

Twenty Pages

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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 44.

July 25, 1914

No. 30.



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Local Showers Bring Relief

But Some Spots Were Missed—Much Grain Being Stacked

BY OUR CROP CORRESPONDENTS

LOCAL rains late last week and early this week have given new life to all growing crops where moisture fell. A better July prospect for late season crops has seldom been known, than are to be found in those sections visited by showers the last two weeks. But there are many less-favored spots, only a mile or two distant in many instances, where conditions are becoming uncomfortably like those of last summer because of the long, dry spell. The cool days the first of the week brought some relief and it is hoped that a general "soaker" will have covered the state before this appears in print.

More grain is being stacked this season in proportion to the size of crops, than has been put up for a score of years. It is a wise move in any season, but doubly so this year. Machines are rushed and storms have already damaged shocked wheat to the extent of thousands of dollars, that stacking would have avoided. Besides it is unquestionably more advisable to hold wheat for a better market and where there is not enough bin room, stacking is the only other resort.

KANSAS.

Graham County—Harvest is completed. Grain is good. Corn doing fine. Pastures O. K. Stock doing well. Plenty of moisture.—C. L. Kobler, July 18.

Lincoln County—Weather very hot and dry. Pastures very poor. No prairie hay to speak of. Wheat 61c; corn 75c; potatoes \$2; eggs 12c.—E. J. G. Wacker, July 18.

Clay County—Corn is in poor condition and needs a lot of rain. Potatoes and most kinds of fruit almost a failure. Local showers in different parts of the county.—H. H. Wright, July 18.

Lane County—Good shower Friday morning and it was badly needed for the feed crops. Harvest is about finished and threshing has commenced. Eggs 13c; broilers 18c.—F. W. Ferrigo, July 18.

Greene County—Only a few local showers the last month. Crops still look green and are growing fine. Corn just commencing to tassel. Harvest is over and the wheat and barley were good.—F. C. Woods, July 18.

Coffey County—Corn growing fine but a good shower would help some. Threshing is in progress and wheat and oats are yielding well. Fruit and tomatoes plentiful. Potatoes \$1; eggs 16c.—Mrs. A. H. Stewart, July 18.

Jackson County—Fine growing weather for corn. Wheat being threshed. Oats good. Tame hay all up, also the second crop of alfalfa. Most of the wheat is being marketed from the machine.—F. O. Grubbs, July 17.

Linn County—Plenty of rain and the corn is in fine condition. Tame hay all up and averaged about 3/4 ton to the acre. Wheat yielding from 10 to 32 bushels to the acre. Small fruits and peaches fine.—C. T. Baker, July 17.

Marion County—Farmers busy stacking and threshing. Growing crops look fairly good but need a good rain. Not much wheat sold as the price is too low. Third crop of alfalfa ready to cut. Wheat 65c.—Jac. H. Dyck, July 18.

McPherson County—Wheat making from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre. Oats turning out well. Not much plowing done yet. Corn looking well. Many local showers all over the county. Wheat 64c; oats 30c; eggs 15c.—M. D. Waldo, July 18.

Pratt County—Weather very dry and hot and the growing corn is damaged somewhat. A good rain would help the corn. Many farmers are threshing. Kafir looks good. High land pastures about all gone to weeds.—J. L. Phelps, July 18.

Anderson County—The rains the first week in July delayed stacking oats. Some oats threshed and the yield is about 30 bushels. Corn in fine condition. Second crop of alfalfa harvested. Potato crop light. Peaches 90c bushel.—G. W. Kiblinger, July 17.

Norton County—Threshing is in progress. Wheat averaging from 14 to 27 bushels in the northern half of the county. Oats and barley good crops. Corn is fine. We are having a good rain today. Millet is very good. Wheat 61c.—Sam Teaford, July 18.

Cowley County—Weather dry and corn is suffering. No rain since July 3. Oats all stacked and yield ranges from 50 to 60 bushels. Wheat is making from 20 to 35 bushels. Pastures dry and short. Wheat 63c; oats 25c; eggs 15c.—L. Thurber, July 18.

Jewell County—Fine shower this morning but we need a good soaking rain. Corn is still looking good in this locality. Threshing and stacking in progress. Wheat making an average of 20 bushels. Second crop of alfalfa nearly all put up.—L. S. Behymer, July 18.

Dickinson County—Several nice rains the last few days. Threshing progressing slowly on account of wet weather. Wheat and oats turning out better than expected. Corn prospects promising. Pastures good. No plowing done yet. Wheat 62c.—F. M. Larson, July 19.

Shawnee County—Good rain on July 18 stopped the threshing but will help corn and alfalfa. Wheat making from 20 to 38 bushels and a lot of straw. Oats making from 30 to 60 bushels. Corn and gardens damaged somewhat by hail. Eggs 15c.—J. P. Ross, July 18.

Sumner County—A good rain July 3 boosted corn, alfalfa, and kafir. Wheat threshing is in progress and the yield is from 18 to 37 bushels to the acre. Oats are yielding from 10 to 30 bushels. New wheat 65c; oats 30c; corn 81c; eggs 13c.—E. L. Stocking, July 13.

Pawnee County—Wheat making about 25 bushels to the acre. Oat acreage small but the yield is high, some fields making from 53 to 73 bushels. We need rain here. Corn good but weedy. Farmers not selling grain as fast as usual this time of year. Wheat 63c; corn 80c; eggs 16c.—C. E. Chesterman, July 18.

Marshall County—Wheat not turning out as well as expected. It will average 23 bushels to the acre. A good many oat fields will make 50 bushels. It was too dry in some parts to make a good third crop of alfalfa. Farmers didn't have time to cut the second crop of alfalfa in time.—F. G. Stettinich, July 15.

Reno County—A good rain would be appreciated, but the corn is standing the dry weather very well. The stalks of corn are from 8 to 10 feet high. Not much of the wheat threshed yet. Pastures drying up. Fruit of all kinds scarce. Broomcorn growing well but there was very little planted.—D. Engelhart, July 18.

Mitchell County—Weather too dry for growing crops. Some corn hurt by the hot weather and if we don't have rain soon we will have no corn. Threshing will soon be over. Wheat will make from 20 to 40 bushels to the acre. A good crop of millet being cut. Some plowing being done. There are a few chinch bugs and plenty of grasshoppers. Wheat 64c; corn 75c; oats 28c.—S. C. DePoy, July 18.

Cloud County—Weather hot and dry. No rain except local showers since June 15. A great many threshing machines busy and wheat making from 15 to 37 bushels to the acre. Oats good where threshed. Potatoes fair. Very little fall plowing done yet on account of dry weather. Pastures rather dry but stock doing fairly well. Corn suffering somewhat. Feterita is about the only crop that defies the dry weather.—W. H. Plumly, July 18.

Woodson County—Weather fine and corn doing nicely. Some early corn is ready to feed. The corn stalks are the tallest in seven years and the fodder is fine. Haying is the order of the day. Hay is making from 3/4 to 1 ton an acre and a few patches are making 1 1/4 tons an acre. Oats that were not stacked before the heavy rain are damaged some but those that were stacked are fine. Some oats threshed and made 25 to 35 bushels to the acre.—E. F. Opperman, July 18.

OKLAHOMA.

Cotton County—Threshing is the order of the day. Early kafir and milo nearly all headed. Cotton commencing to bloom. The late corn crop is light. Second crop of alfalfa is about all cut. Stock water getting scarce. Oats 28c; cream 20c; eggs 16c.—Lake Rainbow, July 18.

Pottawatomie County—Not much rain the last 30 days and pastures are very short. Water getting scarce in some localities. No more alfalfa will be cut unless we have rain. Kafir is standing the dry weather better than anything else. Potatoes 69c; alfalfa hay \$10.50; corn 85c; wheat 70c; eggs 17c.—L. J. Devore, July 14.

Kingfisher County—Corn on hard land and upland is nearly a failure and it is not much good on the sandy land. Not much rain since last December. Bottom land corn will make from nothing to 20 bushels. Kafir will make a fair crop if we have rain but will be short if we do not. Threshing over half done. Pastures getting short and stock being shipped out on that account. A lot of wheat being fed.—H. A. Reynolds, July 17.

When Unloading Baled Hay

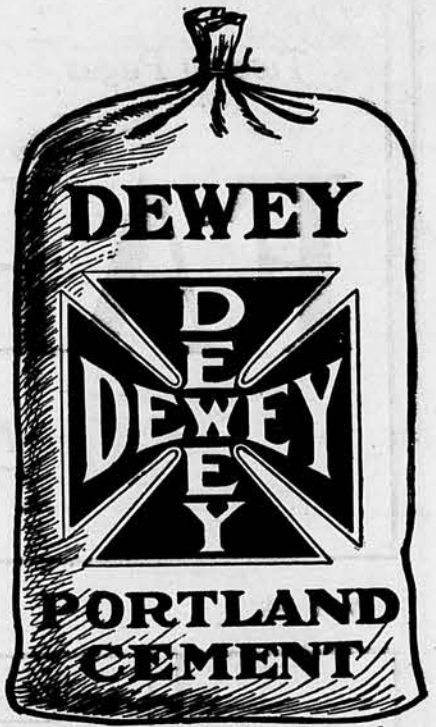
This suggestion is in reply to Mr. Hatch's request for a method of lowering baled hay into the barn without dumping it. If you will use a second trip for your carrier, placed on the track where needed, you can lower the load by backing the team hitched to the rope. If an engine and hoist are used, reverse the hoist when the carrier is tripped. There may be forks to handle baled hay but a sling made of a rope with ends spliced together is the simplest way to handle the bales. It adapts itself to any size of load, holds the bales tight and rigid, and makes it easy to load or unload the hay. Of course, the bales would have to be well made and one would have to be careful in placing the sling and starting the load.

Liberal, Kan. Thomas W. Gaw.



Suggestions For Fish Ponds

Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who are planning to build fish ponds or those who have ponds and would know more about fish, should get L. L. Dyche's new bulletin on ponds and fish culture. This has just been published and may be had for the asking by writing L. L. Dyche, state fish and game warden, at Pratt, Kan. It is a book of valuable information.



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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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Number 30

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Horses Pay at Salina Growing Percherons and Feeding 800 Grades

ABOUT 75 head of registered Percheron horses usually are kept on the 720-acre farm of C. W. Lamer, near Salina, Kan. As considerable importing is done there is some variation from this; sometimes there are more than one hundred purebreds on the place. In addition to this purebred business a great many horses are fed for market, the average usually being about 800 head a year. More than 475 horses were being fed at one time last winter.

The Lamer Percheron business has been established 44 years. Mr. Lamer's father brought a Percheron stallion to Kansas in 1870; he led him behind the covered wagon in which the household goods were moved. This stallion, by the way, was sired by old Lewis Napoleon, the first Percheron animal imported. Lewis Napoleon was owned at Anna, Ill., and the first Lamer stallion was purchased at that town. He was used on 93 mares at Salina the first season.

Every effort has been made to build up the Lamer horse business on the basis of high quality. It has been believed that a permanent business can be established only by selling animals that will make good when they are put into service; they must make money for the buyers. The success encountered in the 44 years since the business was started indicates that this idea is popular with the horse buyers of Kansas and the other states of the Middle West.

The record made by the present head of the herd indicates the quality of the animals. This animal is Ilmen 78696 (80190), foaled May 6, 1908. He was first and grand champion at the American Royal at Kansas City in 1912, and he took the same awards at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City that year. Ilmen weighs about 2275 pounds now, and he would weigh about 2340 pounds if in show condition. He was purchased by Mr. Lamer in France. His sire was Conscrit 50578 (62063), and his dam was Cocotte (50405).

Most of the horses from this herd are sold in Kansas and the surrounding states, although some go farther. Two public sales are held every year, and many of the animals are sold at private sales. An especially strong trade has been worked up in some sections; there is one Kansas county, for example, into which Mr. Lamer has sold 17 stallions.

Good attention is given the purebreds, but no extreme finish is desired. Alfalfa hay makes up a large part of the ration, as the intention is to make the feed strong in protein. The aim is to keep the animals in a good, growthy condition as a rule; it is necessary to give them more special attention and feed when they are being prepared for the fair or the show circuit of course.

Mr. Lamer has been in the grade horse feeding business, in addition to the Percheron business, very extensively for the last ten years. Careful attention has

By **F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor**

been given to working out the costs and gains on this feeding, and when 800 animals are fed, as was the case last year, it is possible to work out some good data. For example, the feed for 305 horses last winter was weighed for seven days, to determine the exact daily ration—the large number was taken because they were available, and because it was desired to reduce the percentage of error which might come with a smaller number. This is the daily ration they were receiving: Corn, 16 pounds; oats, 8 pounds; alfalfa meal, 8 pounds; alfalfa hay, 5 pounds; cottonseed meal, 3½ pounds; oil meal, 1¼ pounds.

After ten years of experience in the horse feeding business, Mr. Lamer believes that this is the best ration for his use. Some rapid gains are made, the average usually being about 130 pounds a month. There are some of the horses that are good feeders that exceed this, of course; there are some that gain as much as five and six pounds a day. One animal once averaged ten pounds a day gain for 31 days.

Eight pounds of the corn in this ration is fed ground, and eight pounds is soaked for 12 hours before feeding. Mr. Lamer believes that it pays well to soak corn for horses on full feed; he says that 50 pounds of soaked corn will go as far as 56 pounds fed dry. The top is carefully skimmed off the water in which the corn is soaked, to remove the smutty kernels. Several horses were killed by smutty corn one year, and no chances have been taken since then. The corn that is fed dry is always fanned twice, and while this does not remove all the smutty kernels it takes out enough so there have been no losses from this cause since this plan was adopted.

The ration that the colts get is different from the one fed to the fattening horses; they get all the alfalfa hay they wish to eat, and a daily feed in addition of 4 pounds of oats, 2 pounds of corn and 3 pounds of alfalfa meal. Especially good results have been obtained on this farm with alfalfa meal, and some of it is always included in the ration of the animals, even if it is already strong in alfalfa hay. There is a 220-ton silo on the farm, and some silage is fed to the horses. Care is taken, however, to see that they get no moldy silage, as this will kill horses.

About all the alfalfa used on this farm is grown there, as the acreage now consists of 300 acres. This crop was first sown on that farm by Mr. Lamer's father in 1885, and it was one of the first plantings in that section. The crop always has done well, as the soil is well adapted to it. It is the most profitable crop on the farm.

