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Price Five Cents

The
FARMERS MAIL
AND BREEZE

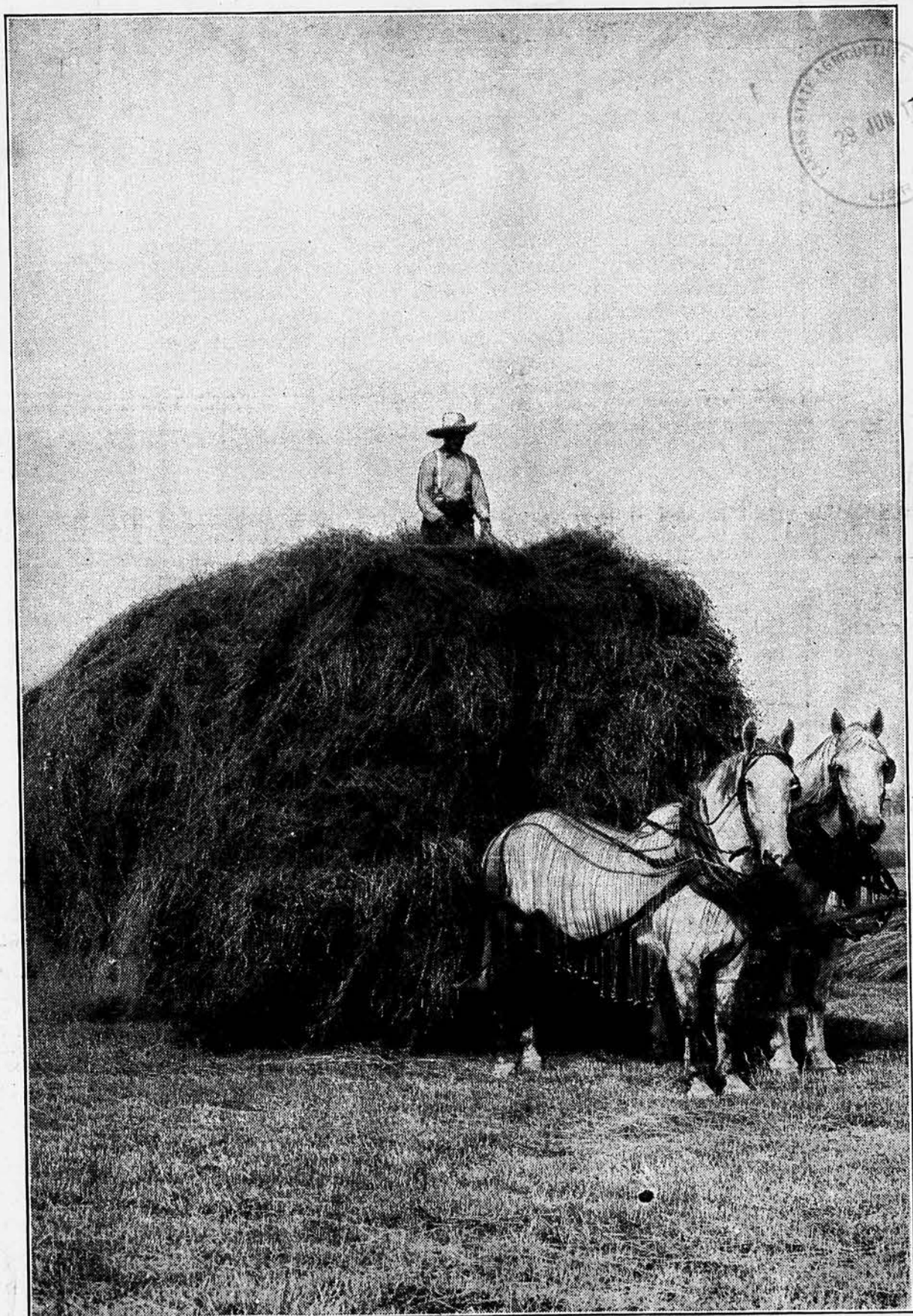
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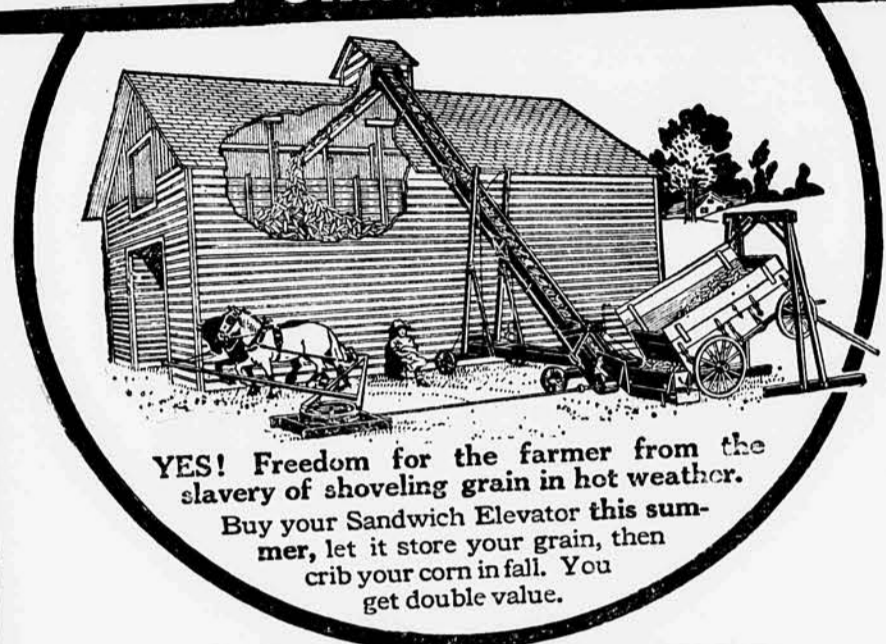
"—While the Sun Shines."

Behold! Freedom for the Farmer! Smash! Goes Harvest Drudgery



YOU DON'T HAVE TO TINKER AND REPAIR A CYPRESS ELEVATOR.

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DOES THE WORK OF SEVEN MEN.

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Wyatt Carr, Collins, Ia. "Cribbed 10,000 bushels with the Sandwich Elevator without a cent of expense. Could not do without one."

Study the Pictures

They tell the story of the performance of the Sandwich. Read what other farmers, your neighbors and friends say. They have tested—have tried Sandwich. Take their word not ours. And what they say is proved by more than 15,000 farmers. More Sandwich Elevators are in use today than any other kind, although some manufacturers put out elevators several years before we did. Why do we lead? Read on. Here's the whole story.

Sandwich Eternal Cypress Farm Elevator



NOW THE CHILDREN HUSK ALL THE CORN.

John F. Heiken, Palmyra, Ill. "My boy, eleven years old, runs my Sandwich Elevator as well as I can. My children husk nearly all my corn."



FILLS THE BINS AND CRIBS TO THE TOP.

John Mehlin, Jr, Humbolt, Neb. "The Sandwich is certainly a great labor-saver. I can fill my crib to the top now where without it a third of the space would be empty."

Experimenting All Done Before a Single Sandwich Elevator was Sold

First we tested steel—but we found that under the strain of elevating, steel twisted, became bent and dented, the constant pounding loosened the nuts, bolts and rivets. Then we tried yellow pine and poplar but they would not stand the strain, and in time—being exposed to snow and rain—they rotted and fell to pieces.

Then Came Cypress (The Wood Eternal)

Finally we tested Cypress, "the wood eternal." Here at last was the ideal material. Time and the elements had no effect—snow and rain would not rot it. So we built our elevators of "Cypress." And each year—though the cost of Cypress to us has increased—we have used it. This is why the Sandwich outlives and outlasts any other elevator.

That we build the best elevator is proved because in 7 years we have sold more elevators than any other manufacturer.

SANDWICH MANUFACTURING CO., 207 Walnut St., Sandwich, Ill.

Special Features of the Sandwich

The Sandwich has the overhead wagon dump, using chains for connecting wagon wheels. Dump is high and does not interfere with extra wagon side boards. No platform for the horses to stumble over and break their legs or strain themselves in pulling up a heavily loaded wagon. No platform to wear out, break or rot. Has corn cleaning grate and screen which screens out shelled corn, husk and silk. Your corn is clean, no danger of corn rotting after being cribbed. Flights go clear across elevator. No chance for clogging. Tilting or swinging receiving hopper.

Cannot Sag

Straight and firm all the time. Here's how we do it: Elevator is made in two sections with strong malleable hinge couplings. Hinges extend 20 in. on elevator sides. This is doubly reinforced by 4½ in. bolts that hold the sections closely and firmly. Every four feet on bottom and sides, rigid heavy band strap-iron braces and trusses are placed.

Sandwich Bucket Elevators

We also make high-grade Bucket Elevators with 18 in. cups and No. 77 chain. Special Booklet describing them will be sent Free upon request.



HIRED HANDS WORK FOR LESS AND EASIER TO GET.

C. H. Keller, Marshall, Minn. "My Sandwich has elevated in one season between 25,000 and 30,000 bushels of corn for myself and neighbors. Had my crop picked one cent a bushel less on account of having the Sandwich Elevator."



I WILL NOT SHOVEL IN HOT HARVEST!

The Sandwich Elevator keeps men young—moves the dead line 20 years off—makes harvest a pleasure instead of a drudgery.



THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



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Number 26

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 27, 1914

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Plow Early for Wheat

Careful Preparation of the Seedbed and Deep Plowing Gave Satisfactory Results in This Case

By LEE H. GOULD, Dodge City, Kan.

AVERAGE wheat yields can be materially increased in central and western Kansas if more care is taken with the preparation of the seedbed. Many farmers are trying to handle too large an acreage, with the result that there is a great amount of inefficient soil preparation, and this reduces the yields. There are many fields every year that do not pay the cost of production. The best axiom to go on in wheat growing is never to handle a larger acreage than you can put in properly with the help you have.

Careful records were kept of the results in growing wheat with different methods of seedbed preparation on the Gould farm near Wilroads for the crop of 1913. The average wheat yield was not high that year in Ford county; it was about 5 bushels. These results are given here because they show the exact returns in a year that was not favorable to wheat growers.

Most of these fields were large. The wheat was sown the second and third weeks in September. The best crop was obtained on carefully prepared stalk land, and it yielded 20 bushels an acre and gave an average test of 61. The next highest yield was on land plowed 5 inches deep the second week in August. This wheat averaged 17 bushels an acre and tested 63. The good result that was obtained with

els an acre, which is well below the cost of producing a crop of wheat.

Exact records also were kept of our production cost on the different fields. Here, for example, are the results on 140 acres of wheat sown on the Buckingham farm at Wilroads:

40 acres plowed at \$1.50.....	\$ 60.00
40 acres harrowed at 20 cents.....	8.00
100 acres disked at 85 cents.....	85.00
140 acres drilled at 40 cents.....	56.00
140 bushels seed wheat at 70 cents.....	98.00
140 acres harvested at \$1.40.....	196.00
1336 bushels hauled and threshed at 10 cents.....	133.60
Total	\$636.60

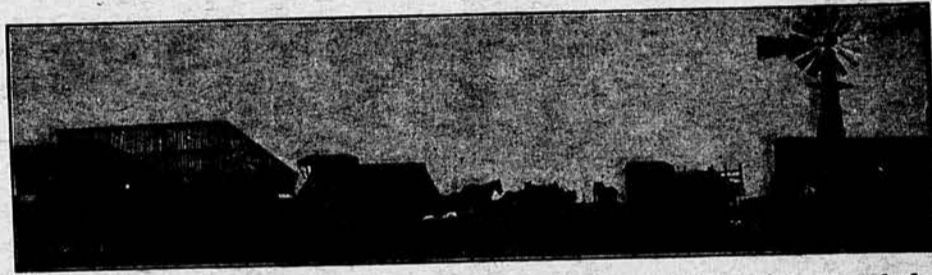
The 1,336 bushels of wheat brought \$983.52, and one-third of this, or \$327.84, went to the owner of the land. That left \$655.68 for us and after we had paid our production costs there was a profit of \$19.08. The land was worth about \$30 an acre and the rent we paid gave a return of about 7.8 per cent.

Many years of experience in growing wheat in Ford county have shown me that one will get the highest yield, in most years, on soil where wheat is sown after wheat if it is plowed deeply just as soon as possible after harvest. If the soil is stirred about 6 inches deep in July or early in August, the moisture will be held and the plant food will

have a chance to form. More than this, the soil will have time to settle, so the capillary attraction will get well restored by seeding time. Unless the soil is too sandy it should be harrowed promptly after plowing; it is well to harrow it the same day if possible. If the ground contains a high proportion of sand it should not be harrowed. It is well to harrow the soil again after a hard, beating rain, as this will break the capillary attraction at the surface and prevent the escape of moisture.

Listing is a good method of preparation when the wheat is sown on wheat land, for one can get over the land rapidly. If one wishes to "farm the whole country" it may be wise to use the lister, but we never have been able to get the yields with this method that we have when the soil is plowed deeply, early in the season. The lister ridges should be worked down as soon as possible after they have taken a good rain.

Fummer fallowing is producing good results with many growers. It is true that



An Early Morning Turnout for the Harvest. There is Work for Everybody.

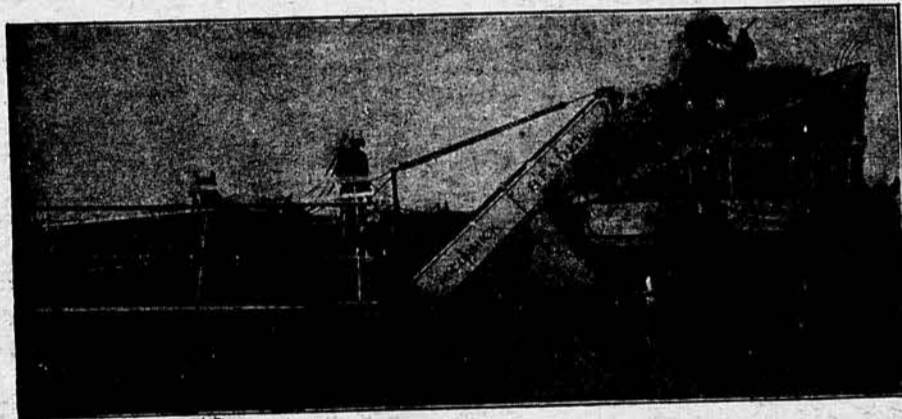
this method requires longer for the preparation of the seedbed, but it also is true that the returns are generally sufficient to pay for the extra time and trouble and give good rent for the year the land is idle. List the soil as soon as the first crop of weeds appears in the spring. This will kill the weeds and put the ground in condition to retain the moisture that falls in the early spring. Then split the ridges in June before harvest. This is essential if the soil is to be placed in the best physical condition and if the weeds are to be kept down. These ridges can then be worked down with a cultivator after harvest.

One of the fine things about summer fallowing for wheat is that the work of the seedbed preparation is lengthened, so there is not such a rush after harvest. The way the wheat growing is managed on too many farms, there is a great rush of work from the time harvest begins until the wheat is seeded and but little to do until harvest again. If a part of the soil is kept under fallow it will reduce this rush, for some of the work of seedbed preparation will be done when the farm work is light.

No matter how good a job one does on the preparation of the seedbed for wheat he will not get the highest yields unless good seed is used. An important thing is to get the wheat pure and free from rye and objectionable types of wheat. There are several varieties of wheat that have given good results in this section, but the Kharkof is the one most generally grown. It has given good yields.

The rate of seeding should vary with the richness of the soil and the care taken in the preparation of the seedbed. If the soil is fertile and the seedbed has been carefully prepared 30 to 40 pounds of seed will be enough. But if the conditions are not favorable this amount should be increased. About a bushel of seed will be as much as will be needed in any case.

It is very important that the wheat should be sown promptly in the fall, for late sown wheat does not generally have a good chance to make a good growth and get well established by freezing weather, unless the fall is very favorable. We have received the best results at Wilroads by seeding the second and third weeks in September, and the yields usually decrease in proportion to the lateness of the plantings after that. A farmer should be able to get most of his wheat sown in September, if he manages it properly.



The Proof That Deep Plowing in July Gave Big Yields of Wheat.

this wheat is in line with the results on many farms in the wheat belt; it indicates that deep, early preparation of the seedbed is important. The moisture is conserved and there is a chance for the formation of available plant food which the crop can use later to make a good growth before freezing weather.

The next highest yield was on soil plowed 7 inches deep the last week in August. This wheat averaged 15.4 bushels an acre, and it tested 60 pounds. This plowing was perhaps a little deep for such late work; there was not a chance for the seedbed to get well settled before the seed was sown. Soil plowed 5 inches deep the next week averaged 14.12 bushels an acre, and gave an average test of 62.

We plowed one field shallow, about 3 1/2 inches deep, the second week in August. The average yield was but 12.3 bushels and the test was 62. This soil was plowed too shallow. Double disked the first week in August gave an average yield of 12.2 bushels and the test was 62. As can readily be seen these cheaper methods of seedbed preparation greatly reduced the yields and the profits. It paid well to put in the extra work that was needed to produce the high yields.

One field was double disked the first and second weeks in September and sown the third week. The yield was but 10.4 bushels to the acre and the test was 59. Another field was double disked the last of October and sown at once. It gave a yield of 7 bush-



Unloading From the Header Barge the Season's Wealth in Golden Grain.

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Livestock Editor.....Turner Wright
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 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Markets.....C. W. Meisler

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 E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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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 saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

Denmark, the Busy

Items of interest frequently are encountered in reading statistical reports. For instance: Little Denmark, with a population of approximately 2 million—more than Kansas has—exported provisions more than 123 million dollars' worth of provisions last year and imported provisions worth about 7 million dollars. Denmark has 29 excellent agricultural schools. Kansas has one. By having so many and scattering them Denmark puts agricultural education within the reach of every family and at the same time teaches the children near their homes. One hears little about boys leaving the farms of Denmark.

What About Storing the Wheat?

I am somewhat chary about advising farmers to store their wheat, for the reason that there are so many things liable to injure the crop in storage. Unless grain is stored in a good elevator it is very liable to deteriorate for various reasons.

If, for instance, it gets wet, that will make it unsalable and the farmer might better have taken almost any price at harvest than what he will be able to get for his damaged wheat. It is also liable to be attacked by weevil or some other pest and badly damaged. Even if not damaged in ways mentioned there will certainly be a good deal of shrinkage, so that the wheat grower holding his crop for a year will discover that his grain has shrunk a good deal in weight.

However, it seems to me that this is one of the years when wheat growers ought, if possible, to make arrangements to store at least a part of their wheat. If we had a well organized system of co-operative elevators that problem would be solved. The members of the elevator association could store their surplus where it would keep in the best condition possible. If the farmer cannot store his grain in an elevator without too much cost, I believe that this is one year when it will pay him to build granaries and store his wheat.

The wheat harvest is now well along. The crop has passed the danger point and there is no longer any doubt that the yield is going to be large. In Kansas, at least, there is no doubt that the crop will be a good deal larger than has ever been produced in any previous year.

As the harvest proceeds and the grain begins to be sent to market the price is certain to break unless a good share of the grain is held back. A difference of 10 cents a bushel would mean from 10 to 15 million dollars to the wheat raisers of Kansas. That much money will build a good many rainproof and ratproof granaries.

I believe it is wise this year to make arrangements to hold your wheat for a better price. Furthermore, I think if you can you had better prepare to store it for nine months and maybe twelve. The price of wheat, which has already slumped, will go still lower in all probability. It will certainly go up again, but it may be a year before the price is what it ought to be.

A Squint at the Mexican Situation

I have just been over into the edge of the so-called republic of Mexico. I am not foolish enough to think that an hour's visit to the considerably shot up town of Juarez could give me more than the most superficial idea of the real situation in Mexico. The town of Juarez is entirely peaceful, so far as appearances go, barring the presence of a number of Mexican soldiers wearing the Villa uniform.

Visitors from the United States come and go freely and without more than the merest formality of search, first by a couple of United States soldiers, whose business it is to see that no contraband arms are carried over, and secondly, by a Mexican sentinel. The bunch I was with looked harmless and were as harmless as they looked.

