1,300 |
| Gamboge's Ixia, Colt Farm..... | 1,100 |
| Oxford's Maggie Cannon, Lynnwood Farms..... | 1,050 |
| You'll Do's Magdalene, Lynnwood Farms..... | 1,050 |
| You'll Do's Brown Beauty, C. I. Hudson..... | 1,025 |
| Viola's Golden Pansy, Colt Farm..... | 1,000 |

He Fills His Silo Full

Here is a picture of my solid concrete silo, built in 1911. It is 16 feet in diameter and 42 feet high. You will notice there is a railing around the top. This is to protect the men from falling



off when they are filling it. I set a portable corn crib inside the railing last year, and filled it. After the silage settled down into the silo, I removed the crib. This increased the capacity of the silo quite a little. J. O. Shinkle, Parker, Kan.

Sliding barn doors are better than hinged doors.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 829 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa. 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Combination Sales.

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

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 8—L. Chestnut & Sons, Geneva, Neb.
Nov. 10—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Nov. 22—Tomson Brothers, Carbondale and Dover, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 18—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 20—Peter Luft, Almena, Kan.
Oct. 20—T. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Oct. 21—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.
Oct. 25—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.
Oct. 27—Von Forell Bros., Chester, Neb.
Oct. 31—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Nov. 1—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
Nov. 11—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Feb. 7—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 8—Wm. McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.
Feb. 28—John Naiman, Alexandria, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Aug. 9—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

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

Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 27—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, Kan., breeds Poland Chinas. His herd is headed by Orange Wonder 2d, by Big Orange Again, one of the best of the breed. Another herd popular. Another herd in use and the one that sired most of this spring's crop of pigs is Tecumseh Sam, by Long Sam, by Sampson. Everything is immune. Mr. McIntosh will sell everything at private sale.—Advertisement.

Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., is one of the pioneer Kansas breeders of spotted Poland Chinas. He has bought liberally from the best herds in the country and his herd is one of the real good ones. Mr. Carlson is a man you will find it a pleasure to deal with. Write him if you are in the market for anything in his line. Look up his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

J. A. Comp, White City, Kan., offers Jersey bulls for sale in the Jersey cattle section in the Farmers Mail and Breeze this week. The Comp herd of Jerseys is one of the great Jersey cattle herds in the West. It is under official test at the present time and the official tester was at the farm recently. These bulls he is offering will be sold reasonably considering their breeding and the kind of individual merit that is back of them in their dams as well as in their sires. Write today if you are interested in a choice young bull.—Advertisement.

Polled Durham and Shorthorn Bulls.

V. A. Plymat, Barnard, Kan., is a pioneer Shorthorn cattle breeder who lives in the south part of Mitchell county and gets his mail at Barnard, which is in Lincoln county. He has in the neighborhood of 1,000 acres of land which is the home of one of the strong herds of registered Shorthorns in the West. At the present time he has 50 breeding cows. Fifteen of them are double standard Polled Durhams. Mr. Plymat will sell young bulls, both polled and horned.—Advertisement.

Knows His Hogs Will Please.

Over in the Poland China columns you will find an ad headed "I ship on approval." Why not buy your hogs from a breeder who has confidence enough in his stock to put them out on this kind of a guarantee? If you are not perfectly satisfied with the hog when he reaches your station, just ship him back and have your money returned. Furthermore, Mr. Sheehy's hogs are immune. Don't forget to look up this ad and write for prices and breeding when in the market for Poland.—Advertisement.

Tomson Brothers Claim Sale Date.

Breeders of the Reds, Whites and Roans and farmers interested in this popular breed of beef cattle will be interested in the announcement of Tomson Brothers' Shorthorn sale to be held November 22. For more than a quarter of a century the firm of T. K. Tomson & Son of Dover, Kan., and later Tomson Brothers of Carbondale, Kan., and Dover, Kan., have been the mainstay and principal inspiration in Shorthorn circles in Eastern Kansas. The Tomson herd has fur-



LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

FLOYD YOCUM LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER ST. JOHN, KAN.

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

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

HORSES.

Best 1550 lb. Percheron

Who owns best 1400 to 1700 registered Percheron stallion in your section? Also several best 1100 to 1400 mares. (No ancestry requirements for mares.) It is quality we want. We want you to start a new breed of horses. Write for information.

WAGON HORSE ASSOCIATION

W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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

Shaw's Hampshires

150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immunized, double treatment. Special prices on spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, H. S. Wichita, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

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

Original Big Spotted Polands!!