"We have but little trouble in getting a stand of alfalfa on this farm, and this would be the rule on more farms in Kansas if more care were taken in preparing the seedbeds," said Mr. Lamer. "A large number of the failures in growing alfalfa in this state come from loose seedbeds. It is absolutely essential that the soil should be very firm. The capillary attraction must be well restored.

"Good results have been obtained on this farm by sowing the alfalfa on corn ground, after the corn is cut. We disk the soil lightly, and then harrow it repeatedly until it becomes almost hard; sometimes we go over it with the harrow four or five times. Sometimes it is necessary to plow the soil when crops other than corn have been grown, and when this is the case the soil is worked until it is firm, and considerable time is allowed for it to settle."

At least 25 pounds of alfalfa seed an acre always is used on this farm, as Mr. Lamer believes in heavy seedings. It is drilled, and special care is taken to

get an even distribution, as bare spots are not desired. As a rule the crop soon gets well established; there is but little winter killing. Alfalfa is very popular among farmers around Salina; it is the most profitable field crop grown in that section.

Every effort is made in harvesting the crop to make certain that its quality will be high. The aim is to cut it when the leaves are one-tenth in bloom, but as the acreage is so large it is necessary to start before the crop reaches this stage of maturity. Mr. Lamer much prefers this early cut hay to that which has become somewhat woody by being allowed to stand too long; he wishes the hay to have a high content of digestible protein. The content of crude fiber in alfalfa hay increases fast after it has passed the one-tenth bloom stage.

Most of the curing of the hay is done in the wind-row and shock. It is raked promptly, just as soon as the leaves are well wilted, and it is shocked by hand as soon as possible. By this method bleaching is prevented, and all the leaves are saved, with their high content of protein. When the curing is done in the shock in this way all the plant will dry out together, which is the ideal way.

In addition to the alfalfa on this farm this year there is 175 acres of wheat, 50 acres of oats and 150 acres of corn, kafir and cane. The acreage of wheat is somewhat higher than usual, for Mr. Lamer does not pay much attention to this crop as a rule. It yielded well, and in addition it furnished some additional profit from the feed which the Percherons got from it in the winter.

A rotation has been carefully worked out on this farm, in which the alfalfa is plowed under as a rule after it has been growing six or seven years, to provide a seedbed for the grain crops. Sometimes the alfalfa is grown longer than this, as it usually still continues to do well; there is one field on the farm, for example, that has been in alfalfa 12 years. All manure is carefully hauled out soon after it is made. About 1000 loads, which consisted of 100 bushels apiece, were spread last year.

From 7 to 12 men usually are employed on this farm, and this number generally is increased when the rush of the summer's work is on. One of these men is married, and the others board with him, Mr. Lamer paying for their board and lodging. While this method has been fairly satisfactory, Mr. Lamer believes the employing of married men exclusively would give even better results. He thinks that married men usually are more contented, and that one generally can keep them longer.

There is a rapidly increasing interest in Kansas in better horses. The time is coming when the draft animals in this state will average up well with the more favored farming localities of the other states.

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

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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

Unearned Increment

The time is coming when it will be a disgrace to be a millionaire and a multiplied disgrace to be a multi-millionaire. There is not a great fortune in this country that is not made up of at least nine tenths unearned increment—that is, unearned so far as the possessor of the fortune is concerned.

The history of vast fortunes is a history of legal spoliation. The Astor fortune is one of the most striking instances of the accumulation of vast wealth by unearned increment, but it is not the only instance by any means. Many vast fortunes are the result simply of a lucky gamble and not an indication of superior discernment.

Here is a not uncommon case. It is generally known, for example, that a transcontinental road, we will say, is to be constructed through a certain territory. It is not known except to a favored few just where it is to be built or where the division points are to be. One man after a careful study of the situation bets that it will be built to a certain town and that the division point will be located there. He invests his money in property in that town.

Another man, no shrewder than the first, bets that the railroad will strike another town and that the division point will be located there. The last man wins his bet. The road is built to the town in which he made his investments. He simply sits down and waits. The hands of industry come into that town and build there great shops and manufacturing plants and houses for a great population. The men who actually do the work get sometimes good wages and often wages so small that they are only sufficient to pay the very modest living expenses of the worker. The gambler on the future does nothing at all. He wields no hammer and drives no saw. He stands at the throttle of no hot and dangerous engine. He takes no risk to life or limb, but the unearned increment of other men's toil and enterprise makes him vastly rich. He becomes known as a successful financier, a financial wizard whose judgment is nearly infallible.

With his accumulated millions, every dollar of which has been the result of other men's toil and enterprise, he builds himself palaces, summer resorts, amid the cool environments of the mountains or by the clear waters of some beautiful lake. He has his winter home amid fringed palms and tropic verdure where the air is rich with the perfume of orange groves and magnolia bloom. He rides in his yacht furnished in a way to make royalty envious. All this luxury, this idle ease is purchased with unearned increment and in justice no more belongs to him by right than the booty collected by a robber chief who sweeps down upon the defenseless caravan.

The other gambler who bet that the railroad would be built to another town finds to his sorrow that he has guessed wrong. The railroad misses the town altogether and his investment is a dead loss. He goes out a bankrupt and is reckoned as a financial failure. He is entitled to no particular sympathy for he was a gambler just as the other man was, but placed his bet on the wrong number and lost. He would have taken the unearned increment if he could and for that matter practically every man would do the same thing. Do not assume superior virtue. Few of us have it.

I have here a most interesting pamphlet sent out by the railroad engineers who are talking of a general strike for better wages and better hours of labor. The pamphlet is interesting because it shows another phase of this question of unearned increment.

Railroad officials have contended that they must have an increase of rates because of the increased expenses of operation. The engineers show from figures furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the ratio of transportation expenses to general expenses has been declining instead of increasing. In 1910 it was 53.70 and in 1913 had declined to 44.17.

The same report shows that owing to the increased capacity of engines and cars the cost of firemen and engineers each ton mile is less than it was three years or ten years ago. But the report also shows that the railroads of the country are suffering greatly from the burden of unearned increment. The sworn reports of ten western railroads show that they have given away in stock bonuses more than 250 million dollars and on these pleasant gifts in the way of unearned increment these roads have paid in annual dividends more than 12½ million dollars.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, one of the best managed roads in the country, issued for reorganization purposes securities having a market value of

\$354,541,780 in exchange for securities having a market value of only \$140,903,404.82 or only 39.74 per cent of the value of the securities exchanged for them. In other words, there was a fictitious value of \$213,638,376. Preferred stock and general mortgage bonds to the par value of \$17,553,600 were exchanged for the property of the western division of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company. The cash value of this road and its properties at the time of the exchange was only \$4,594,600. In other words, there was a fictitious valuation in this case of practically 13 million dollars.

I might multiply the examples, but it is not necessary. I will only call attention to the case of the Chicago & Alton which had \$22,230,600 in capital stock outstanding and \$10,779,850 in bonds outstanding when it attracted the attention of Harriman. It was rich picking. Harriman and his associates got control and proceeded to boost the capitalization to 114 million dollars, 62 million dollars of which was water turned into cash.

The already vast Harriman fortune was swelled by tens of millions for which no equivalent had been given. It was simply a case of unearned increment on a gigantic scale, a loot of the general public and the original stock holders of the Alton on a scale which would make the greatest of mountain bandits appear by comparison like a petty thief whose leading exploit is to rob the contribution box of a country Sunday school.

The Burial of Ex-Soldiers

In a previous issue of the Mail and Breeze, Mr. Turner of Bellaire, asked the question whether or not the government paid the burial expenses of ex-Union soldiers. I answered that it did not. Some of Mr. Turner's neighbors seem to think I was mistaken. It is probable that their mistake arises from the fact that the laws of Kansas provide that the various boards of county commissioners shall appropriate when demand is made not to exceed \$50 toward paying the funeral expenses of a deceased Union soldier. The general government makes no appropriation of this kind. It will, however, furnish a small headstone to mark the grave of the soldier. These headstones stand perhaps two feet in height. They are such as are in use in all of the national cemeteries.

Mr. Turner sends me a clipping from the Lebanon Times which reads as follows:

Many people get the wrong impression when allowance is given for the burial expenses of an old soldier or his widow. The sum of \$50 is allowed by the government for the burial expenses of all honorably discharged old soldiers or their widows. It is not an indication that the deceased died a pauper by any means, but is an allowance just the same as a pension and should be counted as such.

The Times is mistaken in stating that the government allows \$50 for burial expenses of an old soldier.

Still Not As Good As It Might Be

Writing from Marion, Kan., John Fisher makes the following sensible observations concerning the Kansas wheat crop:

"In the last issue of the Mail and Breeze, writing about the big wheat crop, you say, 'There is no joy in a poor yield.' You are right on that, but is this year's crop in Kansas a big one?"

"There are about 9 million acres and the crop will be about 150 million bushels. That is an average yield of about 18 bushels an acre. The crop is raised under most favorable conditions, on the richest land in the world and with American farm implements, the best in the world.

"There are countries in Europe like Ireland, England, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Germany, where the soil is not nearly so rich as that of Kansas and where the farm implements are fifty years behind the times and yet the average wheat yield an acre in those countries for the past few years has been around thirty bushels an acre.

"If the farmers in Kansas would farm as well as the farmers in the countries named, the average crop here would not be less than forty bushels an acre. The lesson taught is that human work and human brain make the crop and not the season.

"There is another lesson that ought to be taught by this year's wheat crop and that is the value of co-operation. The most of the farmers have to sell their wheat at any price as they need the money. If we had a strong organization all over the country with our own elevators, our own banks and our own stores, those who need money could store their

wheat in the farmers' elevators and borrow money from the farmers' banks and hold their wheat until the price was reasonable. Let us join the Farmers' Grange and the Farmers' Union."

The statements made by Mr. Fisher concerning the yields in the European countries are conservative. The fact is that in France and Germany the average yield for several years has been about four bushels an acre higher than he puts it.

Another interesting fact is that the soil there has been built up within the past generation by careful, scientific cultivation. Fifty or sixty years ago, the lands of Germany had become so impoverished by improper cultivation that the yield had dwindled down to next to nothing in a good many cases and the country was compelled to import a vast amount of food stuff. Then the government began to take an interest in agriculture. Since then the advancement has been marvelous.

In Denmark, the improvement in agricultural conditions has been even more remarkable than in Germany or France. While on account of the density of its population, Germany is still compelled to import food stuffs, with a vastly increased population it is now nearly able to supply it from its own fields.

Concerning the Small Farm

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In your issue of July 11 in an article entitled, "Concerning the Small Farm," you fail to make yourself definite. Probably the account you got it from was at fault. As to the part of the ten acre farm planted to fruit trees and vegetables, I take your word for it, that it made the farmer money. But when you say he kept a considerable amount of livestock, we farmers that think we handle a considerable amount of livestock get dubious.

What is meant by the word "considerable?" Webster's definition is, "moderately large; copious; in large quantities," and you say he made the ten acres feed them all.

We who farm on a little larger scale than ten acres no doubt have something to learn. I dare say that more than 50 per cent of the farmers that handle a "considerable amount of livestock" have bought grain the past few years with which to feed their stock, not being able to raise enough. I place the figure at 50, but as far as I know personally, it is nearer 100 per cent than any other figure.

I take it for granted that this 10 acre farmer had the elements, drouth, etc., to contend with the same as the rest of us. What we object to is the using of big words and no figures. Do not give your words such a wide range but tie them down to figures.

We know that after deducting for the fruit and vegetables the 10 acre farm could not keep very many, either horses, cows or hogs, and be "made to feed them all." We do not think the word "considerable" should be used in connection with livestock on a farm until the average number handled on a livestock farm is exceeded.

We agree fully with what you say regarding better cultivation, but do not advocate the 10, 20 or 40 acre farm. If you tie them down to that, even with the best of cultivation they will never get ahead, we mean by general farming, grain and livestock, and none of us is satisfied with a bare living.

Another thing in connection with this strikes us as strange. Here you do not seem to doubt the ability of a single man tied down to ten acres, but a few weeks ago you scorned the idea of the farmers of the state of Kansas with the most favorable weather possible, being able to raise more than 100 million bushels of wheat from 9 million acres.

R. D. SAMUELSON,
Of Samuelson Bros., Breeders, Hereford Cattle and Duroc hogs.
Blaine, Kan.

Not having the paper from which was taken the account of the successful ten acre farmer I cannot say whether the exact number of cows, horses and hogs kept on the place was stated or not. I do not think that the number was large or that the impression was given that this ten acre farmer depended very much on his livestock for his profits. The account stated that the net profits of the little farm were from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per annum, but I do not think it stated how much, if any, of that net profit came from stock. I gathered from it that what cows were kept on the place were kept largely for the purpose of supplying the family with milk and butter and I also gathered from the account that only a sufficient number of horses were kept to do the team work on the land and probably a sufficient number of hogs to eat the slops and vegetables that would otherwise go to waste.

I did not say that it was impossible to raise more than 100 million bushels of wheat in Kansas. What I did give was my judgment of the crop. I am inclined now to think I underestimated the crop and that the total yield will perhaps reach 150 million bushels. What I intended to show was that with proper cultivation even this enormous crop could be greatly increased or that as large a crop as has

been harvested this year might be grown on fewer acres.

Mr. Samuelson says that none of us is satisfied with a bare living. Of course, Mr. S. is as indefinite in his statement of what constitutes a bare living as he complains I have been about the amount of stock kept on a ten acre farm.

My own opinion is that if by proper cultivation of, say forty acres a man with the help of his minor children can make a net income of from twenty-five hundred to three thousand dollars per annum it is better for him and better for the country generally than that he should worry himself trying to cultivate a great big farm and not half cultivate it because he has neither the time himself nor can he get efficient help necessary to cultivate it.

Of course, the ten acre farm was, as I stated, particularly favorably located. If the farmer is located far from market he could not get along very well with so small a tract of ground, but my judgment still is that forty acres scientifically cultivated can be made to produce full as much as the average hundred and sixty acres.

The Patronage Evil

In a recent issue of the St. Louis Republic, a strong supporter of President Wilson, appeared the following telegram from its Washington correspondent:

Washington, July 16.—President Wilson has decided to declare open war on Senator Reed of Missouri and other Democratic senators who persist in antagonizing administration measures and policies.

This statement was made tonight by one of the president's closest friends.