The regular who looked me over acted like one of our motor car conductors who runs ahead to see that the Missouri Pacific track is free when he is on his way to the Santa Fe depot. He knows very well that there is nothing on the track, but he has to go through the motions of taking a look. The Mexican sentinel merely glanced into the automobile and said something in Mexican that indicated that it was all right.

The business of the town seemed to be running along about as I imagine it always runs. The market place had as many different varieties of smells as I presume it usually has. It occurred to me that

the smell of that Mexican market would turn any ordinary man into a revolutionist.

You might think that with all the anarchy and bloodshed there is in Mexico the natives would seem distressed. Maybe they are, but they do not show much evidence of it. They seemed to be taking life in a leisurely way and with a marked indifference concerning what might happen to them tomorrow. However, even a superficial glance over this town of Juarez helps to give the visitor some impression of the difficulties that will follow intervention.

I believe that a majority of the Mexicans will not welcome intervention. It is tolerably evident that they do not like Americans and are not asking for our advice or our methods. Their ways are not our ways and they do not readily assimilate our methods of civilization. This is shown by the history of the Mexicans who were taken over by the United States along with the vast territory ceded to us at the close of the war with Mexico back in the 40's.

For almost seventy years the Mexican population of Arizona, New Mexico and part of Colorado has lived under the government of the United States. Most of the present Mexican population of the states named were born citizens of this country. And yet they seem to be as distinctly Mexican as their fathers were when Taylor and his men were storming the heights of Chapultepec or when the victorious legions of Scott took possession of the halls of the Montezumas and raised the stars and stripes over the ancient capital of Mexico.

They remain separate, apparently, from choice. There is, of course, some racial prejudice among Anglo Saxons against the Mexicans, as there is against any other race, but it is not a violent prejudice such as exists against the negro.

An American, for instance, would not lose social caste by marrying a reputable educated Mexican woman as he would by marrying any woman with any negro blood in her veins, no matter how well educated or refined she might be.

The Mexican, as I have said, seems to remain separate from choice. Our methods of doing things may be superior to his, but his way suits him better than our way, and that is all there is to it.

When you are trying to force a man to do that which he does not want to do, you have a hard job on your hands. If you can reason with him and coax him until you have persuaded him that your way is better than his and he, therefore, adopts your way as a matter of choice, he and you may afterward get on very agreeably, but when you force him to adopt ways of living that he doesn't want and force him by superior power, you will have no end of trouble.

Suppose we intervene in Mexico. It will be another Philippine problem, only on a vastly larger scale and beset with more difficulties. The great body of the Mexican people, I am certain, will resent our coming, no matter how much we may protest that we are coming only in a spirit of benevolence and without any selfish object in view. We may go in with unselfish motives, but it is entirely unreasonable to suppose that the Mexicans will believe that story. They have never in all their experience come in contact with a ruling class that operated from unselfish motives. They have always been exploited and robbed, as their fathers were before them. I am speaking now of the masses of the Mexicans, the great peon class.

On the other hand, it is certain that the upper classes of Mexicans who have grown rich from plundering the peons are not going to welcome an intervention that will mean the end of their privileges. This means, then, that we would go into Mexico with all classes hostile to us with the exception of the foreigners who have property interests in Mexico. They would, of course, welcome intervention.

Judging from the experience we have had with the Mexican population already in the United States, it would be a full half century before our institutions and methods of government would become generally acceptable to the Mexican people; in the meantime we would be compelled to hold the country as a conquered province, for when once we have really taken charge of things in that country we cannot let go, no matter how much we may want to. If we once set up a government there and then withdraw our military force, that government would tumble like a house of cards.

It seems to me that any thoughtful citizen of the United States who has no selfish reason for wanting to see Mexico controlled by this country, must dread intervention and dread it the more the longer he studies the situation. We already have all the serious problems on our hands that we seem to be capa-

ble of handling, and then some. We have our own race problem at home, which is very far from being settled. We have the Philippine problem, which is liable at any time to involve us in difficulties with Japan or some other foreign nation, and which has already, directly and indirectly, cost 2 billion dollars and a good many valuable lives. If, in addition to these, we have to shoulder the Mexican problem to the extent of taking possession of that country and establishing a government there, we may as well figure another tremendous increase in our government expenses. Of course, it would be possible to conquer the country and then levy tribute upon it for enough to repay us for all the expense of conquering it and governing it, but that would belie our advertised intentions, which we say are entirely benevolent and disinterested.

While I was in El Paso and Juarez it was reported that a council of war was being held among the generals of Villa's army with the purpose of healing the breach between Carranza and the rebel chieftain. Later reports indicate that the breach has widened instead of being healed, and now there are not less than four factions warring in Mexico.

There is Huerta pretty well done up, but still with some army, holding on by his eyebrows, so to speak. There is Zapata, the bandit chief who is knocking at the gates of the Mexican capital with a rather effective array of followers, mostly bandits, perhaps, but undeniably good fighters. Then there is Carranza, who, until a few days ago, was the acknowledged chief of the Constitutionalists, and last, but far from least, is the remarkable man Villa, whose residence is in the town of Juarez. I rode past his residence, which is not a pretentious abode, but much neater and better kept than the average Mexican house.

Villa has a record of never having lost a battle since he came out of the hills less than a couple of years ago with less than a dozen followers and proceeded to gather up and train an army. Evidently, Villa considers himself as the genius of the revolution, and it must be said that he has reason for that belief. Carranza, on the other hand, evidently came to believe that Villa regarded him with a good deal of contempt, and in case the revolution should win would brush his whiskers aside and put some other man in the presidential chair.

In this surmise, also, Carranza was hitting near the truth. Villa will probably not ask to be made president, but he will be the man who will control if his party wins. In El Paso, where Villa is well known, the impression seems to be that he is not only a military genius, but also thrifty in a business way, and that he has managed to accumulate a large amount of coin, which he has carefully salted away where he thinks that moths will not corrupt nor thieves break through and steal.

This money, I may say, is not the Villa currency or the Carranza currency, which circulates in Juarez and other parts of northern Mexico. The day I was in Juarez, Villa confiscated a million or such a matter of the Carranza currency. The result of the break between the two leaders of the Constitutionalists caused both the Carranza and Villa currency to depreciate rapidly, so that it was quoted as low as 13 cents on the dollar.

Huerta is also issuing currency, and, strange as it may seem, it has a much better standing in the money markets than either the Carranza or Villa currency. If the present conditions continue much longer, neither kind of currency will be worth carting round. It will take a basketful of either to buy a fairly good breakfast, if such a thing is obtainable in Mexico.

Each fresh development seems to make the case more hopeless and I fear makes final intervention more and more probable. I shall not be surprised to read tomorrow that the adherents of Carranza and Villa are fighting and killing each other with as much zest as they have ever fought and killed the followers of Huerta. It probably does not make a great deal of difference to the common Mexican soldier who he is fighting so there is excitement. His nature has been perverted until he likes the smell of blood. As I came away they were making preparations for the regular Sunday bull fight in Juarez, when a few unfortunate horses and bulls will be slaughtered to furnish the natives a pleasant holiday, and maybe a bull fighter will get his bowels gored out. If that happens, the audience will consider that they have had a very pleasant Sunday, indeed.

They do not often have such an enjoyable time, for the bull fighter generally plays perfectly safe. The "bandoliers," that is, the men who go in first and stick darts into the hide of the harrassed and infuriated

bull in order to drive him into a frenzy of rage, may take some chances of getting gored, but the star bull fighter takes very few chances. When he does, however, he affords the onlookers unbounded delight.

Fixing Wool Prices

The sheep and wool conference held at Washington the first week in June was not entirely satisfactory from the standpoint of the producer. The manufacturers and dealers, in the past, have defended the one price system of buying wool by condemning the methods used by the American wool grower in preparing his wool for market. Since the manufacturers have contended it costs more to handle wool that is poorly graded and packed than it does to handle the properly packed and graded wool that comes from Australia the American wool growers expected the manufacturers to tell them just how they wanted wool prepared for market and the premium they would be willing to pay for such wool over poorly packed sorts.

The mill men and dealers, however, seem to prefer the old one-price system; that is, fixing the price paid for all wool shipped from one section of the country on the value of the poorest prepared sorts. They do not object to use the best methods of preparation, but said that all they could give for the extra cost of such preparation was a preference on the market. Preference will not pay for twine or balers and men to do the grading. The manufacturers and dealers do not like to lose the extra profit, but the fixing of the price of wool on the state from which it comes rather than on the quality and condition of the offering will soon be a thing of the past. In the meantime wool growers should employ the best methods and market their wool in good condition, and then demand that the quality and condition of the offering be considered.

The New Yearbook

The first yearbook issued by the United States Department of Agriculture under the direction of Secretary Houston has just been received. The most noticeable thing about the volume, perhaps, is its size. It is much smaller than any yearbook yet issued since the department became a great part of the government. It is very distinctly a readable book, too—another very amazing thing. There are fourteen special articles by experts who, strangely, know how to use the people's English in a way to interest the readers. Any one of these articles is worth the whole book to the man concerned in the subject it treats.

Dr. Pennington has an excellent piece on "Supplementing Our Meat Supply With Fish;" W. J. Spillman of the Bureau of Farm Management, a man of great worth in his calling, writes of "Factors of Efficiency in Farming," and T. N. Carver, another specialist of importance, describes "Organization of Rural Interests." There are others equally interesting, but these are mentioned especially because I happen to know the writers. Whatever they say is worth reading and practicing. Doctor Pennington, particularly, gives information of keen timeliness in view of the heated discussion about the cost of living. It is a pity that every farm home may not have a copy of this book.

This is a good place to say, also, that Secretary Houston's administration has done several notable things to the publicity work of the Department of Agriculture. It still needs much improving, but it is vastly ahead of the publicity department under Secretary Wilson. In the one point of timeliness much is to be desired. It is a waste of energy and money to send out bulletins and circulars about farm work a month or two after the proper season; and this happens too frequently. Moreover, there is no valid excuse for it. But nine-tenths of the material sent from Washington is now characterized by a regard for human interest. They are "newspaper English," which, after all, is the English of the people. And that is what the people want.

The World Improves

Every farmer in Kansas should get a copy of Secretary Coburn's bulletin on silos and silage. It is, in many respects, the most valuable document issued from the office of the state board of agriculture. Another fine thing about it is the chance it presents to read the speeches made at the annual meeting of the board. If you chance to be in the meeting courtesy demands that you stay, but here you may take your choice. All speeches should be printed—not spoken. Making speeches by telephone, as has been done several times lately, is another fine departure in the interest of humanity. If the speech becomes tiresome you can shut it off. Truly the world is improving.

Dogs and Sheep

On account of a rapid decrease in the production of sheep in the United States, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been asked to co-operate with sheep and wool growers to obtain the enactment of state laws to control dogs in all sheep producing states. This is one of the results of the sheep and wool conference held in Washington the first week in June. Several states have dog laws for the protection of sheep, but none of these laws is as effective as it should be. The object of this co-operation is to establish a law that will be just, efficient and uniform

in all states. There is no reason, in this day of high priced meat, why mutton production should be prohibited in many sections and many sheepmen driven out of the business because of the ravages of a lot of worthless curs; and there is no reason why dogs should not be prevented from running at large the same as other animals.

The department also was asked to establish a standard classification for wool. The grower, in the past, has been left to the mercy of the buyer, for there has been no uniform standard of grades for all markets. Much good has been accomplished by the standardization of cotton and equally beneficial results can be obtained in the wool market.

Other measures advocated were the establishment of a federal bounty system as a means to exterminate predatory animals on western ranges; the establishing of government sheep-breeding farms to determine the breeds of sheep best adapted to various conditions, and the creating of wool colleges for the promotion of more scientific methods in wool production. The eradication of predatory animals would be a great benefit to western stockmen, and since many of these animals have their breeding grounds on government reserves it is only fair that the government should assist in their extermination. It seems, however, that the work in sheep breeding and wool producing could well be done in co-operation with the state agricultural colleges already established.

Crop Rotation Is Needed

One crop systems of farming are perhaps the greatest menace to the building up of a permanent, profitable agriculture in Kansas. No system of agriculture can endure and produce a profit unless it is founded on a logical basis; attention must be paid to conserving the soil fertility. One crop farming usually leads to soil exhaustion.

The large wheat crop in Kansas this year will lead to an extension of the acreage of wheat, it is feared; at least the tendency in Kansas farming in the past has been toward a larger acreage of a crop the year following a large yield. This is unfortunate, for the acreage that one uses for wheat or any other crop should be based on the requirements of the average. What we need in Kansas, anyway, is not a larger acreage of wheat but a higher acre yield.

The important thing is to work out a rotation system that provides a large place for the legumes, so the nitrogen supply will be maintained. Then if the crops grown under this rotation scheme are fed to farm animals and the resulting manure is carefully saved and returned to the soil, one will have gone a long way toward building a permanent agriculture. A system of this kind is constructive; one crop farming is destructive.

The Land Question

Writing from Westphalia, Kan., a reader has the following to say on the land question:

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I very much dislike to argue with T. A. McNeal for he is generally on the right side of the question, but I must take issue with him on two statements in the Mail and Breeze of June 6. One statement is to the effect that the peons of Mexico must be given an opportunity to buy those lands at a low figure on long time. Why should they have to buy what is their own and what they have been swindled out of?

As I understand it, the title to these Mexican lands rests on fraud, robbery and legal compulsion. If all land was free and not held by force of conquest or unjust laws or by the power of the longest purse it would result the world over in lifting the burdens not alone from the Mexican peons but also from people of all other races.

Every farmer the world over is a slave to the man who is his landlord. Take the rent and interest from the farmer's back and stop private ownership of land and you have solved the problem of high living, the tramp nuisance and the discontent of the working people of the world.

Free land would provide an outlet for the worn-out and discarded professional man and worn-out laborer. Under our present barbarous system of land ownership the man who has made a pile at some occupation honorable or dishonorable can go and buy a tract of land and put a renter at work on it who will give him half his labor for the privilege of working said land.

In olden times the inhabitants of a country had to work three days in a week for the lord of the castle. In modern times a man works three days in the week for the lord of the land. You say, "How about the innocent purchaser of that land—ought he not to be protected?" Yes. Protect him from himself by not allowing any land to be sold to any private person and as far as those who have already bought are concerned, let the government stand as a go-between. Let the state of Kansas for example, pass a law that on and after one year from date of passage of the law no private sale of land shall be legal unless the sale is made to the state.

Have the state value the land at its present value with a maximum valuation of \$100 an acre grading the value down to as low as \$1 an acre for some land. Then let the young man who is about to leave the state under present conditions, say to the state, "I will stay here and use all of my 20 or 30 or 40 years' experience to help still further build up this state if you will let me have a piece of land. I will pay you 1 per cent interest on what this land has cost the state until the interest paid shall equal the purchase price of the land then the land shall be free; and I furthermore agree to accept in cash a fair valuation of all improvements I put on this land over and above what already are on and when I surrender my right of occupancy to the state such land shall be absolutely free to my successor." Then let the next occupant pay only for the improvements.

Follow this plan up by providing for the purchase by the state of say 100 farms the first year, double the number next year and so on. Let the 1 per cent interest paid on the value of the land go into a revolving fund to pay for more land as offered. Keep the title forever in the state. Trust

no man with private title to the land for it is something that ought to belong to all. Your other statement is a footnote to George Carnes's article. I wish to say that no man writing to your very fair and valuable paper has hit the nail squarer on the head than Mr. Carnes. Section one of his argument cannot be any better stated. And let me add, it pays and pays big to keep Kansas bred men in Kansas. They are being driven out of here by the high price of land and rents and interest. It would pay the United States to spread Mr. Carnes's article in every newspaper in the country, for it is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Till all or a majority can get this into their cocoanuts we will go from bad to worse. We are traveling fast to the same condition as Mexico.

Westphalia, Kan.

H. M. NICHOLS.

Well, you must say that Mr. Nichols's plan is novel and interesting, whether you agree with him or not.

Farmers and the Civic Federation

Several years ago there was organized in the city of New York what has since been known as the "Civic Federation." One of the prime movers in this organization is a former Kansas newspaper man, Ralph Easley, formerly owner and editor of the Hutchinson News.

The purpose of this federation was to study social conditions and economic questions and to do what it could to better general conditions and bring about industrial contentment and peace. While the federation has not accomplished all perhaps, that its founders hoped for it has done considerable good.

On May 11 the sub-committee on agricultural conditions met in New York and passed the following resolutions:

1. RESOLVED. That this Committee recommends to the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation that a department of the federation be organized to be known as the Department on Rural and Agricultural Conditions and Relations.
2. RESOLVED. That this Committee recommends that the purpose of said department be the promotion of co-operative organization among agricultural producers, the improvement of rural economic and educational conditions and the accomplishment of closer economic relations between the consumer and producer of agricultural products.
3. RESOLVED. That this Committee recommends to the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation the appointment of sub-committees of the Department on Rural and Agricultural Conditions and Relations on the following subjects:
 1. Marketing and Distribution of Produce.
 2. Farm Finance School and Education.
 3. The Country School and Legal Advice.
 4. Co-operative Laws and Legal Advice.
 5. Publicity and Information.

Now I do not know whether the Civic Federation will accomplish much in the way of getting the farmers of the country to co-operate or not but as co-operation among farmers seems to me to be a matter of such vital importance I am glad to see any organization trying to help it along. We want co-operation among the farmers and what is more we do not want any fool law passed by congress that will interfere with helpful co-operation among the farmers.

The Big Leak

Even the average voter is beginning to realize that he is being exploited by a system of government farmed out to spoilsmen. We are beginning to hear of efficiency commissions for cutting out useless political jobs. One in Minnesota has found seventy-five separate state boards doing business at state expense, each board working for some special privileged interest.

The biggest item in our expense account for public service is the spoilsman politician. He is the parasite who permeates our whole system of government, township, county, state and nation. He is costing us more than our schools and educational institutions—more than our penal and charitable institutions.

A partisan political machine doesn't care a whoop how it spends the people's money—if the people don't care enough to interfere. It is concerned only with perpetuating itself in power. To perpetuate itself it must have more and more jobs to give out and public contracts to offer as rewards for services rendered to the machine. And the more jobs the more contracts and the more contracts the more jobs and the more it all costs the public.

Of course, we have laws providing how public contracts shall be let. Also we have civil service laws for protecting useful public servants in office, the kind of men who will not take a spoilsman political job, the kind of men we need at the head of our state institutions. But a well-intrenched political machine does not hesitate to violate the law, and many of our laws are purposely constructed by spoilsman legislators so they may be violated. There are many varieties of "jokers."

We do not have to submit to being plucked by our public servants.

We can get a real merit system backed by a civil service law which cannot be dodged.

Through an aroused public sentiment we can get a large class of voters WHO WILL VOTE.

Then with our primary law, by which the people do the nominating instead of the politicians, we can clean up spoilsman politics in this country and get a real public service—one which will give us a dollar's worth of benefit for every dollar we spend in it.

Well spent tax money is the way to get value received for taxes. It is the way out of extravagance and waste. The only way out.

Arthur Capen

"A HUNGRY WORLD TO FILL"

The Story of the Harvest Told in Charley Edson's Verse,
With Pictures from the Country where the Nation's Bread is Grown.



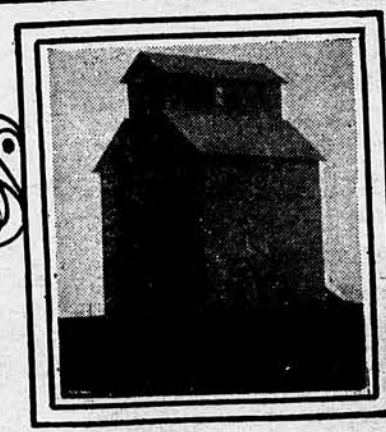
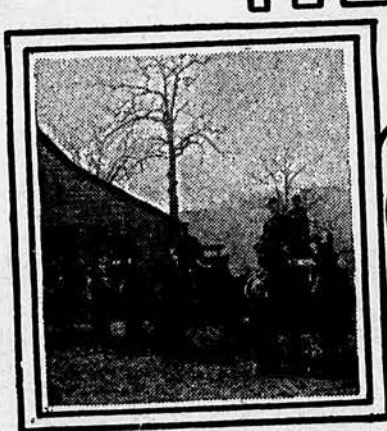
"In the bosom of the
plowland sleeps the
promise of the wheat."