Private Sale—50 March pigs for sale now in pairs, trios or singly. Sired by four of the great boars of the breed. Papers with every pig. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

Bred Gilts—Immune

Twenty choice summer gilts bred and ready to ship. They are all bred to Kansas Giant, a great young boar that is the prospect of being at least a 1000 pound hog. These gilts will make you money. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KAN.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Ten weeks old boar pigs at cut price, also a year old boar. Let me describe them to you. Address CARL F. SMITH, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

I Ship On Approval

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

Big Type Polands!

Herd headed by the 1020 pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson, 1915. Fall boars by Big Hadley Jr. and Young Orphan, by Orphan Big Gun that was 1st in Oklahoma Futurity, 1915. We are booking orders for spring pigs out of our best herd and show sows. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

Big Spotted Polands

100 pigs at private sale at 10 weeks old. Both sexes. Pairs and trios not related. I sell these pigs at farmers prices and guarantee satisfaction. Pedigrees with every pig. Write to day. R. J. BAZANT Narka, Kan., Republic Co.

DUROCS \$20

Norton County Breeders Association

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

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

POLAND CHINAS 12 top Sept. boars by Panama Giant, 6 out of a big Orange dam. 100 Spring pigs. Annual boar and gilt sale Oct. 21 at Norton. J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Kansas.

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

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

SHORTHORNS 4 yearling bulls, by Pilot, by the \$700 grand old Avondale and Whitehall Sultan heads one herd. N. S. LEUSLER & SON, Almena, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Poland China Gilts

bred to your order. Also two good fall boars for sale. Write today. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

Oct. Boars and Bred Gilts

All Immune 10 Oct. boars, priced less than half their value to move them quick. Big stretchy fellows. 20 October gilts, bred and open. You can't beat them as brood sow prospects. J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. (Dickinson County)

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

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

100 Duroc Pigs ready to ship. Both sexes, bred by four different boars. \$12.50 each until July first. Can furnish pairs not related R. T. and W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebraska

DUROCS—RED POLLS—PERCHERONS Service boars and bred sows. Yearling bulls and young ton studs. Have shipped breeding stock to 15 states. Present offering the best I have raised. Prices always right. Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Nebr.

ROYAL SCION BRED GILTS April and May yearling bred gilts, by Gano's Pride and Cherry Scion, and safe in pig to Under Graduate, by Graduate Col. Also a few choice late fall boars. Priced for quick sale. G. C. NORMAN, WINFIELD, KAN.

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Spring boars and gilts, from the champions Defender, Superbo, Crimmon Wonder and Golden Model. All very reasonable prices. Order quick for first choice. JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

Big Type Herd Boars

30 big, husky yearling and fall boars, by G. M.'s Crimmon Wonder and Good Enuff Chief Col. A choice yearling by Illustration II and a Golden Model dam at \$200. Herd header prospect. Order quick for first choice. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Duroc-Jerseys Bred gilts and spring pigs by A. Criscent of sows by Grand Champion Tat-A-Walla. SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

Immunized and ready to ship. I have a big crop of pigs and will price pigs early at very reasonable prices. Address F. J. MOSER, GOFFS, KANSAS

DUROC SPRING PIGS

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

Wooddell's Durocs

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

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Herd Boars: Golden Model 36th 145175, Crimmon McWonder 160983, Constructor 187651. Write your wants. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

Duroc-Jerseys

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells on Approval

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

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

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

Duroc boars \$20, sired by Belle The Boy, first prize winner at several state fairs. Duroc gilts bred to farrow this fall, \$25. Baby boars, \$10, sired by Model Top Again, winner at the Hutchinson and Topeka State fairs. Baby gilts, \$20. Any hog not satisfactory can be returned by paying express one way. R. W. BALDWIN, CONWAY, KAN.

Percherons—Shorthorns—Polands

October gilts, bred or open, for sale, Barnington Bruce, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd. C. E. Poland, Almena, Kan.

Percherons—Shorthorns—Polands

18 Sept. and Oct. gilts, by Jumbo Prospect, by Luft's Orange for sale open or bred to your order. C. E. Whitney, Almena, Kansas.

Shorthorns—Poland Chinas For sale, a 30 month old, Matchless Prince, got by His Highness. I am keeping his pet. Write J. W. LEECH & SONS, Almena, Kan.

COL. W. M. PATTON, Livestock Auctioneer

Devoting my time to the business. Address as above.

COL. C. H. PAYTON, Livestock Auctioneer

Address as above.