Reed will receive his first intimation of the president's displeasure, it was said; when he goes again to the White House to urge the appointment of Emmet O'Malley, friend and political supporter, for postmaster at Kansas City.

A stubborn fight has been made on O'Malley for months by political enemies of Reed. The president was inclined to permit Senator Reed to pick the postmaster in his home town and to ignore the opposition. This will not be his future course, however, if his present frame of mind has been correctly stated by his friends.

It is realized at the White House that the turning down of O'Malley will be a body blow to Reed, but it is said that this is just the sort of blow the president is determined to deliver, to repay Reed for his opposition to Thomas D. Jones of Chicago, the president's personal friend and classmate, whom Reed refuses to favor for membership on the federal reserve board.

The foregoing telegram was quoted with approval by the Kansas City Star of July 17.

Two or three years ago a number of Republican senators revolted against the senate Republican machine and refused to follow its dictation. At the request of the managers of this machine President Taft announced that he would withhold patronage from the recalcitrant senators unless they would consent to be good and follow the lead of the machine managers. This action was denounced strongly by the Star and I think also by the St. Louis Republic and by the opposition papers generally as an unjustifiable and tyrannical use of political power.

They were entirely right in that criticism. A president of the United States has no more right to use the patronage at his disposal to buy the support of a senator or representative than he would have to buy that support with money. Indeed the use of patronage as either a bribe or a club—and the principle is the same whether patronage is used as a bribe or a club—is worse than the use of money for the same purpose, for the president is using what does not belong to him when he uses the appointive power to coerce a senator.

The dispatch quoted indicates that it is not at all a question of the competency of the candidate for postmaster of Kansas City. He would be appointed without question provided the senator would agree to vote for the confirmation of the president's appointee on the federal reserve board.

I know nothing about the qualification of Thomas D. Jones, whom President Wilson is determined to make a member of the federal reserve board. He may be eminently qualified for the position so far as I know. Furthermore, the opposition of Senator Reed may not be based on high grounds.

He claims that he is opposed to the confirmation of Jones for the reason that the latter is a director of the International Harvester trust which is under indictment for violation of the anti-trust laws. The acts of the corporation are, of course, the acts of its directors, and Reed argues with at least considerable plausibility that a man ought not to be appointed to a position of great trust and responsibility when he is a director of a company charged with deliberate violation of a law of the United States. Indeed the president himself has strongly urged that the anti-trust law should be amended so as to make the directors of a corporation or trust personally liable for the violation of the law and if the law were amended according to the president's suggestion, then Mr. Jones as a director of the International Harvester Company, would be answering in person for the alleged faults of that company and it would look rather strange to see an indicted man appointed to what is certainly one of the most responsible positions in the United States.

However, the motives of Senator Reed may not be pure, patriotic and unselfish. Quite likely they are not. Very few politicians act in an entirely unselfish manner. However, as a senator, he has a right to exercise his best judgment. The fact that he is risking his political life by opposing the president

in this matter rather than taking the easier course of staying with him and thereby securing the powerful favor of the president seems rather to argue in favor of his honesty.

However, I will not argue the question of the honesty or dishonesty of the Missouri senator. What I do say is that this thing of using official patronage as either a club or a bribe is everlastingly wrong and a menace to popular government. It is no answer to that to say that practically every president has done the same thing. They have, and it has been one of the crying evils of government. When Mr. Wilson was elected a great many people hoped for a change from the old spoils system under which past administrations have bought favors and coerced senators and representatives into supporting measures they were opposed to.

Mr. Wilson has written charmingly about "The New Freedom." The freedom this country needs is a freedom from bossism, from political spoilsmen. The gravest danger to our system of government is the power of spoils.

I have frequently expressed my opinion of the new banking and currency law. One objection to it that must have occurred to any fair minded man is that it places a tremendous political power in the hands of a few men. It was answered to this objection that the president would rise above partisan politics in making his appointments. This controversy with members of the senate does not justify that hope.

It is evident that the president has decided to play the political game to the limit. It is probable that no matter who might be president he would do the same thing. It is not safe to place almost unlimited political power in the hands of any man. I have said and say again that the present banking and currency law offers an opportunity to build up the most powerful political machine that has ever been known in this country. It will be a machine that can not only control the banks of the country but it can through the banks control practically every other line of business. I believe it to be the most dangerous piece of legislation passed in fifty years.

Criticized the Editor

Editor Mail and Breeze—I see in Passing Comment that you have been at Juarez and say a good deal about the troubles in Mexico. You say a number of good things about Mexico, but why not get down to brass tacks and tell the whole truth about the Mexicans and their grievances? Tell us why the reprobate Huerta is being held as president and by whom; for I think you know. Are the political editors afraid they may offend special persons or lose a few votes, or do the editors lack the backbone to tell the whole truth for fear of being boycotted and losing some subscribers?

Now, if you do not know the exact cause of the trouble in Mexico, why not read the history of that country written by DeLara and Pinchon and post up a bit? They tell the reason for all the trouble. The better informed of the people of the United States know and the editors all know the cause, but I am of the opinion they are too weak in the backbone to say so. I see also that Brandt in the Christian Standard, in the last two issues, tells the truth and does not mince matters. The Central Christian Advocate of Kansas City tells plenty about it and the truth, also. Also the Menace, the Peril and many other first-class papers but the political papers of both the leading parties are as mum as an oyster about it and try to make their readers believe they are giving the news when they know they are not, and the editors know it as well as they do. I would like to see just one leading paper (daily) of the United States take up the subject and handle it as it ought to be handled. The papers are being censored, are they not, by the power that holds Huerta on the throne? I would not give a stringhalted sorrel mule for the backbone of all the secular editors.

Carranza, Villa, etc., will pay no heed to the mediation delegates, neither can they, for their cause is just and the editors know it. The cause for which the president called Huerta down and sent our troops to Mexico has been lost sight of. The administration and the papers dare not present the real cause of the trouble before the mediation board and you very well know it. God hates a coward and you know that Mexico will never be any better until Villa and others throw off the yoke that has been galling the necks of the Mexican people for 300 years. The Mexican people are tired of it and no sane man can blame them. Even those who have kept the yoke on these people know that their complaint is just, but they do not want to lose their opportunity for graft.

We do not need a Democratic or Republican administration now, but we need a patriotic one, and that we will not have as long as the papers of the United States are afraid to give the news as it should be. The world needs another Reformation, but I am afraid that it will be a long time coming if left to the would-be religious politicians. The God of battles will some day and maybe soon loosen the dogs of a religious war and the battle of Gog and Magog will be fought before the cringing editors will get their eyes open far enough to see the truth and tell it.

It is a shame that 70 millions must be governed by 15 millions. The people are waiting to see how long they must stand the wishy-washy condition of our once proud nation. We are now lying supinely on our backs and letting our worst enemy cut our political throats because the two old parties have lost their sand and patriotism and use soap, dope and favoritism. I am a Republican, but do not compromise with the enemies of good government, nor will I vote for one of such enemies, and there are lots of Republicans on the same plane. At the next election you may hear something drop. You can't fool the people all the time, for their eyes are getting open. Please tell us the truth once about Mexico. You cannot fool us longer.

J. F. RAMBO.
Herington, Kan.

Mr. Rambo may know all about the situation in Mexico, but I frankly confess that I do not. So far as I have been able to size up the situation I have not concealed my opinion about it. My judgment is that the deplorable condition in that country cannot be attributed to any one particular cause. There are, I think, a number of things that have contributed to present conditions. Of course, these may be

summed up in a general way by saying that the trouble with Mexico is and has been that a few have robbed the many and intentionally kept them in ignorance and degradation. A selfish, unscrupulous ruling class has felt that it was to their financial advantage to keep the peons in a condition of practical slavery so that they, the ruling class, might reap the fruits of the unrequited toil of these peons. In order to accomplish this they have, as far as possible, corrupted the priesthood so that they might the more easily keep these poor ignorant peons in a state of subjection.

Before Mexico can have permanent peace and prosperity there must be a general system of efficient free schools and the infamous land system of that country must be reformed. This is now and has been for a long time my opinion about the trouble in Mexico. I have never attempted to conceal that opinion, as Mr. Rambo would know if he had read with any care what I have said about it from time to time. "The love of money is the root of all evil." The sordid, selfish desire for gain, cold-blooded and merciless, is at the root of disorder, anarchy and bloodshed in Mexico.

Now it is asserted Carranza is also in league with certain financial interests that want concessions in Mexico for the purpose of controlling the great oil and other deposits of natural wealth. If this is true, then the triumph of Carranza will not greatly help the situation. I say this, although my sympathies have been and are strongly with the insurrectionists. Huerta seems to me to be a human monster who deserves to pay for his crimes with his life. It is said that the Standard Oil interests are back of him and furnishing the means to hold onto what authority he still has. Whether this is true or not I cannot say. I only feel sure of one thing, and that is that at the bottom of the trouble is human selfishness, human greed.

Stealing 100 Millions

An enormous steal, a hundred-million-dollar "pork barrel," the most wicked act of national extravagance and waste in the history of the federal government, has just been consummated at Washington.

Its real purpose is as a vote-getting measure. It is a revival of the old disgraceful and rotten river-and-harbor steal, one-time worked by Republican congresses. The intent is to draft a generous campaign fund from the public treasury to re-elect Democratic senators and congressmen.

In Washington it is frankly and openly conceded that this is all the bill amounts to.

It seems to me here is an issue for the present campaign which transcends all mere considerations of politics or political faith, and when this becomes generally known—that good Democrats will line up against this steal of a hundred millions of the people's funds along with good citizens of all other parties.

The senators interested are urging senators from the states without the excuse of river and harbor development schemes, to support the "pork barrel" this session in return for support for the "pork barrel" public buildings bill next session.

The pillage is slated to go on unless an outraged public puts an unmistakable veto on it at the elections this fall.

This steal is being put through in the face of the platform declaration of the Democrats in 1912 which "denounced the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through lavish appropriations of Republican congresses and demanded a return to the simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government."

The Democratic Senator Tillman, in a debate said, "The whole scheme of river improvements is a humbug and a steal. But if you are going to steal, let us divide it out and not go to complaining."

The bill as passed by the House carried \$43,330,404. The Senate increased it to \$53,683,004. This with \$6,990,000 for river appropriations in the Sundry Civil bill and \$32,897,871, which will be required to "complete the new projects" begun by the pork bill, will, to be exact, bring the total up to \$93,570,875. A handful of Republican senators, including Senators Bristow and LaFollette lead the fight on the monstrosity.

There has never been a balder, a more enormously vicious scheme for an exchange of federal cash for votes than this proposed looting of the treasury. Including Kansas, which gets none of the "pork," it levies an actual contribution of more than 2 million dollars a state on the taxpayers of every state in the Union.

In plain Kansas language congress has put it up to us!

Must we tamely submit to being shamelessly plundered by wholesale and assist the professional politicians of the Democratic party, or any other party, to "pass the pork" at our expense? Or shall we make the strongest protest it is possible for us to make to congress—VOTE IT DOWN AT HOME?

If by our neglect to "take notice" we condone so flagrant and so vast a steal, by whatever gang of professional spoilsmen, we shall ourselves be parties to the crime.

Arthur Capper

Kill the Grass Weeds Soon

Pastures Can Be Made to Produce More Profit

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

GRASS has made a small growth in many Kansas pastures this year. Overpasturing and the drouths of past years have done a great deal to lower the profit-producing capacity of the pastures of this state. The vitality of the roots is so low that a very small growth has been made this year in many sections, in spite of the fact that there has been considerable moisture.

An effort must be made to improve the grass, if Kansas is to keep its proper place in cattle production. One of the best ways one can help pastures is to mow them before the middle of August, to kill the weeds. Run the cutterbar of the mowing machine high, as this will do the weeds and brush about as much damage as very low cutting, and it will injure the grass but little. This method has been especially successful on the farm of G. R. Shultz at Lawrence. In speaking of it recently, he said:

Use a Mowing Machine.

"It pays to use a mowing machine on a pasture. Where the brush is too heavy for the mowing machine to cut through we take axes, and cut away the larger growth. We can keep the machine moving in this way. We find that this buck brush damage decreases with the increase in the thickness of the stand of grass. As the grass gets better established the runners of the brush cannot get through so easily to get a foothold."

Every weedy pasture in Kansas that one can run a mowing machine over ought to be mowed in the next few weeks. This will kill the weeds and prevent many of them from going to seed. It will also allow the moisture and available plant food which is now being used by the weeds to go to the support of the grass, and this will result in a much larger growth. It will increase the amount of beef one can expect from the grass this year.

It will not be possible to run a mowing machine over pastures where there are too many stones, and as the time is not available on many farms at this season for removing them about all one can do is to resolve to remove them next winter. It will pay well to remove the rocks from most Kansas pastures. The increase in the price of pasture land in the last few years has made it essential that an effort should be made to get just as high a return as possible, and one of the greater obstructions to this is the rocks. Haul them down to some ditch, where they will help catch the wash.

After one gets the rocks removed and most of the weeds and brush killed, the main limitation of most pasture soils then is the lack of humus in the soil. The humus content of the soil on a well managed pasture generally is high, but this is not the case on a distressfully high proportion of Kansas farms, due largely to the vicious habit some men have of burning their pastures off every spring. Of course there are cases where it is well to burn off a pasture, which is when there is such a growth of old grass on the land that the animals cannot eat the new growth. There is no reason, however, for burning off a pasture every year. About four-fifths of this burning in this state is unneces-

sary. One cannot expect the best growth of grass on land deficient in humus. We are going to come to the time in Kansas, although it will be several years yet, when an extensive use will be made of manure and commercial fertilizers on pastures. This already is the rule in parts of Missouri, Illinois and other eastern states. The owners have found that careful attention to the fertility will pay well. Pastures are higher priced in the East than they are in this state, and it is even more essential that care should be taken in their management. With the increase in the value of the pastures which is certain to come in Kansas will come an increase in the appreciation of the importance of proper management.

Increasingly careful management is the rule with the pastures every year, and it was most strongly shown this year in the care taken to prevent overpasturing. Dry weather for two seasons has impressed on the owners the importance of allowing a large area to the animal. Six acres to the steer was allowed in some Kansas pastures this year, in sections when half that amount had been considered enough a half dozen years ago.