"'Twixt seed time and
the harvest what a mir-
acle was wrought!"



"With its hundred
thousand reapers and
its hundred thousand
men."

"And threshing engines
shrieking songs in syl-
lables of steam."



"And Loaded Trains That Hasten Forth a Hungry World to Fill"

Boost the Fall Colt Shows

Good Classifications Mean More Interest and Better Horses

BY C. W. McCAMPBELL
Kansas Agricultural College

EVERY community should have a good colt show this fall. Conditions have arisen during the last decade that have resulted in a decided change in the demand for horsepower. This is true both on the farm and in the city. Farmers have been seeking bigger and heavier machinery, necessitating an increased amount of horsepower. Experience has proved that the most efficient and most economical kind of work horse under present day conditions is the big, sound, easy-going draft horse. As a source of power and as a substitute for human labor in combination with machines, the economic place of the horse on the farm is more strongly established than ever and the same is true for city work.

The majority of horse raisers are overlooking the real situation that exists today in the business. They have given too little attention to the cost of production and maintenance and the present-day demand. The cost of production has been increasing much more rapidly than the increase in value, and the maintenance cost is tremendously large when taken in the aggregate. It costs Kansas horse owners more than 40 million dollars every year to feed their horse stock. In other words, the annual cost of maintenance of the average horse equals 26 per cent of his value.

Good Prices For Drafts.

Good, useful draft horses weighing over 1600 pounds never brought better prices than they have during the past year,

One of the most common and most serious mistakes that has been made is the practice of giving all the money in first and second prizes. If only \$10 is available for a colt class, a hundred-fold more good will result by dividing it into six or eight premiums than by giving it all as a first and second prize. There also must be a ribbon for each place, something that can be kept and preserved as a reminder that efforts have been rewarded, and these little ribbons have a wonderfully lasting effect in stimulating us to greater effort in the future.

Honors, Not Money.

By offering a large number of prizes, even if each be small, more exhibitors will enter and try for them and eventually they will come to appreciate more the honor of winning a place rather than of getting the money offered. When we have created the spirit of rivalry for the honor there is in it rather than for a few dollars, a great good has been done which will result in a decided improvement of the horses of any community.

Some one must take the lead in this matter and as no one is more vitally interested in better horses than the owners of high-class stallions, they should get together on this proposition, boost the colt show idea, and use every effort to make the colt show of their community second to none in the state. After the open colt show is assured, then stallion owners might offer a series of special prizes for colts sired by their own



Colts Like These Mean Money and Power For Kansas Farms.

but there has been almost no demand for common horses. Our state is overstocked with these inferior horses, and as the demand for this class is gone, they will soon become a very expensive handicap, yet the majority of horse raisers continue to raise them. If any one is really satisfied with common, inferior horses, he will save money by buying some of the surplus with which the country is now overstocked instead of raising more to be added to this undesirable and unprofitable surplus, for under present conditions common and inferior mature horses can be bought considerably cheaper than they can be raised. Good horses are the only profitable kind to produce and everything possible should be done to arouse a keener interest

stallions, but they should not allow personal interest and prejudices to interfere with the open colt show.

Every colt owner should plan to show a colt at the local show. Give the colt a little extra feed and care and have it halter broke. This will enable you to exhibit it to the best advantage.

Another classification that is almost as important as the colt classes is that of farm teams. Every farmer has one or more teams and a good classification for farm teams offers another opportunity to stimulate greater interest in better horses. The colt and farm team classification should be the feature of every county or community stock show. A practicable and useful classification is given herewith.

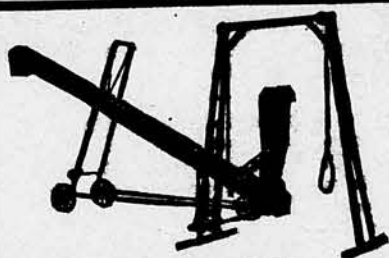
Class	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Draft colts sired by purebred stallion.....	\$5	\$3	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$1
Light colts sired by purebred stallion.....	5	3	2	2	2	1
Mule colts sired by purebred jack.....	5	3	2	2	2	1
Farm team (horses), weighing less than 2,700 pounds,						
hitched to wagon.....	7	5	3			
Farm team (horses), weighing 2,700 pounds or over,						
hitched to wagon.....	8	7	5			
Farm team (mules), weighing less than 2,300 pounds,						
hitched to wagon.....	7	5	3			
Farm team (mules), weighing 2,300 pounds or over,						
hitched to wagon.....	8	7	5			

in better horses among horse raisers.

There are many ways in which this interest can be stimulated but the surest and best way of all is the well arranged and well managed colt show. The colt show is particularly valuable for this purpose because it creates a general and widespread interest among farmers and farmers' sons, for nearly every one of them raises one or more colts every year. Many colt shows have been a failure because the prizes were not offered in a manner that would create any particular interest among colt raisers. It must be borne in mind that the purpose of a colt show should be to attract and interest the largest possible number of producers.

If local conditions justify, separate classes can be made for purebred colts and the amount of each prize may be increased or decreased (preferably increased), but the number of prizes should not be lessened. Other classes may be added to these suggested as local conditions demand and justify.

A resolution urging all horsemen to boost the colt show idea and to insist upon a good classification for colts at all local livestock shows was adopted at the last meeting of the Kansas Horse Breeders' association. Fair associations, granges, farmers institutes, and commercial clubs should give this matter careful consideration and use every effort to hold a good community colt show.



The Swanson Will Elevate Ear Corn, Shell Corn, Small Grain, Dirt or Crushed Rock

In the Swanson "all steel" portable Grain Dump and Elevator, you not only get an implement for handling ear corn, shelled corn, and small grains, but a tool that will handle dirt, sand, crushed rock and even flax seed as well. A tool that, when not in use during harvesting, will earn money for you from your neighbors in any one of several different ways.

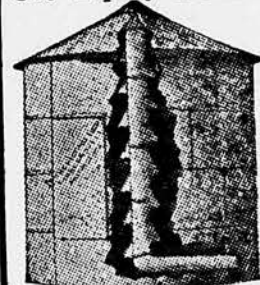
The Swanson "all steel" Portable Grain Dump and Elevator can be operated with either horse or engine power, and will elevate to a height of 18½ feet. It is without doubt the very last work in Dump and Elevator construction, possessing many new patented features found only in the Swanson.

Send your name and address today for Free Illustrated Booklet telling all about this wonderful machine. Learn just how much it will save you in the next harvest—both in dollars and labor. Manufactured and sold only by the

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Guaranteed never to burst open. Strongest built and most-easily-set-up bin on the market. Both walls and roof reinforced with angle irons. Perfectly water-tight bottom. Equipped with U. S. patented Equity Drying and Ventilating System.

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Corrugated. Can't Case in Hat-Proof. Fire-Proof. Can be used for store house. Capacity increased by additional sections. Keeps grain perfectly. Large door and removable shoveling board.

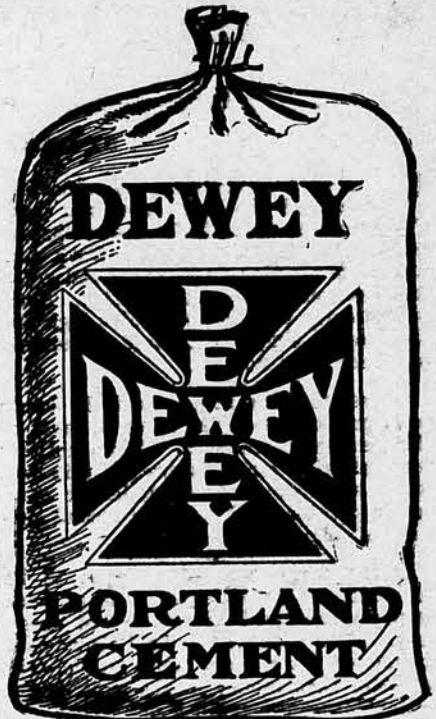
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Cash or Credit
It's my new plan. Write a fine. Helps farmers to get necessities without borrowing money or paying fancy prices.

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Let me show you what it means. Let me demonstrate that your dollar with me is bigger and buys more on my factory to farm one-profit plan than elsewhere.

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\$4.50 Down, Balance in Monthly Payments Buys This No. 7 Cream Separator
Best made, closest skimming, easiest cleaning separator made. Try it 10 days on your own farm. Every Farmer Can Now Afford an Engine. \$40 Down Gets It. Any size from 1-4 to 15 H. P. Balance monthly payments. I save you \$50 to \$100. Every Galloway engine guaranteed. 30 days' trial. Get best engine made at factory price on easy payments.

Write Today for Facts
Get catalog you want. Investigate my money-saving plan. Find out how Galloway divides the melon with the farmer.
Wm. Galloway, Pres.
The Wm. Galloway Co.
47 Galloway St., Waterloo, Iowa

All Crops Made Except Corn

Binding Twine Comes Slowly—Big Grader's Good Work

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

SO FAR as moisture is concerned about all the crops now are made except corn and kafir, the mainstays of farming in this county. Both corn and kafir are free from weeds and grass, and the soil is in good condition. Some of the early corn is now waist high and the crop is simply a matter of summer moisture from now on.

Three showers in the last 12 hours have put smiles on the faces of most of the farmers hereabouts. While nothing was suffering for moisture the rain will make a larger grass crop, better oats, larger potatoes and a bigger second cutting of alfalfa.

If the farmers should happen to be so fortunate as to raise a large corn crop no one need expect to see cheap corn. More corn will be held than usual should we get a crop. Corn in the crib is better than money in the bank and a better insurance against dry times. A man who has grown a corn crop need not sell unless he wishes to for there is no better security at the bank than good, solid corn.

The top-planted corn still is growing away from that which was listed and we do not expect to see a growth of stalk in the listed corn that there will be in the top-planted. But it is ears we are after, not stalks, and the listed corn has been delivering better ears than the top-planted for the last four years. The corn on this farm is pretty well divided between listed and top-planted, there being 42 acres of top-planted and 31 acres of listed corn.

Having again obtained a meadow of 105 acres of prairie grass that we had last year, we are going to have it baled instead of stacking it in the field or putting it loose in the barn. There are 35 acres of prairie meadow on this farm and we do not have storage room for so much loose hay. We have this rented hay in company with a neighbor and expect to put it up in a hurry if the weather permits.

Remember, in speaking of haying weather, we are not putting up a plea for any such favorable hay weather as we had last year. Last year we got all the hay up without a drop of rain or even a drop of dew to discolor it. This was a little too much of a good thing when the corn was considered and we are hoping this year to have some rain during haying even at the cost of discolored or spoiled hay. We need a little bedding, anyhow.

We left a newly arrived litter of young pigs in the big yard the other morning when we went to the field. During the forenoon the old sow thought her location too warm and so took her whole family down to the wallowing hole. When we saw them at noon she had them all trampled in the soft mud. Only their heads were visible and they had been in mud until one could not tell they were pigs. The little fellows were promptly pulled out of the mud, taken to the tank and washed off. They soon recovered their spirits and today seem not a bit harmed by their experience. Usually an old sow doesn't do such fool things.

The road running by this farm is the township line between Pleasant and Liberty townships. The mile of it on each side of the farm is worked by Pleasant township and for the last two days a force of three men, six big mules and two horses and a "Road King" grader have been engaged in making a good road of it. This combination does good work and for results is far ahead of the little four-horse graders used in this township—Liberty. After the grade is completed we shall need a good rain or two so a thorough dragging can be given and then we shall have a well crowned, well ditched, fine country road.

The binding twine we had ordered from our local dealer has not yet arrived. The dealer placed an order for a full carload but received word that this order could not be filled and shipped together, that the twine would have to

than any English bluegrass we have raised in a long time and neighbors who grow the crop tell me theirs is the best they have raised since 1906. The acreage is very small compared with what it used to be. A large part of the acreage formerly in bluegrass has been put to work raising alfalfa.

Opinions seem to differ as to the best time for clipping young alfalfa of this spring's sowing. Some say to keep it clipped, while others advise that it is best to let it bloom and then cut it. It now looks as though some of the spring sowing would make quite a hay crop and it all gives promise of making a fine stand. The crabgrass and foxtail, which here is the great enemy of young alfalfa, has not yet much of a start but it may grow after these rains. It is

for this reason that many say not to trim the young alfalfa; they say it will give this grass a start and so damage the young plants.

Here, hay men believe they will be compelled to store the bulk of their crop. They are figuring that the wheat will take all the spare cars and that the railroads will supply no more cars than they are absolutely obliged to. The cities will have to have some hay and so we suppose we shall get some cars but if the wheat crop presses they will be as few as the roads can put us off with. Hauling wheat is more profitable to the railroads than hauling hay. The tonnage is greater and the average haul longer.

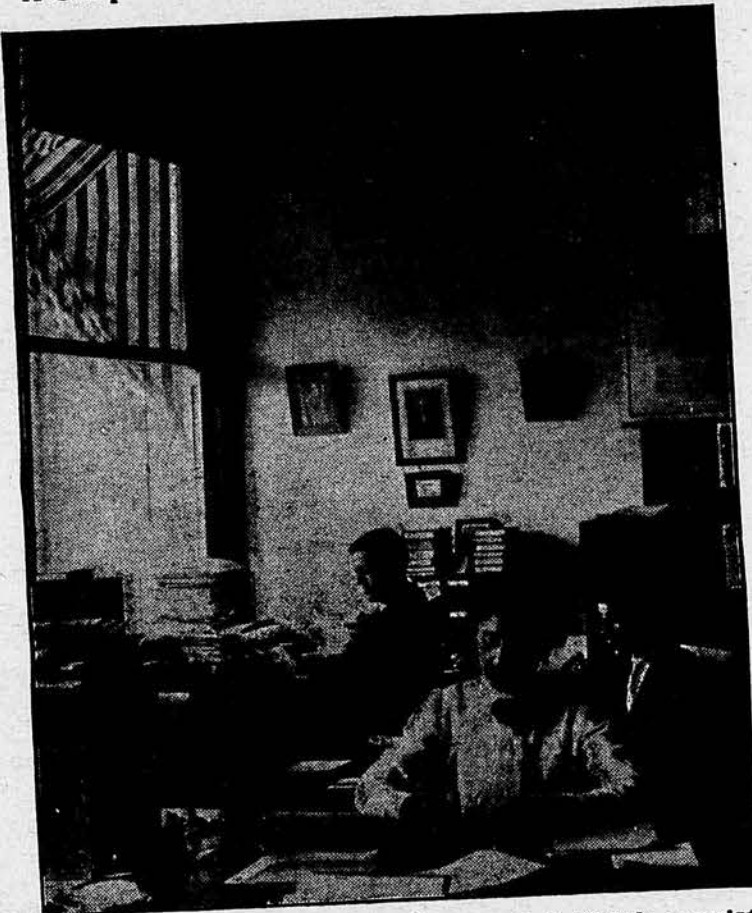
This is supposed to be an early wheat harvest, yet there have been earlier harvests in Kansas. One in particular is mentioned by A. Story, the entertaining correspondent of the Lyons Republican. Mr. Story says that in 1878 a man living near Lyons cut soft wheat on May 30, which is as early a harvest date as we have ever heard of in Kansas. But the soft wheat that Kansas used to grow is a number of days earlier in ripening than Turkey Red and perhaps if this wheat was being raised now some wheat would have been cut in the state by the first of June.

The wheat we have seen this year has very long straw but it seems to have filled well. When we lived in the spring wheat belt we had some bottom land on which we used to grow wheat. It nearly always made a big growth of straw but seldom made a big yield when the straw was so heavy. We used to get the most grain when the straw was of just medium height. It was so with our oats on the same land; we have cut oats shoulder high that only made 15 bushels to the acre. In those days it seemed easier to raise corn and harder to get a good yield of wheat.

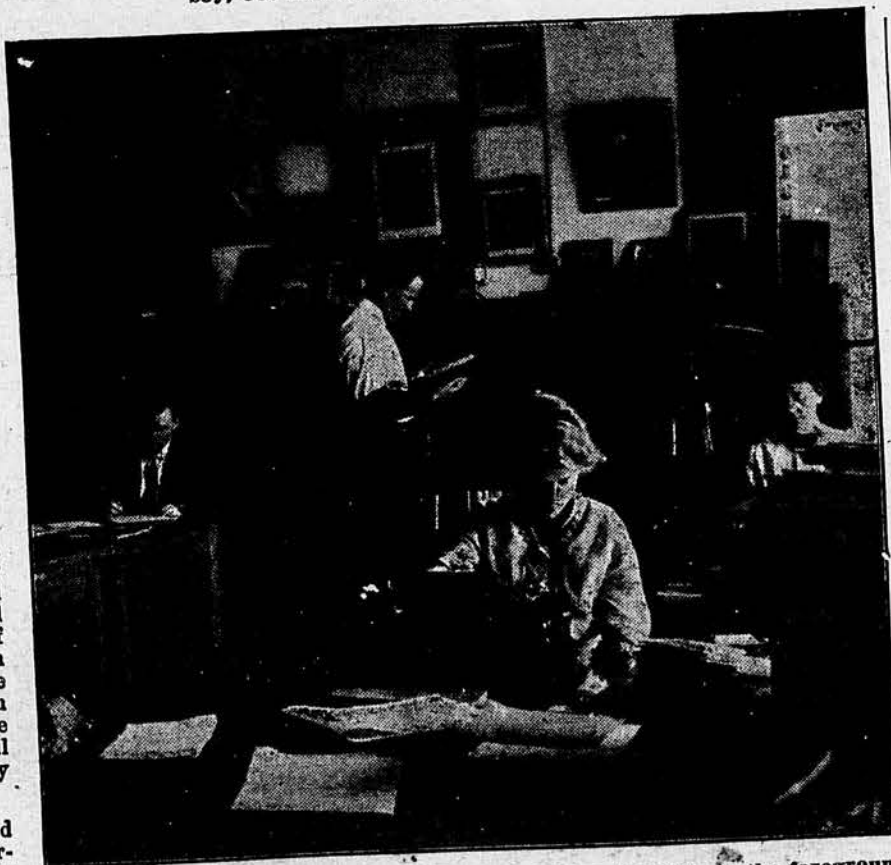
We have been invited to visit two farmers living not far from Le Roy who have barns fixed up to handle hay easily and we expect to make that visit before haying starts, if possible. Our barn is equipped to handle loose hay but this year we shall put no loose hay in it, using it to store baled hay. There are several different methods in use here for handling bales in a barn but we should like to ask the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze if they know of any specially fast and easy way of getting the bales off the wagon and up high in the barn. Are there any concerns that make special hooks or forks to handle the bales and, are there pulleys in use by means of which a load may be lowered after it has been taken up through the hay door? We should appreciate any pointers given us about getting baled hay into a barn.

Where the Paper Is Made

A Glimpse Into the Mail and Breeze Editorial Rooms



In this picture the east end of the editorial room, A. L. Nichols, associate editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and Miss Mabel Graves, editor of the women's pages, are seen at their desks. The juvenile figure in the picture is the office boy, Joe Hawk, shown, of course, in repose.



Here you see Miss Lucile Berry, editor of the children's pages, in the foreground; A. G. Kittell, associate editor in charge of the dairy and poultry pages, is standing; Turner Wright, livestock editor, is seated at his desk.

OLD AT TWENTY

Return of Youth with Proper Food.

Many persons who eat plenty never seem to be properly nourished.

That's because the food is not digested and absorbed. Much that is eaten is never taken up by the system as real food, and so the tissues simply starve and the individual may, as in a recent case, look and feel old in what should be the bloom of life, youth.

"At twenty I was prematurely old. The health and vigor and brightness of youth had been, as it seemed, stolen from me. I went to work in the morning with slow steps and a dull head.

"My work through the day was unsatisfactory for my breakfast lay in my stomach like a hard lump. I was peevish and the gas in my stomach was very annoying. After supper I usually went to bed to toss half the night from sheer nervousness.

"This was all from indigestion—caused by wrong eating.