L. J. Goodman, D.V.M., Lenora, Kan., Hog

breeding & specialty.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Buy Big Type Mulefoot Hogs from America's Champion Herd. Low cash prices. Big catalog free. Jas. D. King, Burlington, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

HAZLEWOOD'S BERKSHIRES Bred glits all sold. Breeding orders for spring pigs. Prices reasonable. W. D. Hazlewood, Wichita, Kansas.

Meadow Brook Berkshires

500 to 1000 Head

always on hand. Our pigs are the best we can get of all the leading families. We keep 6 to 8 of the best sows and we can produce or buy. All immune and nothing except good breeding animals shipped. Write your wants today.
E. D. King, Burlington, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

IMMUNE O. I. C's. Booking orders for March and April pigs. Pairs and trios not sold. **A. G. Cook, Leavenworth, Kansas**

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

IMMUNE O. I. C's. Pigs in pairs, not sold. **H. W. HAYNES, CHANTVILLE, KANSAS**

O. I. C. PIGS Big bone, pure white, immune. **ALVEY BROS., Meriden, Kans.**

O. I. C. FALL BOARS for sale. Also orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Everything immune. Registered sows. **F. C. COOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS**

Silver Leaf Herd O. I. C's. A fine two-year-old sow, bred by International Boy, bred for last of August farrow. Price \$40. January, February and March pigs, both sexes, not related. Bred right and prices right. **C. A. CMEY, S. E. J., GOMED, IOWA**

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

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

Smooth Heavy Boned O. I. C's

100 choice spring pigs, priced right. Descendants from blue ribbon winners, champions and grand champions. All ages for sale at all times. Write for circular, photographs and prices. **F. J. Greiner, Billings, Mo.**

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

Pairs and trios not related. Shipped in light crates and satisfaction guaranteed. Pedigrees with each pig. Priced for quick sale. **Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.**

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Two Registered Hereford Bulls

for sale. One 4 years old (wt. 1800) and one 2 years old. Also one good yearling. **Mora E. Glendon, Emmett, Kansas**

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

Pleasant View Stock Farm Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable. **MALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kansas**

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

Several choice males for sale.

Overland Guernsey Farm C. F. Holmes, Owner Overland Park, Kansas 8 miles south of K. C. on the "Strang Line"

JERSEY CATTLE.

Linscott Jerseys

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

Buy Your Herd Bulls From Us

We have big strong, robust fellows brimming over with type and beauty. We have cows that give 1900 to 2600 lbs. of milk per month. As high as \$1 lbs. fat on official test. **J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS**

HIGH CLASS REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS

From one to 18 months old sired by such bulls as Financier Countess Lead, Gold Mount's Interest and Noble's Raleigh 5th, and out of extra high producing cows. I am selling these bulls at less than half price for the next 30 days. **E. W. MOCK, 1st and Sunflower, Coffeyville, Kansas**

Jersey Herd Bulls

Young bulls for sale out of official record dams making 500 lbs. of butter and better yearly and sired by Imp. You'll Do Oxford whose daughters are making 500 lbs. official test with first calf. Also females all ages. **FERNDAL FARM, ST. JOSEPH, MO., R. E. D.**

nished champion after champion in both bull and female classes in the state fairs and American Royal shows and there is scarcely a herd in Kansas or the surrounding states in which the owner cannot point with pride to animals representing Tomson breeding. This firm has held one or two, what might be called "clean up" sales. They have contributed to some few combination sales including the American Royal sales but this is the first time they have invited their brother breeders and farmer friends to come to their home farm and bid for their choice breeding stock. For this sale offering they are going deep into their breeding herd. They will offer some of their very best females and possibly their entire show herd. We are claiming their date with this issue. Keep the date in mind and watch for later announcement.—Advertisement.

Poland China Bears and Glits.

George W. Nowles, Glasco, Kan., breeds Percheron horses and Poland China hogs. The writer visited him at his farm north of Glasco last Monday and was shown the Percherons and Poles. Mr. Nowles is a thorough stockman and a good farmer as well. At present he has two young stallions for sale. His Poles are strictly high class and his crop of spring pigs is as good as we have seen this season. They are by the herd boar, Storm King, by Long King's Best. Mr. Nowles has a choice lot of March boars and glits for sale.—Advertisement.

Duroc-Jersey Sows and Boars.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., breeds fashionable Duroc-Jerseys. He has bought bred sows from such herds as Ira Jackson, George Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb., and others of equal note. Mr. Jones is a thorough hog man and his herd is carefully looked after and handled in such a manner that the future usefulness of everything he sells is assured. He has just gotten out a private sale catalog which he will be pleased to mail you if you will write him what you need. He is offering the top boars from his crop of 30 March pigs. Also a few sows bred for September farrow. You will make no mistake if you do business with Jones.—Advertisement.