Perhaps the most important thing in grass land management is not to overpasture. Then if the weeds and brush are killed, the rocks removed and the soil handled so we will get back to a sane system of management, the pastures of Kansas will begin to increase in grass and beef producing ability.

"For Ways That Are Dark"

At our hay meeting May 15, several Kansas City hay commission men were here. On being asked why they raised the commission charge to 75 cents a ton they said they had to employ high salaried men to look up railroad rates, that they lost thousands of dollars by selling our hay on credit, and so on. Since our first crop of alfalfa has been harvested there have been several commission men here, some in new automobiles, some in old automobiles, and in one case two firms were using the same car.

All of these men wanted our consignments, and a few bought hay. One of the members of our association showed a barn of alfalfa to one of these representatives, and after he had returned to Kansas City he wrote this to our member: "We will take a car of alfalfa like what you showed me while there. We will pay you \$9 a ton on board cars at Emporia. All you have to do is to load this car in good shape, and to make a draft on us payable on the arrival of the car. We are sure you know merchantable, No. 1 hay. You will find us broad-gauged business men and all we ask is fair treatment. We are making a liberal offer on your hay."

This hay was loaded and in a few days a letter came as follows: "We regret to advise you that this hay grades No. 2, and as we bought No. 1 hay we cannot accept it on our purchase." Now there was the old, familiar situation. The commission men had the Lyon county farmer's hay in Kansas City, they said it graded No. 2 there, but when this same hay had been inspected by the company's own agent in Emporia it

had been placed as No. 1. The farmer knew it was No. 1 hay. He knew the company expected to pay him No. 2 prices because it thought he could not help himself.

Under the old circumstances he could not have done so, but here is where the Lyon County Farmers' Produce association helped. We had an Indiana man here who bought the rest of this barn of alfalfa for \$9, and when the letter came from Kansas City grading the other car as No. 2, he said: "I will take that car at \$9." We changed the billing so it went with the other four bought by the Indiana man, this making five cars passing through Kansas City that left no toll for the commission men. We have more hay sold to go to Illinois, and it looks now as if most of our hay will go through Kansas City instead of being used locally as it was last year.

After we ship a few hundred cars of hay through Kansas City the commission men will wonder who they are and what they are there for. There is no reason why a farmer who must buy hay cannot buy of another farmer who has it to sell, provided there is judgment used in loading and grading, instead of going to Kansas City and paying commission, inspection, plugging, weighing, watching and transferring.

On a trip I made to Canada recently I met a farmer from North Dakota. He said that "last winter we sold potatoes for 20 cents a bushel." The lowest price in Emporia that I know of was 80 cents. What is the solution? Co-operation with other states.

A. B. Hall.

Emporia, Kan.

A New Fish Bulletin

A bulletin in three parts on "Ponds, Pond Fish and Pond Fish Culture" has just been completed and published by the Fish and Game Department of Kansas. The bulletin will be given away.

As it will cost \$1000 to send out 20,000 copies of part III (just published) the department thinks it only fair that patrons should forward postage for copies: 4 cents for part I, 36 pages; 4 cents for part II, 55 pages; 8 cents for part III, 130 pages. All three parts will be sent for 12 cents.

L. L. Dyche,
Fish and Game Warden.
Pratt, Kan.

Has Anyone Tried This?

I would like to ask if any reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze has ever tried to attach the binder section of a grain binder to any form of corn cutter. I thought it might be possible to do this. If anyone has made it succeed would like to hear from him through the paper.

Foss, Okla.

C. W. S.

GOOD CHANGE Coffee to Postum.

The large army of persons who have found relief from many chronic ailments by changing from coffee to Postum as a daily beverage, is growing each day.

It is only a simple question of trying it for oneself in order to know the joy of returning health as realized by an I.H.s. young lady. She writes:

"I had been a coffee drinker nearly all my life and it affected my stomach—caused insomnia and I was seldom without a headache. I had heard about Postum and how beneficial it was, so concluded to quit coffee and try it.

"I was delighted with the change. I can now sleep well and seldom ever have headache. My stomach has gotten strong and I can eat without suffering afterwards. I think my whole system greatly benefited by Postum.

"My brother also suffered from stomach trouble while he drank coffee, but now, since using Postum, he feels so much better he would not go back to coffee for anything."

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

Postum comes in two forms:
Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

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

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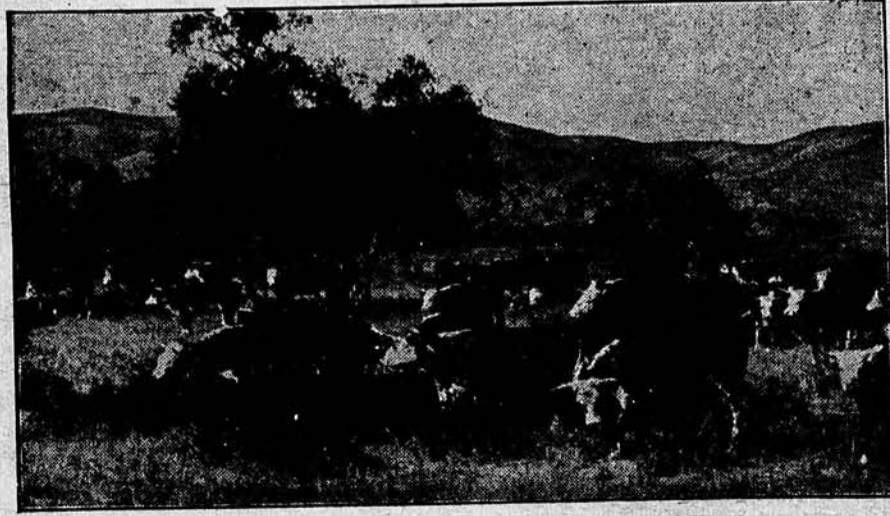
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Cattle require good grass and pure water to make profitable gains

Cholera Can Be Controlled

Make a Post-Mortem Examination of Hogs Dying From Disease

BY TURNER WRIGHT
Livestock Editor

HOG cholera caused a loss of 65 million dollars to stock growers of the United States last year. This estimate, made by the United States Department of Agriculture, represents a toll of about 107 hogs out of every 1,000 raised. This is equivalent to more than 10 per cent of the total of the hogs that were marketed. The farmers of all hog producing states have reason to be alarmed at the seriousness of the situation. The history of every outbreak shows that the lightest losses occur in the winter and spring, and the heaviest in the summer and fall. While the disease is at low ebb now, it probably will become more prevalent as the season advances unless the best preventive measures are adopted.

Many Serious Outbreaks.

The first outbreak of hog cholera in the United States occurred in Ohio in 1833. The disease was little understood at that time. Because of the limited facilities for the transportation of hogs it did not spread rapidly. While we have not been free from its ravages at any time since its introduction into this country, it has been more prevalent in some years than in others. There have been at least three serious outbreaks in the last 30 years. The first of these reached its climax in 1886 and 1887, when the loss in one year amounted to 134 hogs out of every 1,000. The second epidemic started in 1894, and the largest loss was 144 hogs out of every 1,000 in 1896 and 1897. The present serious outbreak began in 1911, when the loss of hogs from cholera was 89 head out of every 1,000 raised. The loss for the 10 preceding years varied from 45 to 58 out of every 1,000 head. The cholera toll since then has increased steadily. In order to check this loss there should be a more general understanding of the disease and the means by which it is spread.

Hog cholera generally is recognized as a very contagious, infectious, germ disease. It is caused by an organism described as small enough to pass through any kind of filter and still retain its disease producing power. No one has been able to identify the germ which is the specific cause of the disease. It is contained in the blood of sick animals, and is given off in the urine; thus contaminating the yards and pens in which such animals are kept. It may be carried by streams, on the shoes of persons who enter the yards or pens, or by horses or cattle from one farm to another. Dogs, cats, rabbits and birds also are frequent carriers of the infection.

There Are Two Forms.

Veterinarians generally recognize two forms of the disease, acute and chronic, in which the symptoms vary greatly. Hogs affected with the acute form, as described by Dr. C. W. Hobbs of the Kansas Agricultural college, show loss of appetite and a rough coat. They will seek the shelter of the weeds in the pasture or stay in the beds, suffering with chills and fever. There is a weakness and a staggering gait with this feverish condition, and the back may become more arched. A watery discharge from the eyes, which soon changes to a gummy, sticky substance, fastens the lids together. The affected animal may be constipated at first, or it may have scours if the attack is severe. The usual symptom is constipation followed by diarrhea, but this often is reversed. The feces have a peculiar, offensive, pungent odor. Red or purplish blotches appear on the skin inside the legs, along the under part of the body, and on the neck back of the ears. The skin around the eyes usually is of a red or purplish color.

The normal temperature of the hog is about 102 or 103 degrees. When acute cholera is present the temperature rises to 105 or 107 degrees for seven or eight days, and then it may drop below normal. A hog that is sick with acute cholera may eat and drink for the first two or three days after it is infected, but the appetite then fails, and the animal dies in from nine to fourteen days. If the hog has the chronic form of

cholera it may live several weeks and get very thin in flesh before death, or recovery may take place. Animals affected with this form of the disease will eat, but they lose flesh rapidly. The hair gets rough and the eyes become sunken and have a dull-glassy appearance. In some cases there is a harsh cough and a watery discharge from the nose. Hogs suffering from the chronic form of the disease become weak, especially in the hind quarters, and have an unsteady, wabbling gait. They have the same gummy discharge from the eyes and the same dark or purplish spots on the skin as the animals affected with the acute form. Usually a profuse diarrhea is present in this form of cholera.

All or only a part of these symptoms may be present when an outbreak of cholera occurs. It is probable that only one or two animals will be sick when the disease first makes its appearance, and these may escape notice or not cause alarm. Usually in such instances several animals succumb a few days later. The infection has been so well scattered by this time that at best only a small part of the herd can be saved.

Every hog should be watched closely, and if one seems to be sick at any time it should be taken away from the others and placed in strict quarantine. A post-mortem examination should be made of every animal which dies of disease or from any unknown cause. It is important that this examination should be made even if cholera symptoms have been noted, for it will help the owner to determine without doubt whether or not cholera is present.

Some Cholera Indications.

The opening, in an examination of the carcass, should be made along the underline. If the hog died from cholera, reddish spots or "blood shot" discolorations frequently are found in the fat beneath the skin. The lymph glands at the angle of the jaw may be filled with blood and have a reddish or black appearance. These glands, in mild or chronic cases, may be enlarged but of a normal grayish color. The glands located in the flank generally have the same appearance. The intestines may show dark or bloody spots, and they may be filled with blood or bloody feces. The spleen may be enlarged and softened, or it may be about normal size and show small blood spots on the surface. The kidneys, when the hog has died within a few days after it has taken the disease, frequently show dark spots on their surfaces. Parts of the lungs sometimes are covered with dark spots similar to those on the liver, or they may be solid and dark colored. The lymphatic glands along the intestines usually are enlarged and red.

Some of these conditions may show well in chronic cases, but others may not be so distinct. Large ulcers usually are found on the inner lining of the large intestine of hogs which have died from chronic cholera. These do not show so well in the acute form of the disease. It is seldom that all these conditions are found in one examination, but any two or three of them usually are enough to prove that the trouble is due to cholera.

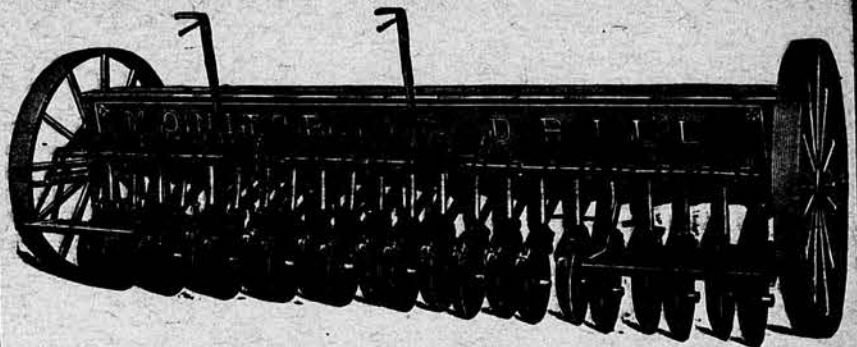
For Better Kansas Roads

Three demonstration projects are now being started under the direction of W. S. Gearhart, state highway engineer in the division of college extension at the Kansas Agricultural college. One of these projects is a concrete road of 8,000 square rods to be constructed in Bassett, a short distance south of Iola.

A. R. Losh, assistant state engineer, is directing the work on the other two projects—one a demonstration concrete bridge at Linn in Washington county, the other a dirt road at Atchison. The construction of the dirt road at Atchison will be accompanied by one of the "good roads" days which have become popular in the state under the stimulus of the highway engineering office.

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DEPOSITS SEED AT AN EVEN DEPTH. The Monitor Double Disc sows in front of the bearing—other drills sow behind the bearing. This particular feature of the Monitor gives it a very great advantage. The downward turn of the discs carries the grain into the ground and deposits it at the bottom of a clean, wide furrow, in two rows, about an inch apart. Every grain is covered uniformly with moist soil.

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ALL COMES UP AT THE SAME TIME. The proper placing of seed and uniform covering with moist soil causes the grain to come up and ripen evenly—increases the yield and improves the grade.

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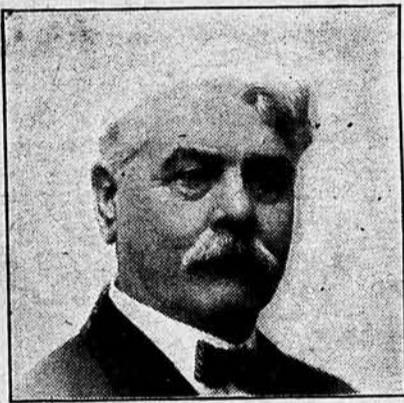
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County State

**ATTORNEY GENERAL
JOHN S. DAWSON
ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY
FOR JUSTICE OF THE
SUPREME COURT
AND WRITES TO THE VOTERS**

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The Legislature has removed the election of Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the District Court from the strife of party politics. Henceforth they will be nominated on a separate ballot which each voter will receive in addition to his own party ticket at the primary. There are three Justices of the Supreme Court to be elected this year. I respectfully ask to be made one of the three of your choice for these positions. I have served in various capacities in the Attorney General's office for about twelve years. During that time I have participated in nearly all the important lawsuits which the State has had, and always on the people's side. That long roll of litigation includes bond collections, suppression of school land frauds, gambling, prohibition, oyster suits, freight rates, two-cent passenger fares, constitutionality of state laws, cases in the Federal courts, the United States Court of Appeals at Denver, St. Louis and St. Paul, cases before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, D. C., and a world of miscellaneous litigation in the State Supreme Court, and in the various District courts of Kansas, like the gas trust case, bridge fraud cases and the like.