"Finally I tried Grape-Nuts and I cannot describe the full benefits received from the food. It gave me back my health. It has completely restored good digestion and my ailments have disappeared. I steadily improved and am now strong and in perfect health."

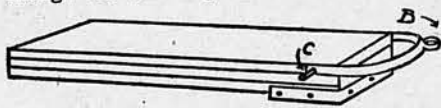
Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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

This Barrier Stops Bugs

BY W. T. BEGGS
Mound Valley, Kan.

The last two seasons I have been able to stop all young chinch bugs from crossing over into my forage crops from the ripened grain. I use the dust furrow but have a different kind of drag from that described in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Experiments have taught me never to use a round log for a drag, nor to put a chain around any object to be used as a drag. The single or double V-shaped troughs are good when the ground is in the right condition. When the ground is dry enough for the bugs to run I can make



the right kind of dust barrier with my drag whether the ground is mellow as an ash heap or hard as the road.

I made my drag by spiking together three 2 by 10-inch planks, 8 feet long, one laid on top of the other. An old piece of flat steel was bent so as to fit around the front of the drag at the bottom, and fastened with heavy lag screws. An old plowshare can be used for this purpose. It should extend 1/2 inch below the bottom of the drag. B C shows the method of making the hitch.

I use a 14 or 16-inch plow to start the furrows, making two as close together as possible. Make the hitch long enough so as not to raise the end of the drag, and stand on the front of it to hold it down into the ground. When you have plenty of dust turn the drag over so the steel will not keep cutting the furrow deeper. On account of the shape of the drag the sides of the dust furrows will be almost perpendicular.

I never saw more bugs than were in my wheat adjoining the corn, last year. And yet you could hardly find a bug on the fourth row of corn after making the dust furrows as described.

W. T. Beggs.

Mound Valley, Kan.

Don't Trust This Stranger

Gold bricks still seem to be in demand and crooks and confidence men are passing them around in exchange for pigs. The only departure from the old, time worn program is in the fact that the unsuspecting victim doesn't even get the brick. If a stranger from a neighboring town—comes to your farm to buy pure-bred hogs, looks over your herd and makes a few selections, it will be well for you not to let your choice animals go until you have counted the dollars.

This agreeable stranger may have obtained the names of several local breeders from some business man in your town and he may tell you he wants to make selections from other herds before he closes the deal. If he calls you by telephone a few days later and tells you to ship two or three hogs at once and that he will send you a check by the next mail don't worry about missing a sale but be sure the money is safe at the other end of the line. If you fail to do this he may sell the hogs to the local butchers or shippers, when they reach their destination, and take a vacation without leaving his address and at the same time forget to send you the check. He may bring a wife and son along when he visits your herd, to show you how much they are interested, but don't worry about that. Just remember that raising hogs is expensive these days and that they are selling for more than 8 cents a pound.

Of course you will not be caught with "a game" like that; but it was worked at Carthage, Mo., a few days ago. It was worked in Kansas last fall and it was worked in buying poultry in other places several years ago. Every time "the game" has been the same old gold brick made over to suit the fashion. The only safeguard is to adopt the same policy the banker follows when transacting business.

If a person's needs are greater than they can supply, they are poor—sometimes pitifully poor. If their needs are so few that their small income more than supplies them, they are the truly rich. It is often easier to reduce needs than to increase them.

**Why Men Quit
Some Other Tires—Five Reasons**

The evidence is that—faster than ever—men are quitting other tires for Goodyears. So far this year our tire sales exceed last year by 55 per cent. Yet last year Goodyear far outsold any other tire.

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Thus your four greatest tire troubles are met in these tires, in costly ways employed by no other maker.

Then Extra Price

Then 16 other makes this year cost more than Goodyear prices. Four Goodyear tires cost about the same as some makers ask for three.

That fact is due to our mammoth output, our splendid efficiency and our modest profit. Our profit last year averaged 6 1/2 per cent.

Men are refusing to pay those extra prices for tires which lack the four great Goodyear features.

Remember that men have made mileage tests on millions of Goodyear tires. And this flood-like demand follows all those tests. Such evidence of quality is beyond dispute.

Any dealer will supply these tires, at Goodyear prices, if he knows you want them.



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- 7—Shows a strong angle iron, frame for the door, which serves as a strong support for the sections where the break is made, adds strength to the door, and makes granary accessible for store house.
- 8—Shows a strong hasp for locking the door.
- 9—Shows perforated sweat tubes, which allow free circulation of air through the grain, preventing any moulding caused by grain having gone through the sweat.
- 10—Shows a manhole with lid provided for filling from the top, which makes it possible to run grain from separator to bin.
- 11—Shows an ornamental cap, which lends an attractive appearance as well as covers up the intersections of the cover sections.

This granary is the most practical, convenient, durable and economical means of storing your grain, ever built. Haul it out to your thrasher, set it up in three hours, and thresh directly into it. When emptied use it for a store house. It is of practically the same construction as the COLUMBIAN METAL SILO, and like the silo it has no peer. Capacity can be increased any time. Our facilities are such that enable us to turn out a granary every four minutes, also one and two silos an hour, insuring prompt execution of your order.
Columbian Steel Tank Co., 1600 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Also Manufacturers of Columbian Metal Silo. See ad on another page.

Good Meals for the Farmers

His Garden Should Provide Eating the Year Round

BY MRS. CHARLES ELLIS

IT SEEMS strange that there should be any need for a discussion of how to provide a variety of food for the farmer's table; or, in fact, for anyone who has a plot of ground large enough to raise more vegetables than the family consumes during the garden season.

It is almost incredible that a knowledge of canning and preserving vegetables is not more widely known and practiced among housekeepers. And yet every few days I meet some woman who has never heard that all sorts of vegetables and meats can be canned at home without the use of any preservative whatever. And even when they have heard the joyful tidings, instead of profiting by it, they go on feeding their men folks pork and potatoes all through the winter months, and when company comes they send to the store for canned goods. Then when these women meet, they say: "My, what do you find to cook these days?" There is not a bit of reason why our tables should be used as calendars to tell the seasons.

It seems to me it is immeasurably more important to provide a supply of vegetables for winter use than it is fruit, and there are now on the market glass jars in which one may be as easily and safely canned as the other. With every dozen of the jars there comes packed a book of recipes telling exactly how to can corn, peas, beans, beets, spinach, asparagus and all other vegetables as well as a variety of meats. I have never tried one of these recipes that has not been an absolute success. All that is necessary when one wishes to use these vegetables is to heat them and add the seasoning.

Aside from the economy, which is a large item, indeed, think of the satisfaction it is to a woman to know that by her own efforts she is furnishing her table with an abundance of good, wholesome food, superior in every way to the cheap, tinned varieties obtainable at the ordinary country grocery.

Nor is this a laborious business. A lard can will hold eight jars and I keep one just for this purpose, with slats sawed to fit in the bottom. Every few mornings, when I am not particularly busy, I take occasion while preparing vegetables for dinner to fill a few jars and set them on the back of the range or over a gas jet, and just let them boil. Different kinds of vegetables may be boiled at the same time, by watching the clock and lifting out the jars when their time is up.

Before one realizes it, the basement shelves are filled with shining rows of glass jars full of food better than one could buy and at a minimum cost. And with these and the dairy and poultry products, the farmer surely need not complain of monotony of diet.

A "Sane Fourth" For Kansas

Any doubt as to whether the "sane Fourth" has come to stay in Kansas has been allayed by the reports that are being received almost every day at the state fire marshal's office. A hundred and thirty Kansas towns have already reported that they have passed an ordinance providing for a "sane Fourth", and it is expected the number will reach 150 by the end of June. The example of Kansas City, Kan., and Topeka is being followed in many towns, where plans are now being made for public entertainments and athletic contests that can be enjoyed by every one.

Cooking For Harvest Hands

Women always have complained and always will complain, I suppose, of harvest hands and threshers; yet they are not such a bad lot. Who is it that wouldn't rather cook for them than for that many women? Men never complain; it is always a woman who is watching everything, and is ready to talk. We have to swallow that, whether we like it or not. Men don't talk about each other as women do.

Now the question of dinner and supper for the men: They don't care for a variety so much as plenty of what you have. Some good meat well cooked is the main dinner, with two or three vegetables, potatoes and green beans, or

tomatoes, or corn, or peas. Don't try to have them all at once. Then something for dessert; and what could finish up a dinner better than custard pie? Any farmer's wife can get up a dinner like this without going to the store or worrying her head off, either.

Circleville, Kan. Farmer's Wife.

Chips of Summer Wisdom

If you are troubled with the juice of berry pies cooking out take a small piece of paper, roll into a funnel and stand up in the center of the pie. The juice will boil into this.—Mabel M. Kellerman, Burlington, Kan.

Butter may be kept for months put down in a brine. Mold it in pound rolls, and wrap each roll in a thin white cloth. Prepare a brine of salt and water strong enough to "bounce an egg". Strain the brine through a thin cloth, put in a stone jar, drop in the rolls of butter and put a weight on top to hold them down.—Mrs. W. H. Littrell, Miami, Okla.

The best remedy for the bite of the mosquito, some people find, is to wet the end of a piece of ordinary toilet soap and rub it gently on the puncture.—J. C., Atchison, Kan.

A seasonable dish is made by combining carrots and peas. Scrape young carrots, cut in small cubes and cook until soft. Add an equal quantity of cooked green peas. Season with butter, salt and pepper, and before serving add 1/2 teaspoon minced parsley.—Mrs. D. W. Ekhoff, Bluff City, Kan.

The Little Folks' Playhouse

"Pretties" for the playhouse? Certainly, let some little one have them and she will give you lots of help in return. When I renovated my attic my little six-year-old niece, who had asked me for "pretties" for her playhouse, was invited to be present. She hopped about like a cheerful bird into every corner and picked up things for me to look over. In one place we put what I wished to keep; in another the "pretties"; and in a third things that would be useful to a neighbor for making over for her little ones or for carpet rags. My little helper did not overlook a single blue bottle or shiny button. When we were finished not a thing remained but what I would actually use. My attic was in perfect order. I invited her again when I got ready to overhaul bureau drawers, shelves, etc. She pulled at the drawers and brought them to me, and collected a glorious array of bright things. I was careful to give her no rubbish, nor anything that would be in her mother's way. Next week she and I will renovate the books, pictures and magazines. When she has selected the prettiest I will give someone else anything useful that I do not wish to keep, and destroy the rest. Then there will not be a useless article in the house. I was not distressed by stooping into low corners; my little helper did that and enjoyed it. I did too; it was something of a frolic.

Mrs. Frank Calvert.

Elmdale, Kan.

A Sure Cure For Bedbugs

A distracted reader of the Mail and Breeze writes this letter: "I have moved to a place where the house is lined with bedbugs. They don't seem to be on the bed, but on the floor and wall. It is nothing to see them crawling there. You can raise up the corner of the rugs and kill them ten or twelve at a time. Will someone tell me what to do?"

This call demands an immediate answer. If the rooms are ceiled the task is almost hopeless; otherwise it ought to be possible to get rid of the pests. The first thing to do is to fill all cracks. Cracks in the floors may be filled by making a paste of flour and water, adding to it paper torn in bits until it is very thick. A little glue may be added if wished. Then work into the cracks with a putty knife. Any cracks or holes in the walls or corners should be filled

up with plaster or putty. Then you are ready to begin.

Some women have found it a help to fumigate. Do this by using sulphur or formaldehyde. Shut the room up perfectly tight, set an old iron kettle partly filled with ashes in the center of the room, put on the ashes a shovelful of live coals, pour on a cup of sulphur and get out quickly. Close the door and stuff the key hole. Leave all night, then air the articles and clean as usual.

Alum is sometimes used to good advantage. Add about 2 tablespoonsful of alum to a quart of water, and with an old syringe or spray put the alum water as hot as it can be handled wherever a bug can get or deposit its eggs.

The bed can be thoroughly cleaned with gasoline, being sure there is no fire near. Saturate the bed well, and if you put some on the corners of the mattress it will soon evaporate. If moth balls are added, a pound of moth balls to the gallon of gasoline, it is even more effective. Cracks in the wall paper, under the window sills and baseboards, any place where the bugs may hide, may be saturated with the mixture. The odor of the moth balls will stay where it is put the season through, thus preventing them from using the places again.

One ingenious woman has taken a flatiron to them. She has plenty of hot flatirons, then dampens the edges of blankets, quilts and mattresses and irons them dry. This destroys not only bugs but eggs. The same can be done with the edges of the carpet. The hot steam does the work. Then take the hot irons and iron the wall paper as high as you can reach, but especially along the baseboards. The wall paper need not be wet, but put a clean piece of wrapping paper between the iron and the wall to prevent its looking streaked. Then use gasoline behind the baseboards, and in cracks of floor. This plan is also sure for moths.

If all clothes and furniture after being carefully gone over can be taken out to the barn until the room is ready to receive them, clean, all the better.

While the sorghums are adapted for growing on almost any kind of soil, they produce best on fairly heavy, well-drained loams rich in humus; but when grown in Kansas on gumbo, hard-pan, sandy, or other poor soils, they are more successful than most other crops.

Grandmother

Didn't Know

A good cook? Certainly, but she couldn't have cooked the Indian Corn, rolled and toasted it to a crisp brown, wafer-thin flakes, as we do in preparing

Post Toasties

They are delicious with cream or milk, or sprinkled over fresh fruit or berries.

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Grandmother would have liked

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How's Your Corn, Boys?

Every Member of the Capper Clubs is Busy These Days—Timely Suggestions for Working Corn and Tomatoes

THE boys in the Capper corn contest are saying very little these days but they are sawing wood. From present indications this is going to be a great year for the Capper Boys' Corn Club. The corn has simply been humping along since the rains but the weeds are growing just as fast. However, every real corn grower in the club knows this is the time to fight weeds—while they are small or before they are up. Those weeds that are missed now are the ones that must be cut out by hand after harvest or they will rob the soil of a lot of moisture and plant food that should go to the corn.

No doubt every boy in the club has his own notions of how corn should be cultivated. But it is a pretty safe bet that all of you will agree that the best time to kill weeds is before they are up. That means frequent stirring of the soil to keep the surface loose. Don't let a weed show his head if you can help it.

Besides keeping down the weeds, frequent workings will "put the lid" on the soil, so to speak, and very little moisture will escape from the surface by evaporation. At least what little moisture is lost will be a very small fraction of what would get away if the surface were allowed to get dry and hard. Such a condition will not only deprive the corn of a lot of moisture it may need in a very few weeks, but when you do work it you will have a lot of lumps on the surface, and it will mean hard work to get the soil back in shape again.

If the soil is mellow and there are no weeds, there is little use in working the

ground more than once between rains. But that one working should be done as soon as the ground is dry enough after every rain. The rule of many corn growers is to work their crop just so many times every year, rain or no rain. There may be some excuse for doing this where the acreage is too large to cultivate right after a rain. But in the case of the boys in the Corn Club, the number of rains should determine the number of cultivations more than any other condition. It will mean just that much better corn.



Ready for a fight with weeds.

Did you read the announcement of the Capper Boys' Colt Show to be held at the Topeka State Fair this fall? This show will be open to any Kansas boy under 18 years old at the time of making his entry. Entries will be open to draft colts, roadsters and mules, either grade or pure-bred. All colts must be foaled in 1914 and must be fitted, entered and exhibited by the boys competing for the prizes.

Seventy-five dollars will be put up by Mr. Capper for prizes in this show. This money will be divided into three equal parts, one for each class—draft colts, roadsters, and mules. All pure-bred colts, all draft colts by registered sires, and mule colts, may also compete for the regular fair premiums. Entries for the show will close September 12. For a premium list and entry blanks write to Frank Howard, livestock editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, or to Secretary George Clark of the state fair.

Tomato Club Busy Too.

The boys are no busier with their corn than are the girls with their tomatoes.

In general, the working of tomatoes should be about the same as for corn. The hoeing or cultivating should be very shallow—just deep enough to get the weeds and keep a cover of loose earth on top. The little feeder roots from the plants form a perfect network just below the surface and if these are cut or injured you will cut off just that much food supply from the plants.

The contest editor would be more than pleased to get letters from the boys and girls, telling how they are getting along with their corn and tomatoes. And send along some pictures. Mr. Capper would like to see what the members of his clubs look like. Pictures of boys at work in their corn or of girls busy with their tomatoes, would be especially welcome. But there will be no objection to any outdoor picture of a club-member: Every picture that is good enough to print will draw a prize—a first-class jackknife for boys and a set of souvenir post cards for girls.

The Grange's Record on Schools

Some brothers and sisters of the Grange have questioned the accuracy of my statement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of May 2, that the Grange has favored school improvements since its founding in 1867. A careful reading of the annual report of the National Grange's committee on education ought to be convincing. Read the national journals of Grange proceedings since 1873. E. W. Westgate of Manhattan was a member of the educational committee for the years 1901-1903 and in 1903 the committee favored the "central school idea." In 1905 the committee says:

We favor the consolidation of country schools wherever practicable and the establishment of district and county high schools wherever conditions warrant it.

Do not fail to read the reports for 1912 and 1913. J. H. Miller, chairman of the committee on education at the meeting of the Kansas State Grange at Larned in 1908, reported in favor of consolidation of rural schools. This also was favored by the committee at the Lawrence meeting in 1907 and at most of the state Grange meetings since then.

If those who so sharply criticize my statement that the educators and college people appropriated the Morrill fund and used it to establish or strengthen classical colleges, are old enough to have been readers of the farm papers of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, The Ohio Farmer, Prairie Farmer, Colman's Rural World, and other western papers in the 70's and 80's, they will remember it was these papers and prominent agriculturists and the Grange that led in the work of separating the classical colleges from the agricultural. It was this same influence that advocated the establishment of experiment stations to extend the work of the agricultural colleges. The Hatch Act secured this for our people. See Grange Journal of the 80's and 90's for evidence of the farmer's support of this measure.

In a historical address on the influence of the Morrill Act upon American higher education, President W. O. Thompson of Ohio said that it was in the great agricultural states that this important movement originated and was supported among the progressive and prosperous farmers in several communities. He proved this by numerous references to reports of agricultural societies and meetings the country over. There was at that time a widespread movement among progressive farmers for a practical type of education which should relate more directly to the every day life and pursuits of rural people.

Waverly, Kan. E. Gasche.

Kansas' Best Farm Paper

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Anton Christensen.

R. 3, Jamestown, Kan.

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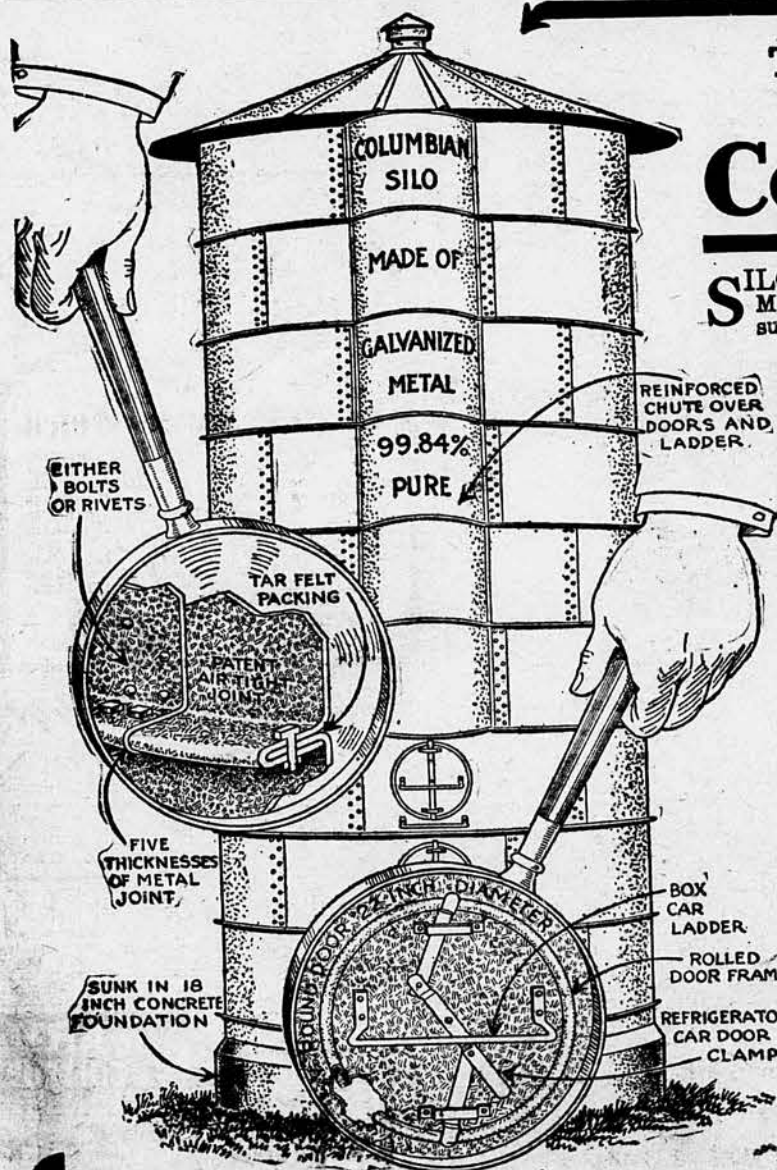
T. H. Daniels.