100 Holstein Heifers.

Lee Brothers & Cook of Harveyville, Kan., are making attractive prices on their Holsteins in order to reduce their herd on account of shortage of pasture. One of the striking features of their offering is 100 choice heifers which will freshen between August 1 and October 1. This is a high class lot of young stuff and will please those who see them. In addition to the hundred heifers they are offering 40 cows that are fresh now or will be fresh soon. They have bulls of all ages. Another special feature of their offering is young calves which they will ship to any express office in Kansas prepaid for \$22.50 each, either heifers or bulls. They say the cows are giving up to 65 pounds of milk and their heifers up to 50 pounds. Note their advertisement in this issue and let them know at once when you will look the cattle over. Kindly mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Smooth Heavy Boned O. I. C's

The above is the slogan adopted to express to the public the kind of hogs produced at the Greiner farm near Billings, Mo. Mr. Greiner placed his first ad with the Copper Papers about two years ago, and has continued with every issue to this date and we doubt very much if any breeder can beat his list of sales and satisfied customers. That his hogs please is proved by the many letters he has from parties to whom he has shipped. He has gotten up a little booklet with copy of several letters and descriptive matter pertaining to the stock offered. Furthermore if you are interested he will send you photographs of the offering. Write Mr. Greiner when you need O. I. C's.—Advertisement.

Overland Guernsey Farm.

C. F. Holmes, owner of the Overland Guernsey Farm of Overland Park, Kan., has a regular card announcement in Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering special prices on strictly quality Guernsey bulls. There is no better breeding than you will find at Overland Guernsey Farm and the individuals are up to the breeding. In addition to Mr. Holmes's bull offering just at this time he is closing out the Guernseys belonging to the Bradley Estate. The Bradley Estate offering includes 16 cows, 4 of which are imported, 6 heifers and 6 bulls. Mr. Holmes has prepared a descriptive folder giving the name and record number of these animals, also the price of each animal. This folder will be sent to any of our readers requesting it. The prices on these cattle are exceedingly low. If interested write Mr. Holmes and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

No matter how well you feed your pigs, if they are worm-infested, they are bound to be undernourished. Wormy sows can't produce large, healthy litters, and wormy hogs never grow and lay on fat as they should, because the voracious worms feed on the food they eat and thus keep their vitality constantly at a low ebb. Consequently, you can't get the money out of them that you should. It is the same with all stock—poor health means poor prospects for profit making. Digestive, bowel trouble and worms are the most common ailments and it is always advisable to have a reliable remedy on hand. The ideal medicine is that which fulfills the functions of tonic, laxative and worm destroyer, such, for instance as Dr. Hess Stock Tonic, a favorite with farmers and stock raisers for the last 24 years. This is compounded according to Dr. Hess's own formula. An interesting feature of this preparation is the broad guarantee of the manufacturers. If the Stock Tonic fails to do all that is claimed for it, dealers will accept your empty packages and refund your money. The fact that the Dr. Hess & Clark preparations are sold by more than 28,000 dealers throughout the United States and Canada indicates a popularity which could be based only upon actual merit.—Advertisement.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Headed by Louis of View-point 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. **Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (Flatrock Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls for fall and winter trade. **E. M. ANDERSON, BELLEVILLE, KANSAS**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS A.R.O. bull calves. **H. B. COOK, Topeka, Kan.**

BULL CALVES from cows with official butter and milk records. **HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.**

Reg. Holstein Bulls

Two that are eight months old and one four months. Correspondence and inspection of herd invited. **David Coleman & Sons, Benton, Jackson Co., Kansas**

Montgomery County Holstein Friesian Association Young stock for sale. **T. M. EWING, Sec., Independence, Kan.**



HOLSTEIN Cows and Heifers

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

J. H. Lee, V. Pres. of Harveyville State Bank; E. W. Lee at Farm; Dr. J. W. Cook, Expert Judge of the Dairy Cow

200 HEAD THIRTY DAY SALE 200 HEAD HOLSTEINS

On account of shortage of pasture we will make very special prices on Holstein cows, heifers and bulls, including 40 cows, fresh and to be fresh within 30 days; 100 heifers, fresh between August 1 and October 1; 15 long yearling heifers fresh this winter and next spring, and bulls of all ages; also high grade calves from our best dairy cows, either sex, 1 to 4 weeks old, delivered to any express office in Kansas \$22.50. Don't wait to write. Bring your dairy expert along, it makes it easier to sell. Let us hear from you by phone, wire or letter.

LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS



TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

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

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.