Moreover, the Attorney General is the legal adviser of 105 county attorneys and half a hundred state boards and state officers. I make no pretense that this work has been done without mistakes, doubtless many of them. I merely say I have given you the best service of which I was capable. Now, if you will overlook my shortcomings, and give me this promotion, I will strive to make you a studious, conscientious and courageous judge and will be under no obligations to anybody but you. Respectfully,
John S. Dawson.
Hill City, Kan., July 25, 1914.
POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.



Clark A. Smith, of Cawker City, is a candidate for renomination to the Supreme Court and solicits of each man and woman voter at the primary one of the three votes each is entitled to cast for supreme court candidates.

Experience is a great teacher. The people of Kansas and other states have learned that by long experience their supreme court judges are enabled to solve the difficult questions presented to them more promptly and accurately and hence should be retained as long as they are efficient. Our Chief Justice, for instance, is serving his thirtieth year in that position. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has served one year longer. I am in my tenth year of service.

I was reared on a farm and on my arrival in this State became a homesteader. I have ever since been directly interested in farming and am familiar with all the labors and difficulties involved in that business. After graduating from the college and law school of the University of Wisconsin I came to Kansas, was county attorney and for two terms was district judge in Mitchell, Jewell, Smith and Osborne counties.

The name of Charles W. Smith of Stockton will also be upon the non-partisan judiciary ballot at the primary. If, as I hope, you are willing to give me one of your three votes, please do not confuse the names.

Very respectfully yours,
CLARK A. SMITH
POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

ALFALFA \$6.50 PER BU.
Best Hardy Non-irrigated Seed 99.8% Pure 99% germination, \$9.00. Government tested. Absolutely guaranteed Northern grown, extremely hardy. No seed better. Have Turkish Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, New Timothy, grass seed all kinds. Ask for our latest 60-page book on growing Alfalfa. 76-page catalog and samples. All Sent Free. We can save you money. Write today.
A. & BERRY SEED CO., Box 435, CLARINDA, IOWA

Kansas Has Many Good Mills

Wheat Flour Was First Exported in 1859

BY L. A. FITZ
Kansas Agricultural College

THE earliest grist mill in Kansas of which we have any record was built in Wyandotte county by Matthias Splitlog, an Indian, in 1852. This mill was run by water power, and it was a very primitive affair. In 1858, John McAlpine and James Washington erected the first steam flour and sawmill in Wyandotte county.

Even ten years later, although conditions had improved wonderfully, they were still far from satisfactory, as an incident related by C. Hoffman, one of the pioneer millers in western Kansas, will show. In 1865, Mr. Hoffman went to Council Grove with a load of wheat to have it ground into flour. On arriving at Council Grove, he found the mill closed, and he had to drive to Burlingame, making a distance of about 200 miles to get flour for family use.

The first bolted flour made in Kansas was manufactured in a mill at Blue Mound, 7 miles southeast of Lawrence, in 1857. John W. Willey and his son, John W. Willey, Jr., built the mill. The combination institution was used for a sawmill in which materials were made for the houses of the early settlers, as well as for a grist mill.

The first shipment of flour out of Kansas territory was made in September, 1859, from Palermo, Doniphan county, to St. Joseph, Mo. The shipment was carried on the steamer Minnehaha.

Probably the first shipment of flour from Kansas to a foreign country was made by C. Hoffman of Enterprise in 1862. The shipment was consigned to a firm in Antwerp, Belgium.

The greatest influence affecting the development of the milling industry in Kansas is no doubt the marked growth in the wheat industry. However, the milling industry of Kansas has developed primarily because of the quality rather than because of the large quantity of Kansas wheat.

Nearly 40 years ago the Mennonite settlers coming into Marion county brought with them from Russia a small amount of seed wheat. This was a hard red winter wheat called Turkey. It proved to be so well adapted to soil and climatic conditions that it multiplied rapidly and soon spread to adjoining counties. Thus began the first steps in revolutionizing the whole wheat industry of Kansas. The early settlers had located chiefly in the valleys along the streams in the eastern portion of the state. As little or nothing was then known of hard winter wheat, practically all wheat farmers grew the soft varieties. Big May, Little May, Fultz, Mediterranean, Canada Club, and other common varieties made up the grists which the pioneer mills ground upon the old stone buhrs. The mills were equipped to grind this kind of wheat and the housewives were accustomed to flour made from it.

When the millers attempted to grind the hard Turkey wheat upon the stone buhrs then in use, they experienced considerable difficulty, and when the housewives tried to make bread from this flour, they had even greater difficulty. Consequently most millers rejected this Turkey wheat as unfit for milling purposes, but here and there a miller per-

sisted in his efforts to solve the problem of making a satisfactory flour from it. There were at least two prominent reasons for the millers wishing to grind Turkey wheat: It could be bought much cheaper at that time than the soft wheat; and chemical analyses indicated that it would make a flour of high gluten content. The latter quality caused a great demand for Kansas flour for export. Thus the introduction of hard wheat gave an impetus to our wheat industry which resulted in a surplus for our mills and also supplied the character of the flour in demand.

Loss of Hogs in Transit

BY C. W. METSKER,
Market Editor.

The two sources of greatest loss in marketing hogs, are from animals being bruised and from being overcome by the heat. Both can be avoided. Packers will not permit men who drive hogs from public stock yards to slaughter pens to use whips, clubs, sticks, canes, or any solid material in urging hogs

Get a Larger Profit

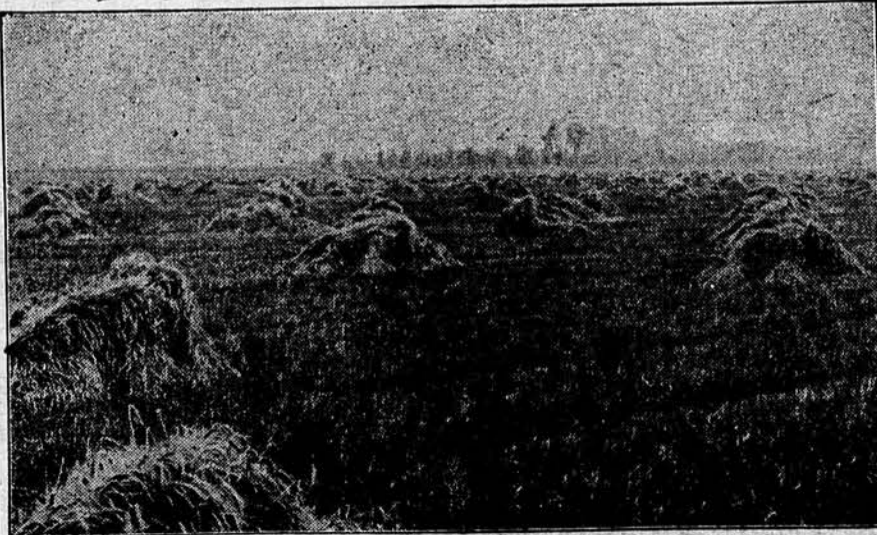
When a crop fails to bring on the market what it costs to raise it, and the crop is one of the necessities of life, you may depend upon it that the price must advance, if the holders do not accept the low price. No farmer should sell his wheat at the present low prices if he can possibly hold on to it. Short harvests abroad indicate a considerable rise in price by winter. . . . We cannot afford to have our agricultural industry do business at an actual loss. Unless it prospers, nothing prospers. We must give more attention to co-operative marketing. Farming nowadays does not end when the crop is brought from the field.

forward. In hot weather the hogs are allowed frequent rests in a few blocks' drive.

When a bruised hog is discovered in a load he is marked down 50 to 75 cents a hundred pounds. Packers say that a hog can be bruised as easily as a human being and that the bruise in hogs lasts, causing a black spot in the meat. One spot in a ham or side of meat will cause it to grade No. 3 instead of No. 1. The loss of hogs from heat every summer is immense. While a live hog sells at 8 or 9 cents a pound, a dead one will bring only 1 1/2 cents a pound. One Kansas shipper recently lost \$100 on a load of hogs simply because he loaded too heavily.

A little care, some common sense and humane treatment will pay, even in the case of hogs.

When a man has a new auto he's never at a loss for something to talk about.



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\$50 Saved By Buying a \$50 BOVEE Horizontal Furnace

At manufacturer's prices. Has large long combustion chamber. Heat travels twelve feet before leaving furnace. Burns 52 in. wood, coals, or any soft coal. Has doors 16x16 or 17x21 inches. Burns coarse wood or stumps without splitting.

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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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JONES 60-TON SILO \$85

OTHER SIZES, \$50, \$65, \$75
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None Better at Any Price.

Storm Proof!
Easily and Quickly Erected.
NO FOUNDATION NEEDED.

Silo is anchored near center. Makes most perfect silage. 15 years successful use. Shipped direct from our own factory.

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Now and for past four years in actual use on our farm. You can put it on YOUR FARM FOR **Seventy-Five Dollars**

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Heals Barb Wire Cuts
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AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS CO., 1514 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Soil Moisture is Abundant

African Kafir is Doing Better Than the Local Strains

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE ground in this locality is at this time, July 11, more thoroughly saturated with moisture than it has been at any time since July, 1909. Since July 4 rains amounting to 3 inches have fallen here, and they fell on ground already full of water.

Of course such moisture conditions have greatly improved prairie grass, and an average crop of prairie hay will be cut in many fields. Many men who had expected to start their haying crews soon after July 4 will now wait awhile, for the hay will grow a good deal in the next two weeks.

For more than a week the ground has been too wet for corn plowing, and in most cases corn has laid itself by. Corn is making a great growth and now fully shades the ground, so it allows a slow escape of the moisture in the soil. The dew begins to fall shortly after four in the afternoon, and it does not begin to dry until after nine in the morning, so the soil is drying very slowly. This is just the condition farmers are glad to see.

While corn is perhaps no larger than it was a year ago, it is of much stouter growth and of far better color. It is this matter of color that tells more about the condition of corn than anything else. A stalk of corn does not have to be 12 feet high to produce a big ear; a stout, short stalk with good color has a better show of making a big ear than the stalk that runs 'way up in the air.

The kafir is just as good as the corn, but best of all is the kafir from seed imported from South Africa last year. Kafir from this seed can be told from other kafir by the color and width of the leaves. It also shows very plainly that it is going to be very early, too early perhaps in some early planted fields. In many of the first planted fields of this imported kafir it is already running up to head out. This is a record breaker for earliness in kafir in this part of the country.

It is well to have kafir early, and of late years it has been getting so late here that many farmers thought it never could be made early again. But this year there is every indication that long before frost every stalk of kafir in this country will have matured. The fault of extremely early kafir is that the birds eat it badly. Another fault is that it so fully ripens the stalk before it is cut that it makes very poor fodder. The grain is good, but if the fodder is allowed to stand long after the stalk is ripe it becomes woody, and stock do not like it.

It is the condition of kafir at cutting time that causes so many to differ in regard to the feeding value of the stalks. Some will say that kafir fodder is better than that of corn, and there are many tests which seem to show that kafir is even better than corn for silage. On the other hand many farmers say that kafir makes poor fodder, and that for silage it does not compare with corn. For ourselves we think the difference in quality is nearly all in the time when the kafir is cut. Kafir which has fully ripened and has stood for some time after that in the field without cutting is poor fodder, but if it is cut just as the grain has ripened and if it is not damaged after that by heavy rains it makes very fine fodder. We have seen some seasons in which the kafir was better than our corn fodder; 1911 was one of them. In the great majority of cases we think corn fodder is the best.

Since threshing has been general in this neighborhood there are many grain hungry horses that have had their appetites satisfied, and there are hundreds of chickens that now know what it is to go to roost with full crops. While eggs have been higher in price than usual this year, it is the general opinion among farmers who have had to buy all their chicken feed that no money has been made from the chickens this season. The profit in farm poultry lies in its ability to get a living from the waste of the farm; in a year when there is

no waste the chickens are apt to go hungry. A chicken can eat a great deal more than is usually supposed. A rooster was penned up in a store window in Gridley last week and allowed to get hungry. A mattress was then given to the one who could guess nearest to the number of grains of corn the rooster would eat. It would hardly be thought possible but he ate 508 grains of corn but he did. He had some difficulty in getting down the last few grains.

We got our English bluegrass seed partly threshed on the morning of July 3; a rain then came up and stopped further work until July 9, when the job was completed. The opened stack had been thrown up in the middle and covered with a wagon sheet, and it was damaged but little from the heavy rains that fell in the next few days. When threshing was resumed the machine was very wet, and it took some time to get the straw and seed started freely through the elevator and wind stacker, but after it was once started the seed came out nice and dry. Some seed probably went into the straw stack because of the tough condition of the straw, but in spite of that it turned out 22 bushels to the acre, which is the best yield we ever had of that crop.

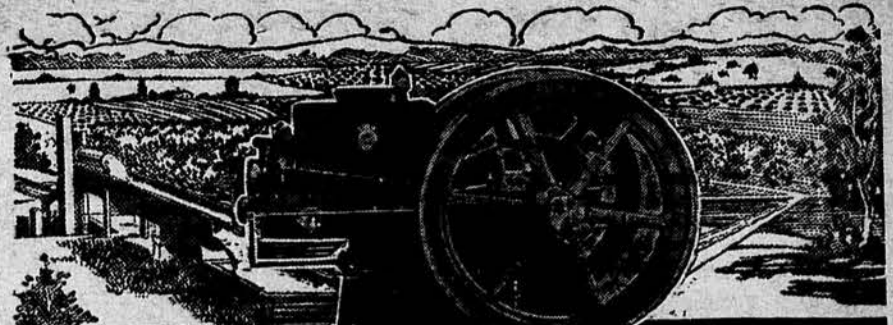
We wish to say that we have no seed of English bluegrass for sale, for we sold all the crop to a buyer before it was even threshed for \$7.25 a hundred pounds. Since that time another buyer has offered \$8 a hundred, but that does us no good. Even at the lowest figure it has made a good profit this year, for the yield was large. In fact, there have been but few times in the last 12 years when English bluegrass was not a profitable crop with us. In one or two years the seed was very low, but even then the cash receipts were fully as much as that from grain crops, and the bluegrass improved the land on which it grew while the grain did not. It is not alone in the money receipts that we value English bluegrass; it is in the building up of the soil also.