R. 2, Moorland, Okla.

I have been taking the Farmers Mail and Breeze for some time and like it fine. It surely is a farmer's paper.

R. 2, Lebo, Kan.

W. F. Rice.



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Easy to Erect Columbian silos can be erected in three to six days and no expert help is required. We furnish all the necessary tools, bolts, rivets, etc. No expensive scaffolding is required as we furnish a special scaffold bracket iron that greatly facilitates the erecting. With a helper or two you can make short work of putting up a Columbian Metal Silo and once up it is there to stay.

Easy to Enlarge The Columbian Metal Silo being sectional it is an easy matter to increase its capacity. Just get a few extra sections and fasten them on—that is all there is to it. Think what a wonderful advantage this is. This year you may want just a small one. Next year you will probably want a larger one, you can easily run up the Columbian Metal Silo. It is also portable can be moved from place to place.

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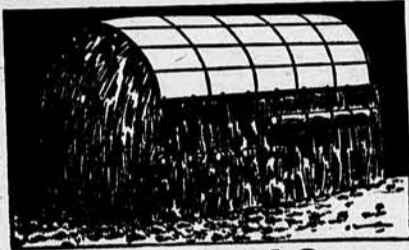
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They are guaranteed to last for years and will not rust—are made to fit any size stack and cover it down the sides as well as on top. You don't have to build the stack to fit the cover. They are easy to put on, keep on, or take off as desired. They have no corrugations to get mashed out of shape—no keys or bolts to give trouble.
 Made of the best galvanized sheets, and put together with lock-joints so as not to leak. Save their cost the first season in hay saved. For price list and full particulars, address the

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 At Manufacturer's Prices



Has a large combustion chamber. Saves one third of the fuel. Has perfect Ventilating System.
The Most Perfect Hot Air Plant Sold.
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DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all seasons. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or six sent prepaid, for \$1.00.
HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

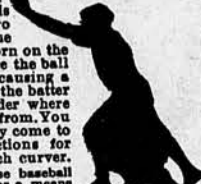
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THE MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kan.



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Baseball Curver FREE!



Boys, you can simply make money for the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. A complete set of directions for throwing curves goes with each curver.
Our Offer: We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great farm and family magazine, Missouri Valley Farmer. Send us 10c for a three month's trial subscription and immediately upon receipt of same we will send you one of these wonderful little curvers do not delay but send us your subscription at once to the address below. Our supply is limited. Do not put off sending in your order now. Address
MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, BC20, Topeka, Kansas

New A B C's For Children

A is for Anybody who can help prevent consumption. A child just as well as a grown person.
B is for Breathing, which you should learn to do deeply. Take deep breaths in fresh air often.
C is for Coughing, which you should never do in anyone's face, nor should you sneeze in anyone's face. Turn away your head and hold your hand before your mouth.
D is for Don't. Don't swap apple cores, candy, chewing gum, half eaten food, whistles, bean-blowers, or anything that you put in your mouth.
E is for Eating no fruit that has not been washed or peeled, or anything that is not clean.
F is for Fingers which should not be put in the mouth nor wet to turn the pages of books.
G is for Giving a good example to your fellow pupils and playmates by being always neat and clean.
H is for Handkerchiefs which should be used only to wipe your nose and not your slate, desk or shoes.
I is for Illness of other kinds besides consumption, which following these rules will help prevent, such as colds, measles, grippe, diphtheria and pneumonia.
J is for Joints where children have tuberculosis more often than in their lungs.
K is for Keeping your finger nails clean. A scratch from a dirty finger nail may make a bad sore.
L is for Learning to love fresh air and not for learning to smoke.
M is for Mouth, which is meant to put food and drink into, and not for pins or money, or anything not good to eat.
N is for Nose, which you never should pick nor wipe on your hand or sleeve.
O is for Outdoors, where you should stay just as much as you can. Always play outdoors unless the weather is too stormy.
P is for Pencils, which you should not wet in the mouth to make them write blacker.
Q is for Questions which you should ask your teacher if you don't understand all these rules.
R is for Roughness in play, by which you may hurt yourself or your comrades. If you have cut yourself, have been hurt by others, or feel ill don't fear to tell the teacher or your mother.
S is for Spitting, which should never be done except in a spittoon, or a piece of cloth or a handkerchief used for that purpose alone. Never spit on a slate, on the floor, the playground, or the sidewalk.
T is for Teeth, which you should clean with toothbrush and water after each meal, or when you get up in the morning and before you go to bed at night.
U is for Unkind, which you should never be to anyone.
V is for Vessels like drinking cup and glasses, which should not be used by one child after another without being washed in clean water each time.
W is for Washing your hands with soap and water before each meal, even if it is only lunch.
X is for X-rays, which sometimes help to discover consumption or other forms of tuberculosis.
Y is for You, who should never kiss anyone on the mouth nor allow them to do so to you.
Z is for Zeal in carrying out these rules.

Look at Dolly's Hair

In a certain town in England, many men earn their livings making nothing but hair for dolls. More than 30,000 pounds of doll hair are made each week in Bradford, and the output is increasing steadily. The demand is for good bright crisp hair, dyed to life-like shades. The raw material is English cross wether wool, which after being scoured and combed is dyed and put into balls ready for the dolls.
 Some dolls have "real hair" to be sure, but they are the ones that are sold for a great deal of money. This hair is often imported in the form of pig tails from China. Look at your row of dolls and see if their hair is made of wool or whether it is Chinese.
 Bleaching cauliflower will produce better flavored heads than growing them in the open.

Any Size ONLY \$5 DOWN-One Year to Pay

Here is good news for engine buyers everywhere. You can now get one of the famous guaranteed U. S. Single or Double cylinder engines direct from the factory, on easy payments of only \$5 down and \$3 a month. In this way you won't feel the cost at all. You use the engine for all kinds of power work while you are paying for it. You let it earn its own cost and more before you pay. Write for our big free Catalog Folder today and pick out the engine you want to try for 30 days at our risk. Ten popular sizes to choose from. All guaranteed 5 years—and backed by 22 years' manufacturing experience. We pay return freight charges if you are not pleased.

U. S. ENGINES

are made in sizes from 1 1/2 h. p. to 50 h. p. and in both single and double cylinders. Burn Gasoline, Kerosene, Gas or Distillate; have inverted cylinders, guaranteed to give double the power of other engines of same weight; are easiest to move from one job to another; take up least space; start easiest and run with greater smoothness, saving violent vibrations and wear and tear on machinery. Crank shaft is above cylinders giving perfect lubrication by gravity. Every part easy to get at for adjustment without taking engine apart. Don't buy any gasoline engine until you get our Free Catalog Folder quoting low easy-to-pay factory prices. Write today.

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A 4 h. p. engine will run "The Wonderful Papec." It cuts and elevates the ensilage in a full steady stream to the top of the highest silo as fast as you can bring the corn to the machine. The

PAPEC PNEUMATIC ENSILAGE CUTTER

is simple in construction—easy to set up and take down—convenient to operate—gear driven—no lost power. Write today for illustrated catalog—sent free.

PAPEC MACHINE CO., Box 24, SHORTSVILLE, N. Y.
 25 Convenient Distributing Points in U. S.

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Galvanized—Corrugated—Extra Quality Coating—
SAVE ALL THE HAY—PAY BIG PROFITS!
 More economical than barns or permanent sheds. Easy to put on and take off. Made in sections, thus occupying little space when not in use. Made in all sizes.
 Mr. Hammit of Hardy, Neb., says: "Your cover preserved my hay fine. I got \$1.00 per ton more for stack protected with your cover than for other stacks in same field."
 The saving on the first stack of hay will more than pay for Martin's Metal Stack Cover. With ordinary care, your stack will last 15 to 20 years. SPECIAL OFFER! Write today for free, illustrated literature and special introductory prices to first purchaser in each locality. Write QUICK!
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Get facts now about these low-lift, heavy wagons. Save man's work. Save all repair expense. Lighter draft, do not rut roads or fields even on wet ground. We also furnish wheels to fit ANY wagon. Climate don't affect our steel wheels. Spokes don't work loose from rim or hub. Let us prove it. Send postal now for free illustrated book.
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A profession that pays good money and is not crowded. As practitioners, meat inspectors, veterinary inspectors in state and federal service and in hog cholera serum work there is a big and growing demand for our graduates. Last year we received more requests for graduates than we could fill. Let us send you full information about our course, equipment, cost of living in St. Joseph, etc. Write for this today.
St. Joseph Veterinary College, 725 Sylvania St., St. Joseph, Mo.

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I will furnish a better grade of lumber than you can buy of your local dealer and will save you from 30 to 50 per cent on your bill. Send me a copy of your lumber bill. Or better still, send me a sketch of your building and I will make out a bill for you and quote you prices that will surprise you. I will GUARANTEE the bill to be complete, no extras to pay.
A. Buckley, Miltonvale, Kansas

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EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—30 days free trial of this finest of bicycles—the "Ranger." We will ship it to you on approval, freight prepaid, without a cent deposit in advance. This offer is absolutely genuine. **WRITE TODAY** for our big catalog showing our full line of bicycles for men and women, boys and girls at prices never before equaled for like quality. It is a cyclopaedia of bicycles, sundries and useful bicycle information. It's free. **TIRES, COASTER-BRAKE** rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, equipment and parts for all bicycles at half usual prices. A limited number of second hand bicycles taken in trade will be closed out at once, at \$2 to \$5 each.
RIDER AGENTS wanted in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1914 model "Ranger" furnished by us. **It Costs You Nothing** to learn what we offer you and how we can do it. You will be astonished and convinced. Do not buy a bicycle, tires or sundries until you get our catalog and new special offers. Write today.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. K-131, CHICAGO, ILL.

GO TO WESTERN CANADA NOW

The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.
 Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmers son, to the renter to all who wish to live under better conditions.
 Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.
 The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.
 Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to Canadian Government Agent.
Geo. A. Cook, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

160 ACRE FARM IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Pump—Grind—Do all power work with a 4-H. P. Vertical

FARM CUSHMAN All Purpose Engine

4-Cycle. Weight 190 lbs. Does all work a 1,000-lb. engine can do. 10-year guarantee. Also 6-h. p. up to 30-h. p. Special Heavy Duty Engines. Get catalog and "trial offer."
CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS, 2630 N. St., Lincoln, Neb.

Grow Golden Seal

BY GEORGE D. BEROSE,
South Bend, Ind.

I believe it would be of interest to other readers of the paper than myself if you would give them some information concerning one of the most paying and least troublesome things in which a farmer can get money. I refer to what is commonly known as Yellow Root and more generally known as Golden Seal. Every person who has a bit of unused woodland or cuttings or underbrush should raise Golden Seal. The roots of this plant sold fifteen years ago at 30 cents a pound. The price has steadily advanced and the root is now worth \$5.50 a pound. The dried leaves and stems now sell for 20 cents

a pound. It is the most used and the most valuable drug known to the modern pharmacopia.

Golden Seal is a very hardy plant, has a delicate white flower, yellow fibrous root, furry stock and large leaf. Its natural home is in the woods. It will thrive in any soil and in any state. Being antiseptic it is not subject to plant diseases. It can be transplanted successfully when in full blossom. It reproduces itself from seed and from the root. It matures in three years but it is not harmed if not dug at the end of the three year period. It can be raised under artificial shade, but that method is expensive. It can be planted in any woodland that has tree shade and will take care of itself and multiply, and all that the owner has to do is to

let it be and gather the leaves and stems every fall and lay them out to dry without any washing or wetting, in any airy place but not under a direct sunlight. At the end of three years the raiser has a yearly crop of roots, and beginning with the first year he has a yearly crop of leaves and stems.

This is one crop on which you have an absolute certainty that you have a market that will run after you as soon as any Golden Seal buyer knows you have the goods to sell. Go and ask your druggist or your doctor about the value of Golden Seal. The supply has been wild stock mainly, the hunters have been more active and the wild stock is so scarce that little of it is being offered for sale. The planted roots lack so much of supplying the de-

mand that big manufacturers of drugs have been driven to the necessity of using substitutes. Go to raising Golden Seal.

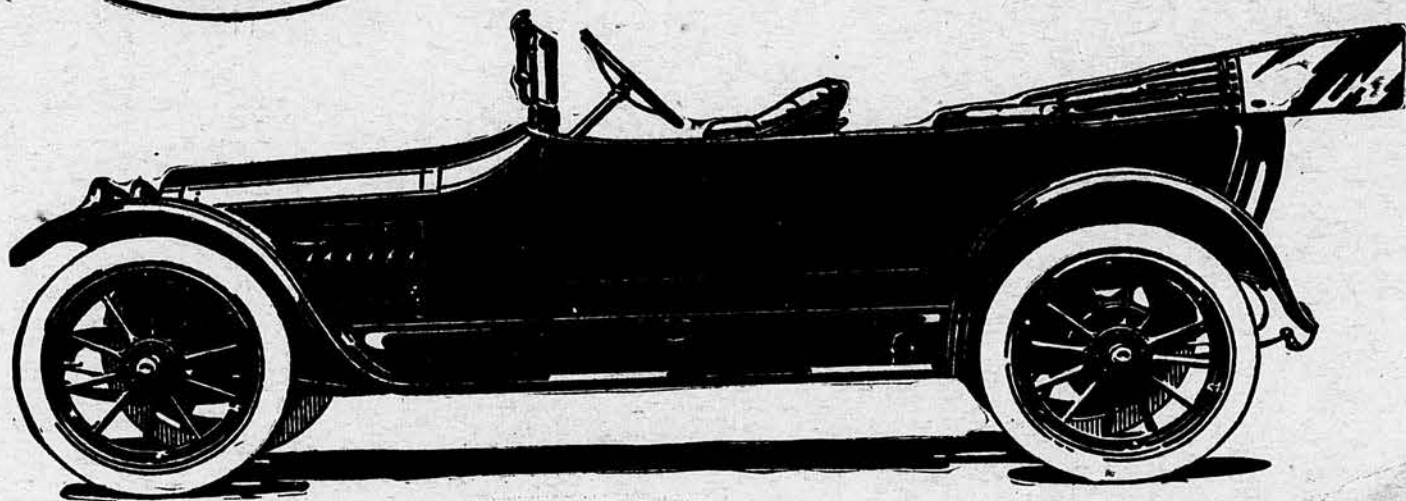
Druggists in Topeka quote Golden Seal at \$7.35 a pound.

Soil bacteria being aerobic, or oxygen-consuming organisms, the seedbed should be well aerated, a condition which can be attained by deep and thorough tillage. In some instances drain tile are necessary to facilitate the circulation of atmospheric oxygen through the soil, but if the water line is not too near the surface, deep plowing serves the purpose.

The saloon is the only manufacturing plant the finished product of which is worth less than the raw material.



\$1085 INCLUDING ELECTRIC STARTING & LIGHTING



est.

THE NEW REGAL—A Car for Business Farmers

Up-to-date, business-like farmers are the very men to whom we like best to demonstrate the New Regal.

They go deeper than looks (though the Regal stands alone among popular-priced cars for beauty, with a body-design like that of a \$6,000 car that has been most talked about this year).

But the Regal has the power and punch and go to it. It has the combination of strength and lightness (by the use of pressed steel and forgings instead of castings) with a motor that has developed 39 horse power on actual brake test. It takes you over bad roads or up steep hills, and keeps down the cost of gasoline and oil to the limit.

Get your family into the touring car and see what a lot of room there is for five good big people. 48-inch Turkish upholstered seat—space in the tonneau for foot-room and anything you want to take to town—23-inch doors to get in and out without edging sidewise.

Up-to-Date Conveniences Included in Price

The Regal is a complete car—one price, everything included. One-man top, easy to put up, inside curtains, electric lights with "dimmer," electric horn with push button, electric starter—they're all there. The starter acts directly on the fly-wheel with no intermediate gears

to clash and make trouble. No ignition troubles, for the Regal has three separate sources of current—storage battery, generator and dry cells.

How We Can Give So Much For the Money

We make the Regal in our own ten-acre factory, where it will be turned out in tens of thousands. Big production cuts down cost, and there aren't any double and treble prices to pay for materials and labor. A \$3,000,000 capitalization, without any water in it, and a big factory—all devoted to building the best possible car at a reasonable price.

Write at once for the Regal Catalog. Read it carefully and then get a free demonstration from the nearest Regal dealer.

What the Regal Buyer Gets For \$1085

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Direct Electric Starter | Center Control |
| Electric Lights, with "Dimmer" | 300 to 500 lbs. Less Weight |
| Electric Horn | 112-inch Wheel Base |
| Simplified Electric Wiring | Unusual Foreign Design |
| Removable Motor Head | 23-inch Tonneau Doors |
| Gasoline Saver Valves | 48-inch Rear Seat |
| Extra Size Brakes—12 inches | Adjustable Wind Shield |
| Hidden Radiator Cap | One-Man Top |
| Left Side Drive | Inside Curtains |

For full specifications send at once for catalog.

THE NEW REGAL—A Business for Farmers

You may know some one in your community who would like the chance to sell the new Regal. It's a great opportunity for him to turn the hard work of the farm over to someone else and spend part of his time

in a profitable business undertaking. A good farmer is a good buyer, and will quickly see what a lot the Regal gives at the price, and how easy it is to sell it. We'd be glad to have you send us the name of anyone interested.

We find that invariably "one Regal sells another."

Regal Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan

210 Piquette Ave., Detroit, Michigan

Canadian Factory: Berlin, Ontario

The Powerful Smalley Cuts Silo-Filling Cost!

The day of the old slat-apron silo filler is gone. No wise farmer is going to use one when he can get a money-saving, grip-hook, fence-feed **SMALLEY**, that does the work quicker, easier and at less cost. It handles silage, cow peas or alfalfa in a hurry. Cuts it fine and uniform. Packs silage tighter—gives more tonnage.

No Power Waste

One pulley and chain-drive on blower outfits replace power-wasting idlers.

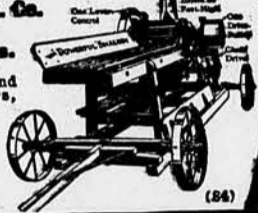
1914 Carrier

A 5 H. P. Engine will run a No. 12 forced-feed and our 1914 enclosed carrier. Special alfalfa grinding screen furnished extra, protected by screen patent No. 721,246. Make your own meal.

Send postal today for latest Smalley catalog. **The Smalley Mfg. Co.**

Box 218, Manitowoc, Wis.

Manufacturers of Ensilage, Alfalfa and Hand Feed Cutters, Combination Ensilage and Snapping Machines, Drag and Circular Saw Machines, Champion Plows, Cob Grinders and Feed Mills.



Why Silage Pays

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Gives reliable information on the value of silage as a feed, what to give for silage, what size silo, filling the silo, feeding silage. We'll also send catalog telling all about the

Blizzard Ensilage Cutter

Cutter and blower in one. Substantially built. Easily fills highest silos, using regular farm engine. Enormous capacity. Light running. Write for all the facts.

THE JOS. BICK MFG. CO. Box 34 Canton, O.