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

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns

Herd Headed by Fair Acres Sultan



assisted by A. von dale's Choice, Watonga Searchlight and other great breeding sires mated to the best producing cows from the best families the herd books show.

SPECIAL NOW

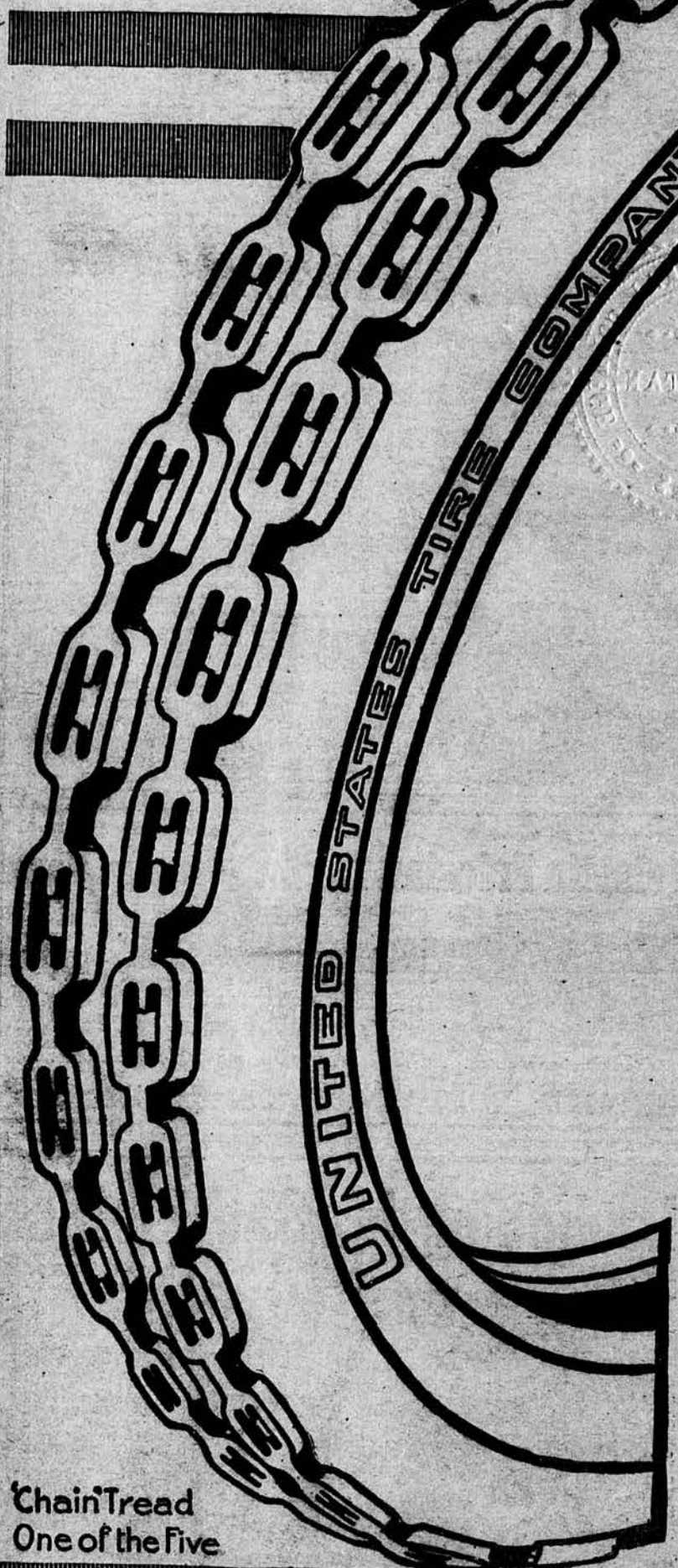
Herd bulls including sons of Fair Acres Sultan, \$200 to \$500; some higher. Cows with calf at foot and rebred to Scotch bulls, \$400. 20 heifers, Scotch topped milking strain bred to Scotch bull, 2 for \$300. Two Scotch heifers from best producing families, 2 for \$600. Farmer's bulls, Scotch top milking strain, from \$125 to \$200. Write for prices on car lots.

The Farmer Cow is the Shorthorn cow; for generations she has furnished milk for her calf with plenty to spare to make butter for the family, with milk for the table and some for the pigs. Her calf is a rustler and eats the rough feeds of the farm and the sum total, in milk, butter and beef, the Shorthorn makes more money for the farmer than any other cow.

The Scotch Cow not only produces this milk and butter, but a calf of superior merit and especially so if the best producing families are used. Our success rests on the success of our customers. Special attention is given the beginner. You are always welcome at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm. Write or come.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

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