We have received from a friend at Rossville a plan for handling baled hay in a hay barn equipped with a carrier that seems to exactly fill the bill. In brief, the plan is to build up with bales in the barn until near the top of the bale rack; then erect a small platform under the hay door on a level with the bale rack, and large enough to hold a small sling. On this sling six bales can be placed, and it is then taken up into the barn just as a load of loose hay would be. Now comes the extra part; here it is, as our friend tells it: "On the carrier is a grip that tightly grips the big rope; this must be released in order to lower a slingful of bales before dumping them. To do this, drill a small hole in the top end of that part of grip iron that works with the 'dog' iron in the catch at the end of track outside the barn. Through this hole insert a cotter pin and attach a small rope to the top end of the grip iron, and run this over the basket part of the carrier and let it hang. Pull on this rope, and it will release the grip on the big rope, and the slingful of bales will be lowered to any desired level. The grip will take hold and stop the sling at any level. Trip the sling to release the bales, and return the sling to be filled. By using two slings time can be gained, as one can be filled while the other is being emptied." We shall give this plan a trial. Our barn is equipped with a fork, but we can easily buy a trip pulley and two small slings. Our Rossville friend has our thanks.

Poisons That Cause Sleep

Is there any poison that will cause chickens to sleep until they die?—R. T., Portland, Kan.

There are some poisons that will cause chickens to sleep until they die such as morphine, henbane, India hemp, opium, etc. It should be borne in mind, however, that chickens assume a drowsy appearance in practically all deadly diseases and therefore drowsiness should not be always accepted as an indication of poisoning. Dr. R. R. Dykstra, Kansas Agricultural College.



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THE HOUSEHOLD, DEPT. C. P. 14, TOPEKA, KANSAS

The Time Mother Ran Away

A Day Off Occasionally Keeps Her Young With the Boys

BY MRS. LILY Z. KRAUSE

ONE morning last week—I am writing this in the fall—our two boys, aged six and nine respectively, came rushing in, a whirlwind of excitement, questions and exclamations. "Oh, mamma, let's go on a tramp today, to the hills, to the woods—and gather pretty leaves, and rocks, and red berries and flowers! Oh, let's! I'll help, if you'll go. Say yes, please!"



Where the Squirrel Lived.

Now, what would you have done? Two pairs of shining blue eyes and rosy cheeks eagerly upturned to mine, inviting me to join in their pleasures, was a compliment; having somewhat of the wanderlust spirit in my being, the crisp, frosty morning called "Come"! Every frolicsome, falling leaf beckoned, and little hands were trying to take me by force. But there was work to be done that must not be left; so I replied, "Oh, I want to go, too, and if you will just hustle in and work we'll start at 1 o'clock, sharp."

What a commotion then ensued! Our oldest and most reliable grabbed the broom and dust pan and did not reappear till the beds were neatly made and the floors swept. Then there were outside chores to claim attention. Our baby can wipe dishes nicely. This he did, and filled the wood box, carried kindling, and with a little bucket kept the big one in the kitchen filled with water. And they did many little errands that saved time and steps.

While we worked we discussed plans for the day. Should we go to the big hill, or the woodland meadow, the rocky ledge, or the place of our last trip, the river? Finally we agreed that the rocky ledge was always new and inviting, for there were trees, and big rocks, just the place for a playground. And how we did play and romp, just we three! Actually, I acted like a school girl.

Sometimes we halted by some huge rock where the rock ferns grew, or by a spring that trickled out near the roots of an old elm and ran downward toward the river. There were questions about rock formations, springs and rivers, that were answered to the best of my ability. There were many kinds of trees. We noted the difference in their growth, bark and leaves, also the moss on the north side of trees and stones. Here we paused a while to eat nuts we had gathered, a saucy squirrel barking furiously at us

meanwhile for invading his rightful heritage.

We noted our feathered friends, those whose habits and haunts were known to us, but yonder in the red maple is a pair who are strangers to us; probably they are migrating to their winter home in the Southland. So we make note of their color, size, markings and call, and some day when we cannot go on an outing we can consult an authority on birds and learn their name.

Whenever we go on a trip Johnny finds all the flowers and berries; Paul sees every rock, and his pockets and hands soon fill to overflowing. So when our shadows began to lengthen and the purple haze began settling in the valley beneath us, we homeward, our arms piled high with purple asters, blue gentian, scarlet leaves, and berries of autumn. Such a glorious afternoon as we had!

When their father found us at the supper table he knew by our faces there had been, as he expressed it, something doing. "Oh, you kids! where have you been today? Why, mamma, your cheeks are like roses; and your eyes—say, boys, tell me all about it." Then came the story, set in their own words, their version of all they had seen and heard. Everything was discussed, and we all agreed to go again.

After prayers were said and they were tucked in their little bed I confessed to the only man that I really ought not to have gone, there was so much work that needed to be done. But his answer was like oil on troubled waters: "Why, dearie, work is never done. There'll be plenty left when you and I are through with this old world; and I'll venture to say those boys have learned more that will do them good than a week of sewing, housecleaning or mending could have done them. They have learned lessons they can never get from books—that work comes before pleasure, and that if they help mother can have a good time, too. Besides, they've had your companionship, your counsel and teachings that in all probability they will remember through life. Go again, just as soon as possible. It's good for all of us."

A little trip like this is the best thing for a bad case of blues, the best nerve tonic, bloom of youth, wrinkle remover and youth renewer in the world. Try it.

How To Make Dill Pickles

Will you please print a recipe for making dill pickles, also one for filling and pickling mango peppers?—Mrs. C. S. B., Humboldt, Kan.

Take a keg that you can fill in three or four days, and get a supply of dill, horseradish leaves and roots, cherry leaves, peach leaves, and grape leaves and vines. Put in a layer of leaves and dill, then a layer of cucumbers, and continue until the keg is full, lastly putting on a layer of leaves. Pour in salt water after each day of filling, prepared in the proportion of 1 quart salt to 3 gallons of water. When full put on the lid air tight, leaving a cork hole, then pour in enough salt water to overflow. Let stand six days, then cork. Lay keg on side and roll every week. These are good in two weeks; but if wanted for winter use keep airtight until the weather is cool. If dill stalks are not at hand dill seed may be used instead. The cherry and peach leaves are not always used, but they add to the flavor.

Or, if you want a different recipe, wash medium sized cucumbers and let stand for 24 hours in salt water strong enough to bear up an egg. Then put them in a jar, putting in first a layer of cucumbers, then a layer of dill, till jar is nearly full. Heat vinegar and water half and half; let come to a boil, then cool, and pour over the cucumbers. Let stand 4 hours, then heat again. Repeat four times, then put a cloth on top of pickles with ground

mustard on the cloth. No weight is needed.

Mangoes are good filled with cabbage. Remove the stem end of green mango peppers, carefully extract the seeds and lay the peppers in salt water over night. Chop the cabbage or put it through the sausage mill. Fill the peppers with the cabbage, and pin on the tops of the peppers with tooth-picks. Pack in jars, cover with sweetened, spiced vinegar, and cover.

Making Money at the Fair

[Prize Letter.]

A neat little sum may be realized each year by patronizing the county fairs. There are premiums offered in all departments for the best display. Keep this in mind during the summer months, and set aside some of your best preserves and most beautifully tinted jellies for exhibition purposes.

If you do crocheting or embroidery work, as most women do, utilize your spare moments making something "exquisitely lovely" to enter in the fancy work department. Choose a unique design and be neat and painstaking in your efforts. Infant apparel such as booties, caps, sacques, and daintily embroidered slips always excite admiration. Articles of drawnwork, battenberg, and eyelet and French embroidery are much in vogue. A novel pattern executed for a centerpiece, pretty doilies and collar and cuff sets are equally attractive. In addition to winning

premiums you may be able to dispose of some of your work at a good figure and take orders for more.

As the time draws near send to the fair directors for a premium list and resolve to carry off your share of the prizes. If you pride yourself on your bread making why not enter a loaf of that? Are you raising purebred poultry? Then take a trio of the birds, also. Those which show the best markings, other points considered, may win a blue ribbon; who knows?

A basket of choice fruit, a cluster of purple tinted grapes, some unusually fine specimens of vegetables nicely arranged and exhibited may mean dollars in your pocket. There are always opportunities for those who have eyes to see them.

Fowler, Kan. Rosella Turner.

Good Hot Weather Drinks

BY GRACE UTT.

A complete and nourishing meal in one drink is what you get when you mix a "chocolate foam". For this you should keep in the ice-box a jar or cup of sirup, made by boiling together 1/2 cup each of cocoa and sugar, and 3/4 cup water. Put into a tall glass a tablespoonful of cracked ice, and 3 tablespoonfuls of the sirup. Add 1/2 cup of very rich milk and a pinch of salt, and just before serving add a fresh egg which has been beaten to a froth, white and yolk separately. Stir, and drink at once; repeat dose if necessary.

Few persons know how easily root-beer is made, and how inexpensive it is. Get a bottle of root-beer extract from the druggist, and follow directions carefully. It is not wise to make the full amount at one time. Use one-fourth the quantity of each thing called for, and put it into bottles, not jars. Be sure to allow the yeast time to "work", which is about one day during this hot weather. Then put it in the coldest place you have to stop fermentation.

You are fortunate if you have mint growing in your garden. It lends a deliciousness to fruit drinks that can be obtained in no other way. If you have put up cherries, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries, you may have some extra juice which will come in well when unexpected guests come in. Mix whatever combination of juices you prefer, and if too strong, dilute with good water. Into one glass, put 3 or 4 bruised mint leaves, the juice of half a lemon, and a small slice of orange. If you have ice, add small pieces before you fill the glass with the juice.

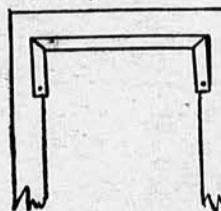
Lemonade is really better when it is half orangeade. It need not be as ice cold as the regular lemonade, and does not set the teeth on edge.

Iced tea becomes almost a fancy drink when it is about one-third raspberry juice. It is decidedly refreshing. It is no added bother to make more coffee than is wanted for breakfast. Then you have it ready to ice for dinner. If everyone concerned likes cream in it, put the cream in while the coffee is hot. Blue milk will not do for this.

Free Exit for the Flies

[Prize Letter.]

An attachment for a screen door that will lessen the number of flies in the house can be made



by using a strip of narrow molding cut in three pieces. One piece is cut exactly as long as the wire screening is wide, outside measure, with a piece about 4 inches long at each end. Fasten together as shown in the illustration. After loosening the top of the screen place the molding at the top of the screen door on the outside, fastening the screen to it from the under side. Put two nails at bottom, in nail holes. Then spring the molding out at the top just far enough to let the flies, as they crawl up from the inside, pass out at the top. The molding acts as a guard on the outside and turns them back. When not in use it can be closed and fastened with a button.

Goessel, Kan. J. M. J.

Yellow poplar, or tulip tree, the largest broadleaf tree in America, has been known to reach nearly 200 feet in height and 10 feet in diameter.



I am a candidate for reelection as a Justice of the Supreme Court, a position I have now held for nearly twelve years. I hope my services have been sufficiently acceptable, so that I will not be "recalled", either at the primary or at the election. I ask your help in trying to prevent that (to me) very disagreeable result, and shall be grateful for all assistance given me.

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Dr. Snappy Crow Gets Fooled SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The Grass Rug Family Is Badly Frightened

BY LUCILE REBECCA BERRY

TUMBLE Top was leaking. She was leaking fast, very fast indeed, for the hole in her back was a large one. Every morning when she awakened, the very first thought that came into her head was, "Will Sunny Smiles find the hole today?" Then Tumble Top would start to sigh, but she'd stop short right in the middle of it every time, for sighs took more sawdust than any other thing. Each day poor Tumble Top grew a little thinner and a little softer to the touch.



"O, softer, softer," he would answer. "She's getting much thinner every day." "How much longer will Tumble Top's sawdust last?" Slicky was sure to inquire every morning, and Snappy would turn his head slowly from side to side and answer, "You never can tell about such cases. They sometimes linger longer than you'd think." And though he looked very unhappy, Snappy Crow's heart really was happy and proud because he was so very wise.

When the Square Block children would ask, Snappy always pretended not to hear them at all. That was Snappy for you. But one morning when he went to do the early morning thumping, Tumble Top began to laugh at the very first poke. He gave her another, a little closer to the leaky spot. At this Tumble Top laughed harder than ever, so hard, that she began to roll. Without trying to catch her, or waiting to help her, Snappy Crow rushed off to tell Sky Blue the news.

"O, Sky Blue!" he screamed, "Tumble Top has fallen off her bed, and her sawdust is spilled—all of it, Sky Blue, every bit of it—" "Mama! Mama! Mama!" Sky Blue began yelling. "Have you heard?" Snappy shrieked to the Square Block children, "Tumble Top is as limp as a rag! She rolled off the bed and her sawdust all ran out, all of it, every bit of it. It's all over the bed, all over the Grass Rug, all over—" Snappy Crow stopped. There stood Slicky Pup and for the first time since Tumble Top had been leaking, Slicky Pup was laughing, laughing from one shaggy ear to the other.

"What a silly you are, Snappy Crow! Tumble Top isn't either as limp as a rag. She's saved!" he announced. "She's had an operation. Sunny Smiles did it with her needle. It came just in time, Sunny Smiles said, to save her." "She's saved!" breathed every one of the Square Block children from A to Z. And Snappy rushed off toward the Mission Chair so fast that he nearly fell over little And-So-Forth Square Block.

Snappy Crow felt very important over this, very important indeed, not because he was helping Tumble Top, but because not another one in the whole Grass Rug family could thump. Sky Blue Eyes, the bisque doll could say "Mama," and her hair was beautifully curly, but she absolutely could not thump. Slicky Pup could jump and snap if you touched the right spot, but he couldn't thump—not with any feeling. He tried thumping Tumble Top one morning, but his terrible snap and jump frightened poor, leaky Tumble Top until she could only gasp, "Don't Slicky! You aren't—Don't! Don't Slicky Pup! You aren't a good judge of—of softness!"