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"Best by Every Test"

The "KALAMAZOO" is the silo for you! It answers every question—meets every demand that can be made in use. Your choice of Tile Block or seven kinds of wood. Thousands of satisfied users praise its perfect construction. Special improvements, found in no other silo, make the "KALAMAZOO" the one you need. Investigate now!

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BUILDING PLANS BOOK FREE

Shows where big money-savings can be made in building homes, bungalows, country dwellings, town houses, etc. Plans extremely practical, drawn by expert architects. Backed by immense supplies of lumber, all materials and accessories needed at the lowest prices.

Free plan book gives big cost cutting list. Write for Book No. C. S. 16.

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A mild, satisfying smoke for 5¢

You pay 10¢ for cigars not so good. Tin foil packages.

FRANKLEND CIGAR CO.

BEE SUPPLIES Send your name for new Free 1914 Catalog just out. Dept. M. Clemons Bee Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Keep Up the Fight on Vermin

Ways and Means of Holding Poultry Pests in Check

A Readers' Discussion

STEAM 10 pounds of tobacco stems two hours, add enough water to fill a 3-gallon bucket, with the stems removed, then put in a teaspoonful of carbolic acid at lukewarm temperature. Dip every chicken in this solution, raising the feathers with the hand while dipping. Then clean the house and coops and put in new roosts. For mites I cleanse the premises with lime and change the roosts every two weeks. The old roosts are painted with a thin whitewash.

W. L. Aaron.
Joplin, Mo.



A Bucket Spray Pump Such as is Used in the Garden is Just the Thing to Spray the Poultry House

the chickens must be out. Then take 1 gallon of crude carbolic acid and add 2 pounds of moth balls, pulverized. Stir up well. Take a paint brush and paint the roosts about 4 o'clock on two afternoons the first week, then in ten days paint again. Be sure all the cracks in the roosts are filled with the solution. Keep painting twice a month and occasionally twice a week. If you have any solution left it can be put in a can or jug and used when wanted. Paint the inside of all nest boxes also but do not set a hen in one of them for ten days after being painted. Another good plan is to get some tobacco, rub it up fine and mix it with the nesting material. The tobacco will not injure the sitting hen or eggs.

Nashville, Kan. Sarah Peters.

Whitewash Effective.

I use a solution made of three parts each of gasoline, kerosene, and crude carbolic acid. With this I spray the roosts, and the coops of the young chicks and it proves to be a very effective remedy to kill and to keep down vermin. After this solution is applied I whitewash the coops to keep them in a sanitary condition. One must keep up a constant warfare to keep ahead of these pests.

R. I. Tonganoxie, Kan. T. P. M.

More Money From Summer Eggs

Some day the farmers in this vicinity are going to get wise enough to build an ice house and cold storage and keep eggs out of the hands of the middleman during the summer. They will place a salesman in Kansas City to sell their eggs to consumers during the fall and winter and in that way get an actual profit from the poultry business. Not until the farmers store their eggs will there ever be a profit making price for eggs. Under present conditions if eggs go as low as 6 cents a dozen, we are compelled to take it. If this cold storage plan were used, when eggs are under 15 cents a dozen the farmers would store them and thus create a demand for them before selling. But they should always be willing to sell them at a reasonable profit.

Wm. H. Shields.
R. 1, Barnes, Kan.

Spraying "Gets" the Mites.

Kerosene emulsion is one of the best mixtures to use in combating mites in the poultry house. It is made by mixing 2 gallons of kerosene oil, 1/2 pound of whale oil soap, 1 quart of homemade soft soap, and 1 gallon of water. Dissolve the soap by boiling in water, then remove from the fire and add the kerosene at once. Churn this mixture rapidly and violently until it is as smooth as beaten cream. One part of emulsion to several parts of water is used to dilute the mixture for spraying building, dropping boards or nest boxes. Add 1 or 2 ounces of carbolic acid to the emulsion before applying.

Oakland, Kan. John Collyer.

Made It Hot For Them.

After a month's occupancy we found the roosts and dropping board of our hen house full of mites. Weekly cleanings kept down, but did not rid us of the pests. Finally, after thoroughly cleaning the dropping board, a coat of white wash was applied; followed by heating the hen house to a high temperature which effectually destroyed both mites and flies. This was easily and quickly done by burning some straw with about a pint of sulphur added, in an open spot. After closing all the doors and windows the heat alone seemed to do the work. The mites that crawled outside were killed by a coal oil spray. No mites have been seen since.

Mrs. L. N. Morsehr.
Lawrence, Kan.

Another Way to Break 'Em Up

I noticed Mr. Meliza's plan of breaking up chronic sitters in a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I believe I have a "discourager" that is at least just as good, and it has some advantages over the one recommended by my friend from La-Harpe. The drawing leaves little to be said as to how to make it. It is simply a box slatted all around and hung to a tree. It has a hinged cover. Gently swaying in the breezes, with no place to sit where she can feel warmth under her, the would-be mother soon forgets her maternal instincts and is ready to go to laying again.

Lawrence, Kan. J. S.



Will Freezing Kill Them?

I have so often read of how to keep down vermin on poultry but never a word of how to get rid of them. You may dope them all the days of your life but there will always be enough left for a good start. I solve the problem by selling every chicken on the place in the latter part of November or the first part of December. Then I open and clean the premises. In February start with the chicks and you will have no more lice nor mites. I have no lice of any description on my birds. Now perhaps there is someone that will say that freezing will not kill poultry vermin but I have tried it and it has proved a grand success.

Wamego, Kan. Mrs. M. E. C.

Smoke 'Em Out Then Clean Up.

I first smoke out the house by burning sulphur, keeping doors and windows shut up tight for about three hours. All

But the Eggs Hatched

I set a hen on choice hen eggs and after she had set one week she mashed three eggs in a little on one side. I pasted a piece of court plaster over the eggs where they were broken and they hatched just as well as the other eggs. I also pasted a piece of cloth on a turkey egg the same way last summer.

R. 6, Lawrence, Kan. Mrs. O. Curd.

Neglected fruit trees are not worth the ground they occupy. They are an eye-sore and when pest-infested, they are a positive menace to all orchards in the neighborhood.

Failure to secure a good crop of tomatoes is due more to over-irrigation than to anything else.



My Ten-Year-Old Boy Turns with Ease the BEATRICE Cream Separator

Says Farmer Onswon

I've been up one side and down the other of this cream separator question for 20 years, and I'm for the Beatrice Cream Separator every time.

The Beatrice is the one high-grade separator that is sold at a reasonable price.

We all have some respect for our pocket-books. None of us farmers want to pay out \$100 to \$125 when we can get the same thing for \$65 to \$85.

Well, that's the cream separator situation. The Beatrice sells at \$85 for the largest size machine, 1000 lbs. capacity. Other high grade separators sell for \$110 and upwards for less capacity.

The Beatrice gives you—
Clean skimming, easy cleaning, easy running, convenience, long life, big capacity. It skims cold milk as well as warm milk.

Compare other machines with the Beatrice; you'll agree with me that you pay more for them than the Beatrice price, but you do not get as good a machine for your money.

Take my advice and investigate the Beatrice. Write to nearest office below for free catalog and name of local dealer near you.

BEATRICE CREAMERY CO. CHICAGO
Des Moines, Ia., Dubuque, Ia., Lincoln, Neb., Topeka, Kan., Denver, Col., Oklahoma City, Okla., St. Louis, Mo.

15.95 AND UPWARD ON TRIAL.

AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned.

Absolutely on Approval. Gears thoroughly protected. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small write for our handsome free catalog. Address: **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.** Box 1092

The AUTO-FEDAN Hay Press

3-horse, 3-stroke, self-feed. Fully guaranteed. **FREE CATALOG**

12 men can run it. Saves 1/2 the labor. Takes a load with division board. Absolutely safe.

Send Us Your Orders and Consignments of Hay. **AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS CO., 1514 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.**

Windsor Place Jersey Farm

Oklahoma's Best Dairy Plant Is Owned and Operated by A. L. Churchill of Vinita

THERE are many enthusiastic champions of Jersey dairy cattle in Oklahoma, but no one has a greater belief in the future of these animals than A. L. Churchill of Vinita, Oklahoma. He owns a 160-acre dairy farm near there, which is well arranged for milk production. The barn is large and well equipped, and the silos are ample to provide silage for the herd. The herd is somewhat reduced, just now, for 75 animals were sold at auction November 10, which was one of the most successful sales of this breed ever held in the state.

Most of the animals that are left are the daughters of Golden Fern's Noble, or related to this breeding in some way. This is a line that has been winning a large number of prizes at the fairs. There were several remarkably high priced animals in the sale, both of this and other breeding. The top figure for the cows was \$780, which was paid for the wonderful Lady Hermit. This is one of the better daughters of Plymouth Lad, one of the famous Jersey bulls; he sold for \$9,000 several years ago. She was bred by E. Vautier of St. Ouen's, Island of Jersey, and she was sold to the Oklahoma Hospital Dairy farm at Norman.

Exact Records Kept.

Exact records are kept on the milk production of all the cows at Windsor Place, which is the name Mr. Churchill has given to his farm. The milk is

boxed—if you want dairy cows buy cows shaped like a wedge.

"It requires more feed to keep a large beef cow than it does to keep a medium sized milk cow.

Test Cows Before Buying.

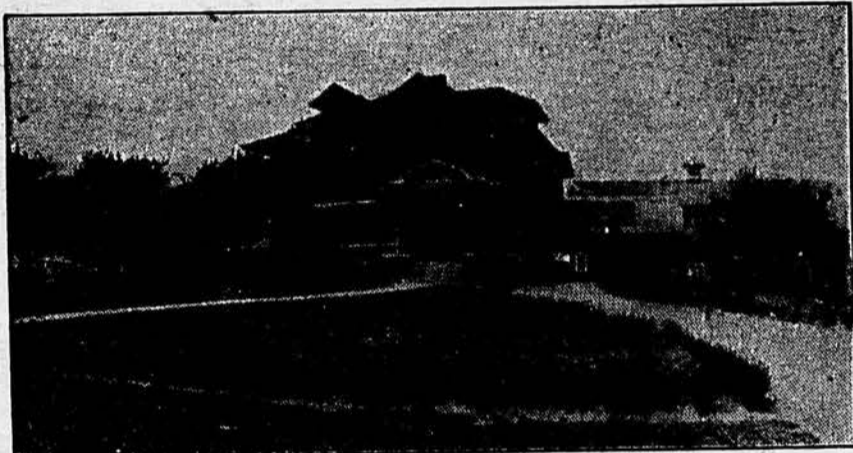
Never buy a cow until you have tested her several times, and are satisfied about her milking qualities. Do not buy a cow on hearsay. There are many cows in every community that will produce 400 to 500 pounds of butter a year, and their owners do not know it. Let us compare a cow making 350 pounds of butter a year with one making 450 pounds:

350 pounds of butter at 25c a pound.	\$ 87.50
Calf	10.00
4,500 lbs. skim milk after feeding calf.	6.75
	\$104.25
450 pound cow at 25c a pound.	\$112.50
Calf	20.00
6,000 pounds skim milk.	9.00
	\$141.50

"The cost of feed, labor, interest, rent and liability of death is not less than \$50 a year. Therefore \$104.25 less \$50.00 is \$54.25 profit on the 350 pound cow, and \$141.50 less \$50 is \$91.50 profit for a 450 pound cow.

"Thus you see the profit on a 450 pound cow is nearly double that of the 350 pound cow. A fair price for a cow that will make 350 pounds of butter is \$50, and the cow that makes 450 pounds of butter, \$110.

"Now, suppose a man on 60 acres kept



Residence of A. L. Churchill at Windsor Place.

weighed at every milking, and it is tested frequently. Most of it is sold to the retail trade at Vinita, at ten cents a quart. It has been found that more money can be made from this milk when selling it at retail than by selling the butterfat. This is in line with the experience of many of the owners of Jersey cattle in Oklahoma, for it usually is possible to get a price higher than ordinary market milk will bring. The trade prefers milk with a high butterfat percentage.

The barn is equipped with stall room for 30 head of cows. The stalls have swinging stanchions, and the floor is of cement. The manure is cleaned from the gutters behind the cows several times a day, and it is hauled to the fields promptly. By the careful use of the manure that is produced by the herd, it has been possible to materially increase the average yields on the farm. The cows are required to make good profits without considering the manure, however, for Mr. Churchill believes in keeping good cows. In speaking of this, he said:

Always Keep Good Cows.

"The most important thing in the dairy farming business is to keep good cows. Keep no cow that will not make 350 pounds of butter a year. Now, as to what breed to keep: If a cow is a good milker and she eats no more feed than a good milker should eat, she is of a good breed. I am a believer in purebred cows, for the simple reason that the returns are more; of course, the investment is more—but not out of proportion to the returns. Keep milk cows for milk and beef cows for beef. There should be no mistake in choosing between the two kinds of cows. A man who starts out to buy a fine roadster or buggy horse and buys a draft horse would be a candidate for the asylum. Use judgment in buying a cow. If you want beef cows buy cows square like a

450 pound cows: allow \$20 each for calves six months old, 18 cents a 100 pounds for skim milk or equals about \$30 for calf and skim milk. Allow now loss of two calves a year and his net income calves and skim milk would be \$540 a year. Twenty cows making 450 pounds of butter each would be 9,000 pounds of butter, at 25 cents a pound would be \$2,250 plus \$540 calves and skim milk. This gives \$1,900 for the total income, besides the improvement of the land."

Believes in Alfalfa.

It is Mr. Churchill's intention to greatly increase the acreage of alfalfa on his farm, for he believes that the dairy industry in Oklahoma must be founded on alfalfa and silage as the fundamental feeds. Both can be cheaply produced over much of Oklahoma, and they make an ideal ration for milking animals when they have the right kinds of concentrated feeds added with them.

The concentrated ration now in use at Windsor Place consists of oats, cottonseed meal and corn chop. Cowpeas have been substituted a part of the time in the last few months for the alfalfa, as some of this hay was available. Good results have been obtained; they have been about the same as the alfalfa.

There could be a great increase in the profits in Oklahoma farming, according to Mr. Churchill, if more attention were paid to dairying, for the state has the crops needed. If enough good cows could be obtained Oklahoma could become the greatest dairy state in the Union. In speaking of this he said:

"There is no branch of agriculture that is so uniformly prosperous as dairying. Also there is no system of farming in which the opportunity for greatly increasing the profits is so great as in dairying. Dairying is profitable because it furnishes steady employment the year around.

You need a new DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR NOW

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

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

BECAUSE time is of greatest value on the farm at this season and the time and labor saving of the good separator counts for most.

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

BECAUSE the work of an improved De Laval Cream Separator is as perfect and its product as superior with one kind of weather as with another.

2nd If you have a very old De Laval or an inferior separator of any kind—

BECAUSE the losses of the poor separator from incomplete skimming and the tainted product of the difficult to clean and unsanitary separator mean most when the bulk of milk is greatest.

BECAUSE of the great economy of time at this season in having a separator of ample capacity to do the work so much more quickly.

BECAUSE an improved De Laval Separator is so much simpler and more easily handled and cared for than any other, and you cannot afford to waste time these busy days "fussing" with a machine that ought to have been thrown on the junk pile long ago.

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

These are all facts a De Laval catalog, to be had for the asking, helps to make plain, and that every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove to any prospective buyer. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agency simply write the nearest main office, as below.

The De Laval Separator Co.

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

Stannard's Processed Crude Oil Kills Lice and Cures Mange.

One application of my Processed Crude Oil will do more to rid your stock of lice and cure them of mange than three applications of any other preparation on the market, for the reason that it kills the nits as well as the lice, and remains on your stock for so long that it thoroughly cures them. Put up only in 52 gallon barrels, and sold for \$5.00 per barrel. Why pay \$1.00 per gallon for a dip when you can get the best for less than 10c per gallon? My PURE CRUDE OIL is an excellent lubricant for all kinds of farm machinery and for painting farm tools to keep rust off. \$4.00 per barrel of fifty-two gallons. See my advertisement of refined oils at wholesale prices in next week's issue. Send cash with order. Address C. A. Stannard, Box M, Emporia, Kan

More Rains Help Corn

But Are Hindering Harvest—The Week's Crop News

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

THE showers of last week and early this week were fine for corn but did not find much of a welcome with harvest crews. June weather has been unusually favorable for growing corn and seldom if ever has the crop been farther advanced at this season, than it is now. Weeds are making good headway too and every farm that can spare them is keeping a cultivator or two in the fields through harvest.

Fortunately, the sun and drying weather have followed the rains closely thus far and uncut wheat that went down has in most cases straightened up again. There has been some concern over the probable effect of the numerous showers on bound and shocked grain but shocking in some fields is all that will be necessary to prevent damage from that source, so far at least.

Plenty of moisture and good growing weather have lengthened out alfalfa at a rapid rate and the second crop is ready for the mower in southern Kansas and Oklahoma.

KANSAS.

Kingman County—Wheat harvest is on and the wheat is good. Oats poor. Corn in first class condition. Threshing will start soon.—B. F. Shelman, June 18.

Clay County—Good rains lately. Every farmer has been cutting wheat, and they will be about done this week. Corn is about waist high and very clean.—H. H. Wright, June 20.

Lane County—Good rain June 15. Spring crops growing fine. The large acreage of wheat is in good condition. Alfalfa harvest is on and the crop is good. Pastures excellent. Eggs 16c; cream 20c.—F. W. Ferrigo, June 15.

Trego County—Some wheat will be cut this week but the ground is very soft. Everything looks fine. Stock looks well but horses are soft for want of grain. Harvest hands get \$3 a day here.—Wm. Claycamp, June 15.

Grant County—Crops doing fine. A good rain would do a great deal of good but crops are not suffering. Wheat is about ready to harvest. The acreage is limited but the yield is good. Eggs 12c; butter fat 20c.—J. L. Hipple, June 20.

Wichita County—Good rains over the county have put ground in good condition and everything is growing fine. Corn is weedy. This is the best year we have had for seven years. Some good wheat. Eggs 14c; butter fat 20c.—J. E. White, June 19.

Bourbon County—Fine growing weather. Plenty of moisture for present needs. Good oat crop now assured. Second crop of alfalfa about ready to harvest. An average crop of prairie hay of a poorer quality than usual expected. All kinds of stock doing well.—Jay Judah, June 20.

Montgomery County—Wheat and oat harvest about finished. Threshing was begun on June 18. Shocks stand thick on the ground. Light rain on July 15 but not enough to do good to growing crops. Wheat 70c; cream 24c; eggs 14 to 16c.—J. W. Eikenberry, June 20.

Sumner County—Wheat and oats will all be harvested this week. Wheat is going to yield well and will test good. Oat crop will be very light owing to damage by rust. Corn, kafir, alfalfa and pastures need rain. Wheat 82c; corn 81c; oats 44c; eggs 16c.—E. L. Stocking, June 22.

Washington County—Heavy rains from June 11 to 16 have done an immense amount of good. Wheat and oats damaged some by the overflowing creeks. Many gooseberries and cherries. Oats will be a good crop. Farmers beginning to cut wheat. Eggs 15c.—Mrs. Birdsley, June 22.

Ellis County—Plenty of rain this week. Heavy wheat damaged some by the rain knocking it down. Harvest will be in full blast by June 22. Grass and forage crops fine. Stock in fine condition. Wheat 83c; corn 80c; oats 48c; eggs 15c; butter fat 20c.—D. C. Kingsley, June 18.

Wilson and Neosho Counties—Wheat all harvested in good shape. Oats ripening fast. Some chinch bugs and a little rust. Corn growing fast and is being laid by. Second cutting of alfalfa has been cut or is ready to cut. Grass growing good. Stock doing fairly well.—A. Anderson, June 20.

Barber County—An ideal week for harvesting and every available man has been working early and late taking care of the wheat and oats. Some oats have fallen badly. The wheat is standing up well. We need more rain for corn and alfalfa. Corn 85 to 87c; cream 20c.—G. H. Reynolds, June 19.

Jackson County—Good rain on June 15. Fine growing weather for corn. Some wheat cut early. Oats also ready to cut. Some reports of damage by army worm in alfalfa. Tame hay crop will be light and the red clover is about all killed out. Spring and fall sown alfalfa looking well.—F. O. Grubbs, June 18.