Of course not one of the Square Block children could do it. They simply weren't made for anything of the sort and Snappy Crow knew it very well.

So, just because he could thump, and Sky Blue Eyes and Slicky Pup and the Square Block children could not, he began to think he was more important than anyone who lived on the Grass Rug. "How did Tumble Top feel to you today?" Sky Blue Eyes asked each morning. She didn't care much about Tumble Top, but she did enjoy talking with Snappy Crow.

discovered that the tube was missing. At first they thought the patient must have swallowed it, but this theory was abandoned after a careful search with Roentgen rays. Some one then suggested that the tube might have fallen out and been swept out. The cart which contained the sweepings was about to leave the infirmary and orders were given for it to be held. An electrocope was placed on the edge of the cart, and it showed that the tube was there. By this time it was dark, so guards were placed by the wagon and the search was delayed until morning. The next morning, one of the doctors got into the cart, emptied it of the rubbish which was placed in buckets. When the twelfth bucket was examined, the missing tube was discovered. It was deposited in safe keeping in the Roentgen ray department of the infirmary.

of the infirmary.

of the infirmary.



"How Did Tumble Top Feel to You Today?" Sky Blue Eyes Asked Each Morning.

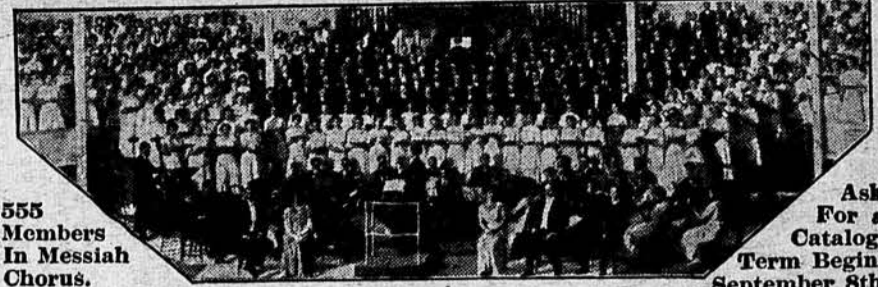
Watch For the Last One

The story of Snappy Crow on this page is the second story in the Tumble Top series. Cut it out and keep it with the one you read last week. When the last one is printed next week, you will be told where to send the name you have selected for the collection. For the best name to include all three of the tales, a fountain pen will be given. The second best title will win a photo button camera.

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Short Work With Vermin

Approved Methods of Keeping Down Lice and Mites

BY ARTHUR E. ROLF
Poultryman, Oklahoma A. and M. College

METHODS of exterminating lice and mites must necessarily differ. The lice live upon the birds practically all of the time, whereas the mites live amongst filth and in cracks in the building, only going upon the birds to feed at night.

The most common method for exterminating lice is either by dusting thoroughly each individual bird or by dipping with some of the commercial preparations. Under some conditions dipping is perhaps a little more sure to do the work, but it is not without danger to the birds through colds, and also has a tendency to render the feathers unsightly.

It will probably be safer to dust the birds thoroughly with one of the good commercial louse powders, or with a homemade lice powder made as follows: Take 3 parts gasoline and 1 part of 90 to 95 per cent crude carbolic acid and mix thoroughly. Then gradually stir in plaster of paris until all of the liquid is absorbed, and you have left a brown powder.

Ordinarily it will take about 4 quarts of plaster of paris to each quart of liquid, but these proportions may vary at times. If you cannot obtain the 90 to 95 per cent strength of crude carbolic acid, you can substitute an equal amount of commercial cresol. In dusting the birds, care should be taken to work the powder well down into the skin of the birds, and the operation should be repeated twice at intervals of from five to seven days in order to kill the young lice which hatch after the first application.

For mites the house should be thoroughly cleaned, all interior furnishings, such as roosts, nests, etc., should be removed, and, if the house has a dirt floor, remove from 4 to 6 inches of the top soil. After the house has been thoroughly cleaned, apply a mixture of 3 parts of kerosene and 1 part of crude carbolic acid, using either a brush or a spraying machine, and taking care to see that the liquid penetrates all crevices where the mites are to be found.

More About Breaking Sitters

[Prize Letter.]

I liked the device given by C. H. Meliza, for breaking up the sitters but would like to add to his suggestion. Have the hen's pen in a cool shady place and keep the ground wet beneath her.

When the hens take a notion to sit they have a fever in their breasts and if the ground is wet under them, when they sit down it cools them and makes it easier to break them up. Some like the pen hung to a tree so it will swing in the wind and therefore cool the hens that way but I prefer the wet ground. Give them plenty of water to drink but not much feed. Keep them penned about three days and when turned out they will hurry to find something to eat, the fever will be gone and they will soon be laying eggs for you.

Mrs. C. M. Sidesinger.
Abilene, Kan.

To Keep Cholera Away

About 5 grains of potassium permanganate in from 5 to 6 quarts of the drinking water will prevent cholera. I have cured cholera by using 5 grains to 4 quarts. If you use it for young chicks place about 2 grains to 4 quarts of water. I think you will find this remedy as good as some you are paying exorbitant prices for.

Olsburg, Kan. E. R. Kelley.

For Next Winter's Green Feed

[Prize Letter.]

Garden patches not planted to turnips should be plowed and worked, and sowed to cowpeas. They will more than pay for the seed and work required by just keeping down weeds. They will shade and enrich the ground if they do nothing else. Cut them for hay, or better still, plow under at the approach of frost and seed the ground to wheat. When other vegetation is killed turn the hens into the garden and watch

them enjoy the green picking. Vacant rows in the garden planted to Dwarf Essex rape will also furnish excellent green feed for poultry after the weather has turned cold.

Lowrey, Okla. Mrs. Lillie York.

Treatment For Head Lice

Look out for head lice on the chicks. If you have chicks pestered with them, use common lard on the head, rubbing it well into the down. Be sure to put it on at night if you do not want to lose them.

E. R. Kelley.
Olsburg, Kan.

Oil and Fire Gets the Mites

I have had a lot of experience with the little red mites and have found that it takes more than freezing to kill them out. I have had coops standing out all winter thinking the cold would kill them but on putting in the hens next spring they would soon be alive with the red pests. Nor does it seem possible to starve them out. I shut up the hatching house after the last hatch was off the last of May, and they seem to have been increasing in numbers in there all the time, although there has not been a bird in that house.

Coal oil and fire are the most effective means I have found to get rid of mites. I pour the oil over the roosts and then set fire to them. But one cannot be too careful in doing this or the hen house will burn up along with the mites. I keep plenty of water handy to hold the fire in check. The burning should be done on a still day. The burning also makes the roosts smooth, destroying the hiding places of the mites. In making roosts one should always have the lumber planed.

La Cygne, Kan. Mrs. M. B.

Keeping Mites Out of Nests

I have found that whenever I use prairie hay for nesting material the mites seem to be worst. When I use old, dead grass raked up from the yard they are not nearly so troublesome. In making the nests now I put a thick layer of newspapers in the bottom of the box, then fill in with grass or wheat straw. To clean the nests I simply lift out papers, litter and all and burn them. By holding the box over the blaze any mites or lice that may have gotten into

crevices will be destroyed. Then put in newspapers and refill as before.
Shadeland, Tex. Mrs. J. M. B.

Rye For Hog Feed

Several inquiries concerning the feeding value of rye for hogs and how it should be prepared have been received. A large acreage of rye was sown for pasture last fall, and owing to the favorable season a good crop of grain has been obtained in addition to the pasture. No doubt the best way to market this crop will be through good livestock.

Few experiments have been made in this country to determine the value of rye as a hog feed, but it generally is estimated that it has a feeding value about 10 per cent lower than corn. Extensive tests conducted at the Copenhagen station showed that rye meal and barley meal gave about equal results, and that both gave poorer results than corn meal when fed to hogs. Tests conducted at several experiment stations in the United States show that barley meal has a feeding value about 10 per cent lower than that of cornmeal, and that wheat meal has a slightly higher feeding value than corn meal when fed to hogs. This would make rye meal a little more than 10 per cent lower in value, as a hog feed, than wheat meal. The feeder should remember when making his comparison according to prevailing prices that a bushel of rye weighs 56 pounds and a bushel of wheat 60 pounds. The comparison should be made on a pound for pound basis.

It is not a good practice to feed rye alone. Better results will be obtained if it is mixed with some other feed, such as corn or wheat, and supplemented with some feed that contains more protein, such as skimmilk or tankage. Some feeders recommend that rye should not compose more than one-third of the ration.

Some advise soaking rye and others think it should be ground before it is fed. Recent experiments in feeding wheat show that the best results are obtained from grinding the grain and wetting it before it is fed. The same thing, no doubt, will be true for rye. If the meal is finely ground and fed dry it will form a sticky mass in a hog's mouth, which may choke the animal. For this reason it should be wet thoroughly before it is fed, but it should not be allowed to ferment.

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Dairy Cleanliness, a Duty

And It Pays the Cow Owner in the Long Run

BY J. C. INGLE
Poteau, Oklahoma

WE FARMERS owe it to humanity to be as sanitary as possible in the distribution of our dairy products. The sanitary appearance of the dairy department of our farms offers the best advertisement for the owner of the farm and the volume of his sales rests upon his ability to offer to the market a grade of products that speak for themselves.

If every farmer or dairyman who furnishes dairy products for market would apply the Golden Rule in his management, it would only be a short time until the number of deaths resulting from bovine tuberculosis would dwindle down to a small per cent and the percentage of many other forms of sickness caused by unsanitary conditions would also begin to diminish.

Let me explain here for the benefit of those who may not happen to know, that, bovine tuberculosis contracted from cattle is nearly always contracted from the dairy products, the germs generally falling from the flank or udder into the milk pail. The cow having tuberculosis in fighting flies or licking herself will deposit the germ on the flank or udder and from there it falls into the milk pail. The deaths each year resulting from this form of tuberculosis number up in the thousands so a great responsibility rests upon every producer.

In establishing the dairy department on the farm it should be our chief aim to do it in the most sanitary manner possible. We should see that our cows have shelter and that the milk sheds or barns are dry and clean and not damp and cold. We should keep all manure and filth from accumulating around the milking quarters as a manure pile furnishes an excellent place for the breeding of flies and other insects.

Many farmers are very careless about the welfare of their heifer calves because they are not receiving profit from them. This is a wrong idea for the treatment of the calf reflects very plainly in the cow and good treatment toward the calf is a very profitable investment.

There is one mistake often made in starting the dairy department on a farm and that is that the owner goes into the business in too much of a hurry without having had any experience. He endeavors to make a profit out of ten or twelve cows without knowing the profit he can make out of one. It is much more profitable to have a few good cows than to have a larger number not so good. I think I am safe in stating that 90 per cent of the owners of cows cannot tell exactly whether they produce a profit or a loss. Every cow should be tested and the drones or unprofitable ones should be weeded out. Only those cows that pay their own way and pay their owner a little besides should be kept.

Very likely some of my farmer friends will say that these things are much easier to say than to do. That is true but this is my experience and my present plan is to keep only the number of cows that I can take care of properly. If there is any money in the business at all I will realize it more readily by those methods.

Cheese Increased the Profit

[Prize Letter.]

Dairying is one of the most important branches of farm work but at the same time one of the most neglected. Why? Because it seems as if most of the farmers milk their cows for fun for there is really very little profit in butter or cream on an average the year round. After the farmer raises the cows, feeds and milks them, pays a big price for a separator, hauls his cream to town or has his wife put in a lot of hard work making it into butter, where is the profit? It is useless to preach to the farmers about milking more cows until you can show them some way to realize more profit out of their milk.

Several of our farmers in Garfield county have solved the problem in a very satisfactory way by making the milk into good cheese. One gallon of milk will make one pound of cheese and sometimes more, and we get 20 cents wholesale or 25 cents retail for every

pound. Our milk made into cheese brings us \$2.50 to \$3.22½ a hundred. Does your cream or butter bring you half that much?

The market for good homemade cheese is unlimited. I received an order by mail recently from one grocer for 500 to 600 pounds of homemade cheese a week. But I had to turn it down for I couldn't supply it.

Everyone who has tried making cheese says it is less work than making butter and the utensils cost less than a good churn. This is one way in which every farmer can more than double the profit from his milk and it is a great blessing to those who are a long way from a good market. When farmers get to making enough cheese for home use instead of shipping it in, the price of cream and butter will be more steady and they will be glad to keep more cows.

Mrs. J. R. Wiley.

R. 1, Enid, Okla.

Fall Freshening Pays Best

[Prize Letter.]

We have found it the most profitable plan to have most of the cows come fresh in the fall, from September to November. The price of cream as a rule begins to come up in August and it goes down in January because most of the milking is done through the summer. Most cows begin coming fresh in January and go dry in August. Many farmers have their separators stand idle all winter and some don't have milk and butter even for home use.

By coming fresh in the fall the cows will milk good through the winter when the price of cream is highest and when grass comes they will milk nearly as well as the spring fresh cows, until time for them to go dry. This makes their dry season come about the time the grass is drying up so we get the benefit of the milk flow when the grass is best also.

Then, too, the calves can be fed through the winter months when farm work is not rushing and will be ready to wean and make good growth on the grass, as soon as it is good in the spring. An important item in raising calves is to keep them in dry sleeping quarters and in the sunlight as much as possible. They should be fed from clean pails and an exact amount fed at each feed. We feed three quarts of milk at a time. They should not be permitted to get back to the cows once they are fed from the pails. If a calf gets dumpy we decrease the amount of milk and add a raw egg to its feed until it is all right.

Mrs. Jas. W. Pugh.

Brownell, Kan.

Training a Heifer to Milk

[Prize Letter.]

I have read of several ways of breaking a heifer to milk and thought my way might help some one. I keep the heifer with the old milk cows about a month before she calves. I put hay in the feed way in the barn where the cows can reach it and then get all of the old cows in their places in the stanchions and lock them in. Then I close all the idle stanchions but the one I want the heifer to occupy. I fasten a string on the lock of the stanchion I left open, then I leave the heifer alone and get to one end of my string. She will get her head in the stanchion, then I pull the string and there she is without the least bit of excitement. Then I go around her, pet her, and go through the motion of milking. I hold my left arm on the front of her thigh and if she tries to kick I pres back, holding to her teat and she will not try to kick many times. In all my experience, I have found this method discourages them from kicking more quickly than anything I ever tried. I have broken several heifers to milk and I am not afraid to set my pail under any of them within a week and milk with both hands.