Woodson County—Weather very hot but there is plenty of moisture and corn is doing fine. Probably all the corn will be laid by before July 4. Wheat harvested and quality and quantity is good. Oat harvest begun. Potatoes an extra good crop. Plenty of chinch bugs. Pastures good.—E. F. Opperman, June 18.

Morris County—Rains and warm weather are good for the growing crops. Some corn laid by and some just planted on ground which was in rye and wheat pasture. Wheat harvest in progress and promises a good yield. Chinch bugs were damaging some corn fields but the rains checked them.—J. R. Henry, June 20.

Cloud County—A few binders were started in the wheat fields last week but a 3-inch rain June 14 and 15 delayed harvesting until June 18. The rain improved the pros-

pects for oats and potatoes. Corn in good condition and most of it ready for the last cultivating. Pastures good yet and stock doing fine.—W. H. Plumly, June 19.

Hamilton County—Plenty of moisture this season. Crops of all kinds never looked better. More milo planted than ever before. Oats and barley are the best ever. Some wheat will make 25 to 30 bushels to the acre. First crop of alfalfa in stack and second crop is beginning to bloom and is ready to harvest. Yearling cattle bring \$40 to \$50 head; eggs 15c; butter fat 20c.—W. H. Brown, June 20.

OKLAHOMA.

Texas County—Wheat harvest has started and farmers very busy. All row crops planted and look fine. Stock in good condition. Corn 84c; eggs 12c; wheat 66c.—F. Free, June 20.

M. J. NORTH.

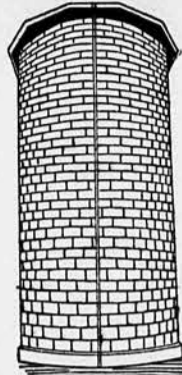
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Central Hay Co.

Receivers and Shippers

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Vitrified Hollow Block Silo 16x32 we sold Mr. J. R. Young, Richards, Mo. Mr. Young is a stockman of national reputation, making specialty of fine Poland China hogs.

This kind of Silo is not new. It has been tested by the United States government and is recommended by the government as being satisfactory in every way. It is practically everlasting. Hard burned clay, it is claimed, will outlast granite, and numerous examples are found where it has withstood climatic conditions for thousands of years.

Why you should buy a Norman Clay Hollow Block Silo: It is easily erected, frost proof, acid proof, wind proof, substantial, more for your money, superior to any other class of silo.

"In the last three years twenty-five silos have been built on the Rankin farms. The first silos were built of wood. It was found that these silos were easily blown down and otherwise unstable, and for the last two years all of the silos have been built of hollow tile reinforced with concrete. It has been proven more economical."—Kansas City Star.

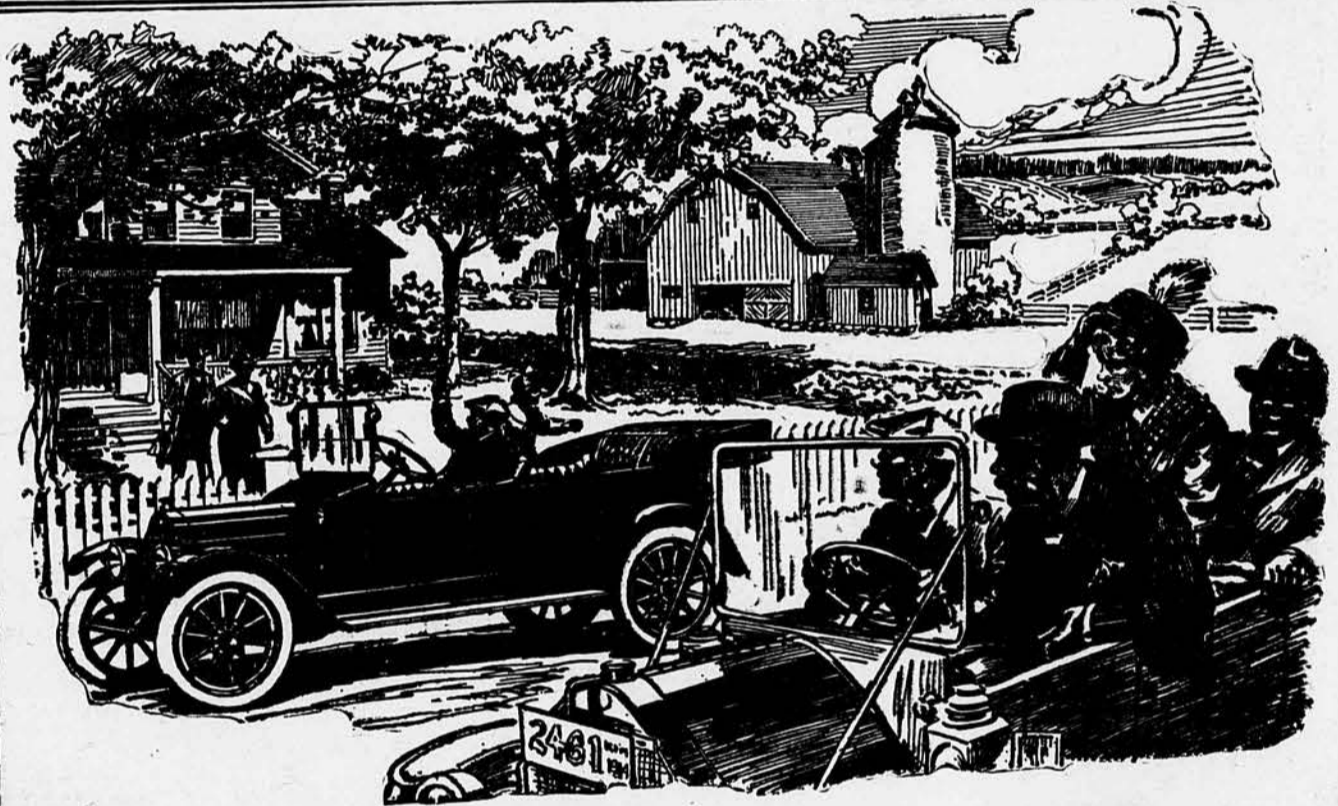
Our hollow burned clay blocks prevent freezing of the silage. The price of this elegant silo is no more than the price of inferior silos. We want you to get our price for complete silo. We know what your decision will be after you compare quality and price. Special introductory price in your locality. Write today without fail.

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A Man Is Judged By the Car He Keeps

Your neighbors judge you by the things you do; the way you keep up your farm and the buildings and barns. The kind of farm machinery, cream separators and silos you buy. And by the motor car you drive.

Why have all the outward appearance of prosperity—good barns, well painted houses, trim well kept fields, up-to-date farm machinery—and a cheap uncomfortable automobile?

You would not drive your family to town or to church behind a Shetland pony. You would not make a driving horse of a Percheron.

That boy and girl of yours must maintain their position in the society of your community. You owe them your help in doing so.

In the past you had to pay a big price for comfort, quality and style. Furthermore, to get these you had to sacrifice economy.

That is all changed now. Jeffery saw that economy was demanded, but that no American car offered economy and at the same time quality, comfort and beauty.

He sent his engineers to Europe where motor car styles originate and where gasoline is high. He told them to find out how they solved the problem over there. They did. It was the light high speed motor that made the economical car of quality possible. Jeffery put that car on the American market last Fall and the best dealers in the country ordered 7000 of them.

Then the farm owners who wanted to be known for their judgment in making good bargains bought Jeffery cars.

It's Economy Year and Jeffery Made It So

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company

Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin



\$1550

Cattle Receipts Are Small

BY C. W. METSKER.

RECEIPTS of cattle at the five western markets last week, reached a total of less than 85,000 head. Of this number killers got only about 60,000, the others going back to the country as stock and feeding grades. This makes a new low record for recent years in slaughter by the big killers. The beef produced therefrom is not sufficient to make a two-day supply for this country were it on a full meat ration.

In Kansas City killers got only 12,000 cattle in the six days whereas weekly slaughter capacity for the packing houses there is about 98,000. This slim output emphasizes the scarcity of cattle and demonstrates to what a low ebb beef consumption has fallen.

In 1910 when the highest prices ever known were recorded killers were slaughtering more than twice as many cattle as at the present time and prices for beef wholesale were 2 to 3 cents a pound higher than at the present time. If we were eating as much beef now as then there would not be half enough to supply the demand and prices for cattle would be at high record levels.

High Average Prices.

While the extreme high point for steers is around \$9.40 a hundred pounds the average price level is at \$7.50 to \$8.75 and the second highest at this season of the year. The early summer market of 1910 was higher than at present and the fall trade \$1 to \$1.50 higher. However, bulls, cows, heifers, and calves in June that year did not sell as high as at the present time, and grass fat steers were fully 50 cents a hundred pounds lower. Both buyers and commission men say that this condition forecasts unusually high summer prices on all kinds, with prime corn fat steers expected to sell at \$10 and better by the middle of September. Killers are showing more favor for the heavy steers now, and by the time fall trade opens up heavy beef is expected to be at a big premium.

It is practically settled that cattle will be held on grass as long as possible. If the present condition of pasturage is maintained through the summer it means that it will take killing frosts to turn them from grass.

Rebound in Hog Prices.

Hog prices last week were up 15 to 25 cents and the highest since the third week in May. Demand was increased on shipping accounts and packers bought more freely. Trade in pork was larger also, and provision prices were up accordingly. While the general market shows improvement packers are inclined to be bearish. Their general inclination is to buy only for immediate needs and let stocks of cured meats be depleted. This condition reflects a general expectation of a big supply of hogs for next winter's packing season. With a shortage of more than 600,000 hogs thus far this year and further decreases expected for the next three months packing capacity in 1915 should be enormous.

June Lamb Prices High.

In only two preceding Junes in the past two decades have lambs sold above \$9. In that month in 1910 the top was around \$9.75 and in 1912 up to \$10. This year large numbers of spring lambs at river markets have sold at \$9.25 to \$9.50 and as high as \$10 in Chicago. The market now is near the high point. July prices as a rule, have been 75 cents to \$1 under the June level. The high prices this year are clearly out of the ordinary, considered from the supply angle. Thus far this year the five Western markets have received 400,000 more sheep than in the same period 1913, and a record supply for the first six months of the year. An enormous demand for mutton together with high prices for wool are the strength sources of the market.

The Movement in Livestock.

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five western markets last week, the previous week and a year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	16,600	42,650	25,875
Chicago	41,700	140,900	78,000
Omaha	11,300	52,300	15,600
St. Louis	11,725	38,000	22,600
St. Joseph	4,800	41,900	7,700
Total	85,625	314,850	144,835
Preceding week	104,400	314,100	184,900
Year ago	128,500	336,800	182,700

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and the same period in 1913:

	1914	1913	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	582,787	707,170	.....	124,383
Calves	32,670	36,773	.....	4,103
Hogs	1,020,211	1,255,717	.....	235,506
Sheep	972,544	959,937	12,607	.....
H. & M.	43,056	43,228	.....	172
Cars	40,523	50,411	.....	9,888

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Per 100 lbs. 1914 1913	1914 1913	1914 1913	1914 1913
Chicago..	\$9.40 \$9.10	\$8.45 \$8.80	\$7.50 \$6.75
Kan. City	9.10 9.10	8.40 8.00	7.25 6.25

Wheat Up to \$1 a Bushel.

In a hurry up call for old wheat prices rose to \$1 a bushel. Hard wheat sold at that price and the same day soft wheat was quoted off 1 cent a bushel and was under 90 cents. The \$1 price was the highest of the crop, and that quotation lacks stability. While the old crop is clearing at high prices the new crop will be available soon and prices by the first week in July will be under 80 cents a bushel.

Twenty carloads of new wheat, the first this season sold in Kansas City at 77¢ @81¢ a bushel. The wheat market owing to the scarcity of old wheat will go on the new crop basis this week.

Reo the Fifth—\$1,175 With Electric Starter and Complete Equipment

F. O. B. Lansing

The Car Men Don't Regret

For a little while, under normal conditions, almost any car performs well. It is time and strain that show the need for a well-built car.

Reo the Fifth is built for long, hard service. It is built by R. E. Olds, who for 27 years has been learning what cars must stand.

It is the car of extremes. Every part is given super-strength. Every driving part is one-half stronger than required by usual standards.

We spend six weeks on each car. All the steel is made to formula. We apply to each vital part the most radical tests.

We have for years kept test cars on the road. They are run night and day at high speed, up to 10,000 miles. And we require all important parts to come through that test with slight evidence of wear.

We use 15 roller bearings—190 drop forgings. We grind parts to utter exactness. To prevent the harm of clashing gears, we use a very costly clutch.

By the usual standards this car could be built, in this modern plant, for one-fourth less than it costs us.

What You Get

But you get here the utmost in a car. You get freedom from trouble, repairs and high upkeep. You get a car built to run for years as well as it runs when new.

You get strength to stand strains. You get wondrous endurance. Such things are impossible in a lesser-built car.

Many thousands of men who have tried the others are this year buying Reo the Fifth.

starter. We have saved this by factory efficiency. Now every buyer in this class can afford this grade of car.

And this year we give you the new streamline body. We give you the best electric starter and lights. We give you dimming searchlights, deep upholstery, perfect finish, and many new ideas in equipment. And a turn of the hand does the gear shifting.

For your own sake, go to your nearest dealer and measure up this car.

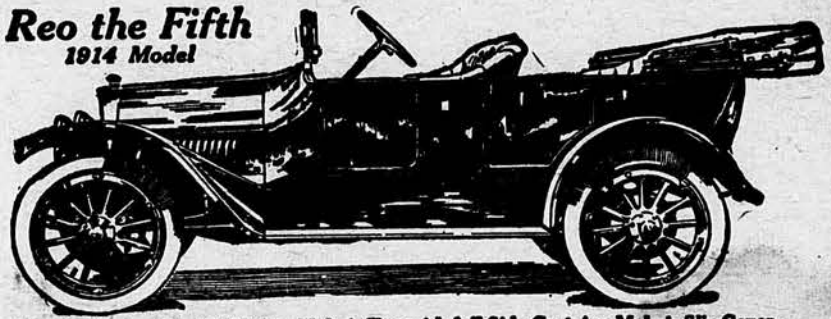
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Our New Price

This year's price is \$220 lower than last year's—with electric

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Lansing, Mich.
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont. Canadian Price, \$1,575

Reo the Fifth
1914 Model



Electric Starter, Electric Lights, Mohair Top with full Side Curtains, Mohair Slip Cover, Clear Vision Ventilating Windshield, Speedometer, Electric Horn, Rube and Foot Rails, Extra Rim and Improved Tire Bracket, Pump, Jack, Complete Tool and Tire Outfit. Streamline Body—One-Rod Control—35 Horsepower—Tires 34x4. Also Handsome Roadster Body

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Our plants are manufactured in types to suit requirements for farms, stores, public buildings, etc., and sold at moderate cost.

If you use engine for other purposes, charge batteries at same time and figure that your lights cost nothing.

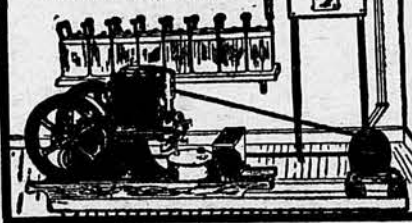
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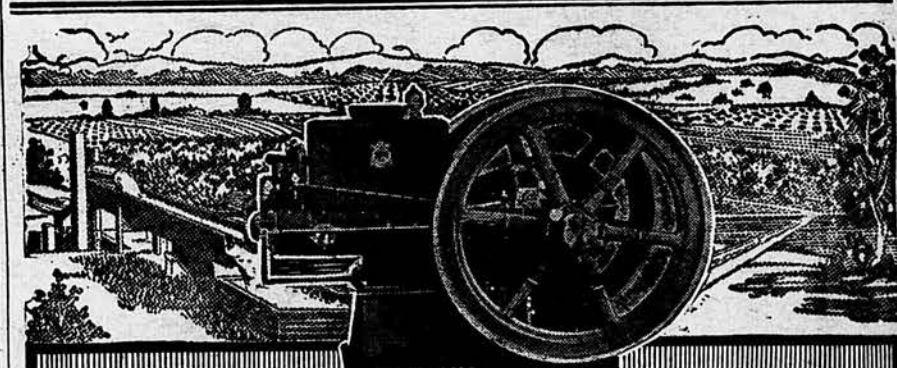


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SERVICE—that's what you want most of all in an engine for irrigation pumping. Economy is important, of course, but **service**—absolute dependability—first, last and always, is the most important consideration. When you buy

LAUSON AND FROST KING
Kerosene Engines

you get "the last word" in engine efficiency. The "Frost King" is a self-contained complete power unit. No outside fixtures. New gear-driven, built-in magneto eliminates batteries. Won't wear out. No cranking; starts easily without turning over. Perfect balance; almost no vibration under full load. Efficiency guaranteed without qualification.

By using a special carburetor of our own design ordinary kerosene or distillate is used, securing the full rated H. P. same as with gasoline. We use the Cold Process type of carburetor which is cleaner and more efficient than oil heating system used by others.

For continuous, heavy work there is no engine on the market today that equals the Lawson "Frost King." We'll be glad to submit proof without obligating you in any way. We also make a full line of Hopper and Tank Cooled Gasoline Engines in all sizes from a 2 to 100 H. P. Write today for the interesting engine book, "The Power that Backs the Modern Farmer," and name of nearest dealer.

THE JOHN LAUSON MFG. CO.
236 Northwest Street
New Holstein, Wisconsin

and out of his big mature sows. They are extra values at the prices they are offered.

J. Blake, Hiawatha, Kan., has bred Corn cattle practically all of his life. The result is the great herd of Short-horn cattle near that place.

Some Duroc Bred Sows. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan., has a nice crop of Duroc-Jersey spring pigs.

Breed Pure Bred Hogs. J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan., are breeders of Poland Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys.

Hildwein Offers Herd Boar. Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan., is the big type Poland China breeder of that place.

Breeder and Auctioneer. S. B. Young, Osborne, Kan., is well known in central Kansas as a Poland China and Shorthorn cattle breeder.

Choice Red Bull. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan., are well known Red Bull cattle breeders.

Pigs and Lambs for Sale. Ira M. Swihart & Sons, Webber, Kan., big type Poland China breeders.

registered Shropshire sheep and have a fine lot of February and March ram lambs for sale at fair prices.

Poland China Pairs or Trios. J. D. Willifong, Zeandale, Kan., is one of the most extensive Poland China breeders in central Kansas.

Reports Good Poland China Sale. Howard Ames of Maple Hill, Kan., started an ad in Farmers Mail and Breeze about two and a half months ago.

Thirty-eight Years' Breeding. Breeders of Poland Chinas everywhere know, at least by reputation, Herman Groninger & Sons of Bendona, Kan.

Illinois and Indiana. BY ED. R. DORSEY.

In our new territory we had the pleasure of calling on W. H. Cooper of Pittsfield, Ill., while looking over his pedigrees.

representative as he has in Orange Lad 201977 at the head of his great herd. This hog was bred by J. O. James of Bradyville, Ia., and sired by Big Orange 145509.

Nebraska. BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

George W. Schwab, our Duroc-Jersey advertiser located at Clay Center, Neb., offers for sale a lot of sows and gilts bred for

PUREBRED HORSES. German Coach 70—Horses—70. The great general purpose horse. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call. J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Kas.

AUCTIONEERS. W. A. Fisher, White City, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write or Phone for dates.

Be an Auctioneer. Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Next 4 weeks term opens Aug. 3rd. Are you coming? MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm. Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, yearlings, coming two and matured stock.

FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, CHARITON, IOWA. Part from 2400-lb. imported sire and part from 2200-lb. imported sire and imported dams.

HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS. The sire and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money and sure profit in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cows.

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

High class Herd Bulls. Close to imported Scotch Dams, and sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains.



I want to sell during the next six weeks \$10,000 worth of Short-horns. Six or nine months' time if desired. What we want is your trial order.

THE FARMER'S COW The Shorthorn cow is the farmer's cow because she is best adapted to farm needs. She has been bred for milking purposes generation after generation and will furnish milk for her calf with a surplus to spare to make butter for the family.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

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BOYD NEWCOM Wichita, Kansas. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for date.

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

D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for dates.

JESSE HOWELL Herkimer, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write or phone for dates.

J. P. Oliver Newton, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. My 20 years experience insures better results.

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

W.B. Carpenter Livestock Auctioneer 300 Hall Building, KANSAS CITY. Also Land Salesman

FRANK J. ZAUN FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER. INDEPENDENCE, MO. "Get Zaun. He Knows How." Bell Phone 675 Ind.

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

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

Ruggels & Son, Beverly, Kansas Livestock and big farm sales solicited.

FREE To Every Farmer! Here is a book that every farmer needs—a book that every farmer must have if he desires to know how to stop the losses and increase the profits of the modern business of farming. FARMERS ACCOUNT BOOK and HANDY MANUAL. VALLEY FARMER, Dept. AM-10, Topeka, Kansas

Poultry Magazine. 32 to 40 page illustrated monthly magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tell how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. 4 months on trial only \$2. Poultry Culture, 800 Jackson, Topeka, K. S.

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WESTERN HERD O.I.C. I want to sell during the next six weeks \$10,000 worth of Short-horns. Six or nine months' time if desired. What we want is your trial order. Young heifers and bulls at \$75, \$100 and up. E. C. & SONS, Ness Co. Extensive breeder of O. I. C. hogs. This is a picture day dress. The two weigh better than 1,200 lbs. pigs for sale and his advertisement appears in every issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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Registered Hampshires Spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Every hog properly vaccinated. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS

For Sale Hampshire boars, serviceable age. Also eighty head of weaning pigs. Pedigrees furnished. Write for prices. E. G. L. Harbour, Baldwin, Kan.

Pure Bred Hampshires Some extra choice, immuned, fall pigs, both sexes, not related. ALVIN LONG, Lyons Kansas

SPECIAL PRICES on Pedigreed young Hampshire boars, bred sows and gilts. Call on or write, J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kan.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM HAMPSHIRE Pigs now ready to ship. \$20 each or 3 for \$50. If you say they are not worth the money, I will try my level best to adjust the difference. If you know a fairer way to sell hogs, tell me and I will sell your way. FRANK H. PARKS, Olathe, Kansas

MULE FOOT HOGS. "Mule Footed Hogs" The coming hogs of America. Hardy, good rustlers. Pigs 10 to 16 weeks old \$30 per pair. Circular free. J. B. DICK, LABETTE, KANSAS

POLAND CHINAS. ATTRACTIVE PRICES ON BOARS. Poland China fall boars— Iowa breeding. Good individuals, priced low to make room. Rock Island and Burlington shipping points. J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Pigs of September, 1913, farrow for sale. Have sold all my spring boars and bred sows. J. G. BURT, Solomon, Kansas.

Poland China Bred Gilts September gilts bred for September farrow for sale. Also a few choice boars of same age. Popular big type breeding. Gilts \$25 to \$35. Boars \$20 to \$25. JAS. ARKELL, Route 4, JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS

MT. TABOR HERD POLANDS I am offering the tops of my 150 spring pigs by four different boars at attractive prices. Write for prices on one or as many as you want. J. D. WILFONG, ZEANDALE, KANSAS.

Model Wonder Sept. Boars 12 September boars, sired by Model Wonder, out of big mature dams. Great values at \$20 to \$25, with two or three at \$10. Write now for further information. O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS.

ENOS BIG POLANDS Boars and gilts of August, 1913, farrow sired by the noted Orphan Chief, out of a Wonder's Equal and King-All-Hadley dams. Write today. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

LARGE WITH PLENTY OF QUALITY Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, herd buyers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.

Fancy Large Type Poland Herd boars Wonder by A Wonder and Orange Lad by Big Wonder. Have a few good fall boars for sale. Will also take orders on unrelated spring pigs. Excellent quality for young breeder to start right. THURSDAY & WOOD, ELMDALE, KAN.

Alfred Carlson's Spotted Poland Original Big Boned Spotted Poland. 100 spring pigs. I am ready to book orders. Bred since February 24. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

EVERETT HERD HAS 80 HEAD We are raising 80 head extra fine Big Type Poland Chinas and a few sows to farrow in Sept. Pigs are sired by Mastodon Wonder 61477, Locks Hadley 69, Great Look 47659 and Capital 63824. Write for prices. E. E. Carver & Sons, Guilford, Mo.

KLEIN BIG POLANDS Boars and sows, spring farrow at attractive prices. Call on them not related. I guarantee satisfaction. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

King of Kansas March boars out of my best mature sows. Write for prices and descriptions. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Poland That Please! Fall boars for both breeder and farmer. Or booked for spring pigs to be shipped, weaning time. Prices right. P. L. WATSON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Big Type Poland China Pigs By siring the following herd boars: Futurity Mc. Royal, the prize winner at American Royal, the King Prince, Great Jumbo, your choice at weaning time. GROVE, Jacksonville, Ill.

Herd Boars... W. O. ... in every ... 3. Hadley, ... booking order ... of our bred ... & SONS, Ness Co. had ... Kan.

advancement made in the breeding of draft horses in America in the last decade has brought the American bred horse up to a standard equal or superior to his foreign brothers. One of the men who has been strongly identified with the American bred horse is Fred Chandler of Chariton, Ia. He is raising a type of animal that meets every popular requirement, and they are raised under conditions that assure their going into almost any part of the country and making good. He can supply you with a stallion or a few mares at almost any time, and they are sold under a guarantee that is all that could be asked for. Write Mr. Chandler when you are in the market for anything in the line of a draft horse. He will give you value received and treat you right. Kindly mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Publisher's News Notes On the last page of this paper appears a page ad of the Witte Iron Works of Kansas City, Mo. It is an attractive ad, and it tells about a great gasoline engine that is giving satisfaction on many farms because it is earning money for the owners. A gasoline engine is one of the best investments a farmer can make. Some of the 1914 wheat money put into a good gasoline engine like the Witte would be a fine investment. Such an engine is a money maker and a money saver for the farmer. Anyway, why not mail Witte the coupon on page 24 and get his latest engine book? Address Ed. H. Witte, 1549 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Free Book on Concrete Construction. The Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Co., 701 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Mo., have just issued a handsomely illustrated 112-page book entitled "Permanent Farm Improvements," which they will send free, postage paid, to all Farmers Mail and Breeze readers who will send their name and address at once. This free book should be in the home of every Kansas farmer.

Use Steel Wheels. Our readers are familiar with the steel wheels for wagons made by the Electric Wheel Company of Quincy, Ill. This firm also makes wagons, good ones, too, but the wheels can be bought separately for your old wagon. The wheels are of the wide tire variety, light, low and strong. Their advantages are obvious. Electric wheels are used in every farming community in the country. The free catalog will interest you. Write for a copy to Electric Wheel Company, 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

Bicycles More Popular Than Ever. People are often heard to remark that the bicycle is coming back into popular favor again. But those who are closely associated with the bicycle business are authority for the statement that the bicycle has never gone out—that there are more bicycles in use today than ever. There are thousands of them in use today that are never noticed. They have become so general in use that they are no longer a novelty. In the cities and larger towns today hundreds of bicycles can be seen on the streets during the morning and evening hours when people are going to and from their work. The bicycle has become a necessary means of transportation for workmen, boys and children. Modern manufacturing methods have brought about better bicycles today for \$25 than ever have been made before at any price. The boy who works in the summer can easily save enough from his earnings to purchase a bicycle that will last him a number of years and repay him a thousand fold in fun and health. His bicycle will get him out in the fresh, pure air and help him to grow into a robust, healthy, red-blooded man. Any boy or girl who is interested in bicycles can get a lot of very interesting information from the new 64-page catalog that is being sent out by the Mead Cycle Company, Dept. K-131, Chicago.

A Practical Hay Stacker. The problem of harvesting the hay crop is one that every farmer has to solve. At the time of harvest the men and teams are usually busy at other work on the farm, and it is not always convenient to change them. F. Wyatt of Salina, Kan., was up against just such a proposition some years ago, and how he solved the problem is interesting. He devised and made the first portable hay stacker ever used, and the results he got from it were so satisfactory that the fame of it spread so wide that he was practically compelled to manufacture the machine on a large scale. The present "Jayhawk Stacker" is a great improvement on the original one, and is today as complete and perfect a machine as it is possible to build. It does the work of many men and teams, and easily pays for itself in one season. It is so well made and so simple in construction and operation that it will last for years. If you wish to save time in the hay harvest, and if you wish to harvest your hay crop easily, quickly and economically, we would advise you to investigate the "Jayhawk Stacker." Write F. Wyatt, president, Wyatt Mfg. Co., 800 No. 5th street, Salina, Kan., for one of his interesting little books on haying and hay tools. It is full of valuable information, and it tells you just how the "Jayhawk Stacker" came about and the wonderful work it does. There have been thousands of these stackers sold in all parts of the country, and there is hardly a haying section in which it is not being used to the entire satisfaction of its owners. The Wyatt Mfg. Co. is an old, reliable, well rated concern, and our readers are assured a square deal from them. Anyway, get their catalog as it is well worth reading. See ad on page 8.

A 2-year-old plantation of Douglas fir on the Oregon national forest shows 94 per cent of the trees living. Extensive plantings of young trees in Washington and Oregon are costing only \$8 an acre. Direct seeding of lodgepole pine has been successful without exception on the Arapaho national forest, Colorado. Several of the areas sown two and three years ago show 5,000 to 10,000 seedlings an acre. "I don't know where I'd rather be; Need a man like you for me."

Jewell County Breeders' Association Members of this association, advertising below will offer nothing but first class animals for sale for breeding purposes. F. W. Bevington, Pres. I. W. Kyle, Secy

POLAND CHINAS. Shropshires-Poland Chinas 100 March and April pigs, both sexes at private sale. Also a nice lot of Feb. and Mar. ram lambs. Ira M. Swihart & Sons, Webber, Kan.

JOSHUA MORGAN, Hardy, Neb. The best in Big, Smooth Poland. Stock for sale. See me for a boar.

John Kemmerer's Poland Choice boars out of Jumbo Ex. and Neb. Chief. Inspection invited. John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

A. T. GARMAN, COURTLAND, KAN. Choice, big, smooth Poland. Write me for description and breeding.

Ira G. Kyle & Son's Large type Poland. Giant Chief Price \$2103, by Long King; Bell's A Wonder 61891, by A Wonder Henry's Expansion 178889, by Dorr's Expansion. MANKATO, KAN.

Three Fall Boars Five gilts bred, to Miller's Sioux Chief 2nd, and spring boars. Priced to sell. W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, Neb.

DUROC-JERSEYS. Bargains in Spring Boars Also a few spring gilts. Write at once or come and see them. E. M. MYERS, BURR OAK, KANSAS

Choice Spring Duroc Jersey Boars sired by Crimson Defender. Out of mature sows. R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

FOR SALE: KANSAS SPECIAL 99011 COL. GENE 124651, ORION WONDER 149387 W. E. MONASMITH, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

15 FALL BOARS by Crimson Burr, grand-son of Crimson Wonder 3rd. Big values at \$20 each. Everything Immune Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Ks.

E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan. 50 spring boars and gilts for sale at private treaty. Write for prices and descriptions. Address as above.

10 Good Spring Boars priced right to move them quick. JOHN McMULLEN, Formoso, Kansas

Spring Crop of Pigs Doing Nicely; am ready to book orders for fall or summer delivery, at reasonable prices. G. C. Thomas, Webber, Kans.

Royal Scion Farm Durocs The great Graduate Col. and Col. Scion head this herd; extra choice fall boars by Graduate Col.; also fall gilts bred for September litters by or bred to him. G. C. NORMAN, Route 10, WINFIELD, KAN.

Durocs \$10 Early spring boars \$10.00, Sows \$15.00. Immune. Sired by "Kansas Ohio Chief," our new herd boar imported last spring from Ohio. Call and see our hog and poultry farm. Half section fenced hog tight, with modern equipment. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS 16 incubators. Winners at American Royal and Kan. and Okla. State Fairs. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES 150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truetype, King's Truetype, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy boned. Sows farrow from August 1st to December 1st. Eighty bred sows and gilts to farrow in June. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. E. D. KING, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas Serviceable boars and bred sows sows 65 inches long, bone 8 1/2 in., and 34 inches high. VACCINATED AND IMMUNE. Herd headed by Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. Everything guaranteed and sold worth the money. Phone Dearborn; station, New Market, and postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI.

ROBINSON'S Mammoth POLAND CHINAS We offer 100 February, March and April pigs of both sexes for delivery when weaned. Some now ready. Pairs and trios not akin. They have heavy bone, great length, depth and thickness and show ring quality. You don't send us a cent until you have received pig, and if not satisfied return pig at our expense and you are not out a cent. F. P. ROBINSON & CO., MARYVILLE, MO.

DOOLEY'S SPOTTED POLANDS Eterville Breeding Farm, home of the old original spotted Poland Chinas. Booking orders now for spring pigs at weaning time sired by five of the biggest and best spotted boars of the breed. Pairs and trios not related. Get your order in early as they are going fast. Over 100 head to select from. EDGAR DOOLEY, ETTERVILLE, MISSOURI

80 Big Type Poland China Pigs 20 choice spring boars, 12 to 15 weeks old, \$12 to \$15. Also some tried sows, sired by Big Defender 61978 and bred to Bogardus Ex 64451 for September farrow, at very reasonable prices. Descriptions guaranteed or money refunded. HOWARD R. AMES, R. R. 2, MAPLE HILL, KANSAS.

WE ARE BOOKING ORDERS for pigs by the blue ribbon champion King John and grand champion W. Z. WAKE, RICH HILL, MISSOURI

Big Orange Agam & Gritter's Surprise boars of September farrow, for sale. They are out of my largest and best sows. All vaccinated by combination method. A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, IAN.

For Sale ... bred March 30th, gilt bred ... and early winter boars. Here ... good at a moderate price. ... WATERVILLE, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA BOARS of March farrow for sale. Prominent breeding. Prices will suit. Address Sam Herren, Penokee, Graham Co., Kan. BLACK MAMMOTH POLANDS The kind that weigh and win. The best of Big Type breeding. Satisfied customers in twenty states. Write for catalogue. It tells all. Paul E. Haworth, Lawrence, Kansas

If you knew the Quality of my Engines as well as you know the Price you would buy one, Sure!

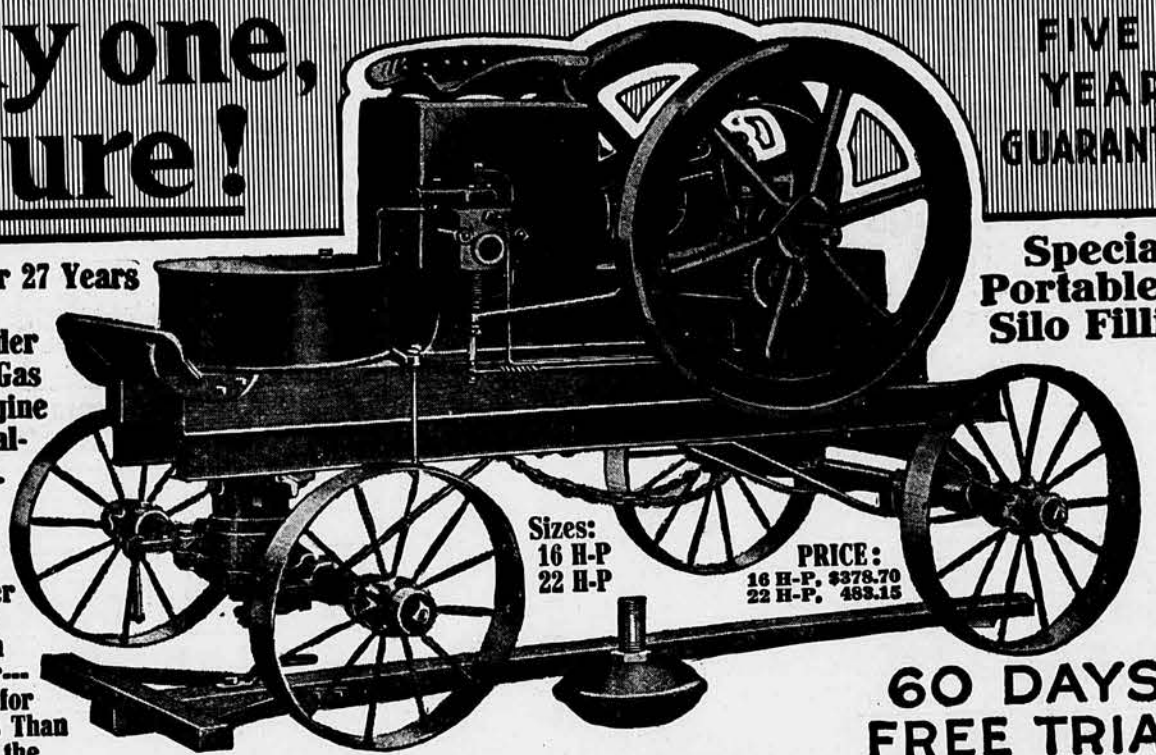


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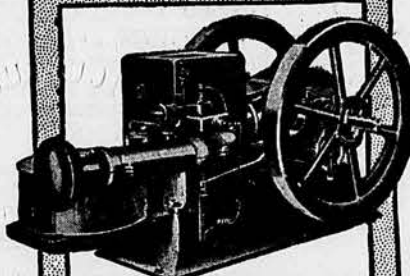
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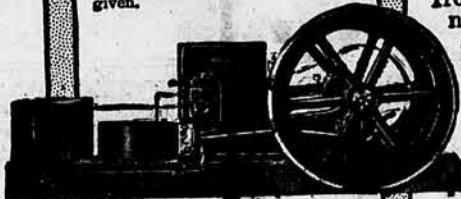
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WITTE Kerosene Engine - Stationary.
Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 & 22 H-P
Burns Kerosene, Distillate, Solar Oil and all fuels of like grades. Also Gasoline, Naphtha and Gas. Portable Kerosene Engines in all sizes above given. Saw-rigs in 6, 8, 12 H-P sizes.



WITTE Gasoline and Naphtha Engine - Stationary.
Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 & 22 H-P
Shown mounted on iron sub-base which makes a permanent foundation where it is impractical to use masonry construction. Portable Gasoline Engines in all sizes above given.



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Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 & 12 H-P
Completely self-contained. Either Kerosene or Gasoline Engines furnished in this style as well as on iron base. WITTE engine of every power size or size shipped complete ready to run.

WHY pay two prices for any good engine, or take chances for a low price on an unknown or doubtful engine, when the WITTE costs so little and saves you all risk? Engine quality is determined by the cost of operation—not the price you pay to get it. And not, either, by the oversize, or undersize, of any of the engine parts. The lowest cost of operation—the highest quality—comes from the smallest possible amount of fuel needed, per horse-power—the certainty of steady power all day long as needed, with the least amount of watching, and the least need of any repairs during the whole life of the engine. In this kind of quality, WITTE engines are known the world over, wherever they are used, as being of the highest quality.

The lower cost of operation, in life-long-wearing WITTE engines, together with my new and lower prices, entitles my present offer to the utmost consideration of every possible engine buyer-user in the country.

WITTE engines are perfectly balanced and properly proportioned in all parts, so there is no excess friction to overcome. They are

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I will ship, direct from my factory, on the same day that I get proper shipping directions, any WITTE engine you select on 60 days' free trial, and if you decide to will sell it to you on easy, reasonable terms if you wish. Under my New Selling Plan, you are sure of knowing what any engine ought to do, besides knowing what engine can do, before you finally decide to buy. I you not only the lowest prices and easy terms of payment but engines that will make good, or no sale.

Nobody else has ever offered so much engine value for so little money as the value I am now offering. Only big output from my own debt-free factory—nothing but WITTE engines—gives you the big selling advantage I have over other engine factories.

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Before you arrange to try any engine, don't fail to get my New Engine Book—the finest in the business. It tells how to judge an engine; how to pick out an engine that is best for your work; how to be sure in your selection, even if you don't pick a WITTE. If you don't say its worth dollars, I'll pay postage to get it back. Send me your address today.

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