Hoyt, Kan. J. M. Vanderblomen.

Only well decayed stable manure should be used for fertilizer, and then as a top-dressing in the fall.



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FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

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PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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Spotted Poland Chinas.

Aug. 5—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Aug. 26—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan. Aug. 27—A. J. Hanna, Elm Dale, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Sept. 23—Adam Andrew and Fred Cowley, at Girard, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Sept. 22—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo. Oct. 14—Parkdale Farm Co., Kane, Ill.

Angus Cattle.

Jan. 21—L. R. Brady, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.

Dairy Cattle.

Aug. 27—W. B. Carpenter, Kansas City, Mo. Oct. 21 and 22—Henry C. Glissman, Omaha, Neb.

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 23-24—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.

Combination Livestock Sales.

Nov. 9 to 14—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla. Jan. 4 to 10—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

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We breed for size with quality. Public Auction October 23rd and 24th. Send your name early for catalog. W. I. BOWMAN & CO., Ness City, Kan.

Marshall County HEREFORDS

Ten 2-yr. olds and 23 yrlg. heifers for sale. Write for breeding, descriptions and prices. Poland: 70 early spring pigs, both sexes at private sale. Big and smooth and priced to sell. S. W. VILLEY, Irving, Kansas

Clover Herd Herefords

Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds.

FOR SALE—Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, at \$75 to \$100. Also 15 extra good 3-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, all bred to calve in spring. F. S. JACKSON, Topeka, Kansas

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULL CALVES H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN BULLS Registered, ready for service; also springing high grade heifers for sale. Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kan.

HIGGINBOTHAM'S HOLSTEINS 60 head of cows and heifers—registered and high grade. Also a few registered and high grade bull calves. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KANSAS



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. Registered mares or stallions. My herd runs strong to spotted, black and white, and I have Nebraska State Fair winners. Let the children have a pony. My prices are reasonable and every pony is guaranteed as represented. Write me now while I have a fine offering of spring colts on hand. H. H. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

To get a really valuable sire it is a big saving for you to buy at this time of the year a growthy young stud from my big bunch registered Percherons 1, 2, 3, and 4 years old. They have uncommonly large bones and in pasture condition are developing to immense weights like their imported sires and dams. Farm raised and farm priced. Just above Kansas City. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa



HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS.

The silo and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money and sure profit in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cows. The Holstein has proven her worth in the North and East and is sure to take the lead in the southwest. Visitors welcome; call or write today. Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas

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. Rugged young bulls, the Farmer and Stockman's kind; cows with calf at foot and rebred. This splendid array of Foundation Shorthorns carry the Best Blood of the Best Families and the Most Noted Sires of the Breed.



I want to sell during the next six weeks \$10,000 worth of Shorthorns. Six or nine months' time if desired. What we want is your trial order. Young heifers and bulls at \$75, \$100 and up.

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, milk for the table and some for the pigs. Her calf has inherited a tendency to supplement this milk diet with the rough and waste feeds of the farm and the sum total for milk and beef in net gain to the farmer is more than is produced by any other than Shorthorns.

CALL ON OR WRITE H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

SHORTHORNS.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Patentable bred young bulls, by Ross King and...

Shorthorn Bulls

8 bulls from 18 to 24 months old. Also 4 heifers...

L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

"Mule Footed Hogs"

The coming hogs of America. Hardy, good rustlers...

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. FALL BOARS REGISTERED FREE...

O. I. C. FALL BOARS REGISTERED FREE...

Western Red O. I. C. Hogs...

O. I. C. FEB. AND MARCH PIGS...

Edgewood O. I. C.'s...

O. I. C. HERD BOAR...

O. I. C. Bred Sows and Gilts...

URIEDALE HERD O. I. C.'S...

What About ADDING to YOUR HERD?...

Berkshires...

Hazlewood's Berkshires!

Walnut Breeding Farm...

Special Offering Sutton Farm Berkshires...

Keisler Farm BERKSHIRES...

HILLCREST FARM DUROCS...

and to watch the placing of the ribbons on these hogs...

Texas Herefords to Kansas. C. A. Stannard of Emporia, Kan., recently bought the good herd of Herefords...

635 Purebred Herefords. W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan., are claiming for a two days' sale...

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan., has 75 March and April Duroc-Jersey pigs...

Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan., have 115 March and April pigs...

T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan., will hold a public sale of Poland China bred sows...

A. G. Cook, Luray, Kan., is offering February and March O. I. C. pigs for sale...

Polands That Fill the Bill. Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze feel acquainted with Joe Schneider...

Big Fair at Topeka. The Big Fair, Topeka, Kan., September 14-18, will embrace educational as well as amusement features...

Jewell County Breeders' Association. Members of this association, advertising below will offer nothing but first class animals for sale for breeding purposes.

SHROPSHIRE-POLAND CHINAS. 100 March and April pigs, both sexes at private sale...

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

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

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

Ira C. Kyla & Son's Large type Polands. Giant King; Bull's Wonder 6181, by A. Wonder. Henry Expansion 17385, by Dorr's Expansion. MANKATO, KAN.

Three Fall Boars. Five gilts bred, for Aug. farrow, to Miller's Sioux Chief 2nd and spring boars. Priced to suit. W. A. Mcintosh, Courtland, Neb.

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

Choice Spring Duroc Jersey Boars bred by Crimmon Defender. Out of mature sows. E. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kansas.

FOR SALE. KANSAS SPECIAL 99011. COL. GENE 124851. ORION WONDER 148987. W. E. MONASMITH, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

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

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. C. C. Thomas, Webber, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEYS. DUROC-JERSEYS and S. C. W. Leghorns. Fall and early cockerels for sale. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

TWO HERD BOARS. Fall pigs; also booking orders for summer gilts bred and spring pigs at weaning time. R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kan.

Smith's Durocs. September gilts, by Smith's Graduate, others by Tatlar, by Tatarax, bred for September litters. Spring pigs either sex. Priced reasonably. J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS.

MCCARTHY'S DUROCS. Handsome fall boars, by grandson of Graduate Col. Spring pigs either sex. Prices reasonable. Write today. DAN MCCARTHY, NEWTON, KANSAS.

12 DUROC FALL GILTS. bred, others will breed to order. 100 SPRING FARROW, both sex, pairs not related. Write. GARRETT BROS., Steele City, Nebraska

Tyson Bros., McAlister, Kansas. The tops of our Duroc Jersey spring crop of pigs, either sex at \$12.50 to \$15.00 each. 12 Sept. gilts at \$20 to \$25 each. Address as above.

BARGAINS IN DUROCS. Bred sows and gilts. Good thrifty spring boars and sow pigs. Our prices will suit you. C. D. WOOD & SON, ELMDALE, KANSAS

GOOD E. NUFF AGAIN KING 35203. The sensational Grand Champion of Kansas State Fair 1913 heads our great herd. Sale average March 11, \$62.12. 40 great sows and gilts for sale. Prices right. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

IMMUNED DUROC - JERSEYS. Best of breeding. Plenty of size and quality. Prices right. Sale Oct. 27. MOSER & FITZWATER, GOFF, KANSAS

November Boar Bargains. 12 big stretchy fellows that can't help pleasing you. Also gilts same age bred to order. Also a few bred sows. Everything guaranteed. J. E. JACKSON, KANOPOLIS, KANSAS.

Maplewood Durocs. We are offering trios, two gilts and a boar, early April farrow at \$45 for the three, not related. Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.

BRED SOWS and GILTS. To farrow in September and October. Also Red Poll Boars. Address GEO. W. SCHWAR, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

OSCAR GREEN'S SHORTHORNS. Popular breeding. Stock for sale. A good hard bull proposition. OSCAR GREEN, MANKATO, KANSAS

O. I. C. HOGS. Dr. W. W. Spencer, Mankato, Kan. BREEDER OF O. I. C. HOGS. A FEW SEPTEMBER BOARS FOR SALE.

GUESNEY CATTLE. Reg. Guernsey Bull Calves For Sale. Old enough for fall service. Write for description and prices. W. E. EVANS, Jewell, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE. Jersey Heifers that will freshen in Jan., Feb. and March. Four fall yearlings bred, six half calves 19 months old. Write for prices. J. W. Berry, Jewell City, Kan.

D. S. POLLED DURHAMS. Bull Calves, year old in April and May. Dark red in color. Priced reasonable. We want a hard bull. Can't we trade? R. T. Vandevanter & Son, Mankato, Kan.

PERCHERON Stock for sale. Always good horses in service. H. G. MYERS, HARDY, NEB.

AUCTIONEERS. John Brown & Son, ESBO, KANSAS. WHITE OR PHONE FOR DATES

M. S. HOYT, MANKATO, KAN. Write or phone Livestock Auctioneer for dates.

Frank Regan Livestock Auctioneer. ESBO, KAN. WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES.

Ole Hanson, Livestock Auctioneer. Mankato, Kan. Write or phone for dates.

DAN GALLAGHER, Jewell City, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or phone for dates.

DUROC-JERSEYS. RED, WHITE AND BLUE DUROC HERD (AMERICAN FLAG). 25 high class early spring boars sired by "Firestone", my American Royal 1913 champion boar; bred gilts for fall farrow sired by my grand champion, American Royal, James L. Taylor, Olean, Mo.

Select Chief - Col. Harris. 150 February, March and April boars and gilts by above boars at private sale. All are immune. Prices reasonable. See our herd at the fairs this fall. THOMPSON BROS., GARRISON, KANSAS

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM. Fall and spring pigs nice enough to head any herd or to show at any fair out of prize winners. Write for prices on boar and three sows, last fall's farrow, for show. SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KAN.

Quivera Herd Durocs. Spring pigs all sold, am now taking orders for fall pigs which will arrive August 15th to October 1st. E. G. MUNSELL, Route 4, Herington, Kan.

Bancroft's Pedigreed Durocs. We hold no public sales, nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice fall gilts bred for September farrow, weight 225 to 250 pounds. Priced \$35 to \$40. Spring pigs, pairs or trios not akin. Customers satisfied. Describe what you want we have it. D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kans.

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS. No bred sows or gilts to spare. Special prices on spring pigs. Pairs, trios and young herds with male to mate. A cheap way to get in the hog business. Write today. BUSKIRK & NEWTON, Newton, Kan.

BRED - GILTS. Yearling gilts, growing and thrifty, bred for late summer and early fall farrow, to a good sire of Col. Chief breeding. Prices reasonable. HAROLD P. WOOD, Elmdale, Kan.

Immune Fall Boars. Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines. Choice from large litters, also spring pigs, large and fancy, by an outstanding son of champion Good E Nuff Again King. Quick sale prices. G. M. Shephard, Lyons, Ks.

SIZE and QUALITY DUROCS. A few choice bred sows and gilts, spring pigs, pairs and trios, bred to farrow in September, October and November. Also Red Poll Boars. Write for description and prices. J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS.

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

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

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 Chinas For Sale
 One tried sow bred March 4th; gilt bred March 30th. Gilt bred May 1st; also some choice fall and early winter boars. Here is a chance for something good at a moderate price. A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERTVILLE, KANSAS

Poland China Bred Gilts
 15 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. WILLEFONG, 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 \$35. Write now for further information. O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS.

Alfred Carlson's Spotted Polands
 Original Big Boned Spotted Polands. 100 spring pigs. I am ready to book orders. Bred sow sale February 24. ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.

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

BECKER'S Poland Chinas
 65 early spring pigs from large even litters, descendants of A Wonder, Big Hadley and Progression. Price and pigs will both please you. Pairs and trios at reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. BECKER, NEWTON, KANSAS.

Big Orange Again and Gritters Surprise
 Early spring boars. Herd header material at reasonable prices. Write for descriptions, breeding and prices. A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

EVERGREEN HERD HAS 80 HEAD
 We are offering 80 head extra fine Big Type Poland China pigs and a few sows to farrow in Sept. Pigs are by Mo.'s Mastodon Wonder 61477, Look's Hadley 69109, Great Look 47859 and Capital 53854. Write for prices. E. E. Carver & Sons, Guilford, Mo.

KLEIN'S BIG POLANDS
 Boars and Gilts, spring farrow at attractive prices. Can furnish them not related. I guarantee satisfaction. L. 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 Chinas That Please!
 Fall boars suitable for both breeder and farmer. Orders booked for spring pigs to be shipped at weaning time. Prices right. W. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Big Type Poland China Pigs
 By either of the following herd boars: Futurity Mc, John B. Hadley, (1st prize winner at American Royal), Black Big Bone, Long Prince, Great Jumbo, and Dollar Mark. Your choice at weaning time at \$25 delivered. We pay express. WAY & HAIRGROVE, Jacksonville, Ill.

LARGE TYPE POLANDS
 A few big strictly fall boars by Orphan Chief and out of Knox All Hadley and A Wonder's Equal dams. Also a few extra good gilts bred for September farrow. Must go soon. Write today. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

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

70 MARCH AND APRIL BOARS AND GILTS
 No public sales. Everything at private sale. Write for descriptions and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOE SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

various questions pertaining to the farm and farm management. The great crops and prosperity of the state will be mirrored at the Topeka exposition. The grange exhibits, which are something new in fair history, will create a rivalry between the flourishing grange organizations of the state. The plan adopted by the Kansas State Fair association for interesting the granges in the contests is unique. The 1914 premium list offering \$40,000 in premiums explains in detail this and other features. It is free for the asking. Indications are that the attractive concrete horse and cattle barns will be filled. Other departments are showing up equally well at this advance date. There will be "something doing" all the time at the fair, and everything possible will be done for the comfort of the visitors. The big night amusement feature will be the horse show and the livestock parade beginning each evening at 7:30 o'clock. Fine horses and swell rigs will characterize this entertainment. Plenty of good band music will be furnished at intervals during the day. For the afternoon horse races there are already 228 entries and more to come—the fastest horses from a dozen states—and the entries for the late closing purses are yet to be received. The management anticipates some of the fastest races ever held in Kansas.

Illinois and Indiana
 BY ED. R. DORSEY.
 W. Z. Baker of Rich Hill, Mo., who has the honor of winning more state fair and American Royal prizes on his big type Poland Chinas than any other breeder in 1914, reports sales lively from the record he made last year and his advertising in the Capper papers. Mr. Baker is not going to show this season as he expects to make a great show at the World's Fair next year.

Big Spotted Poland Sale.
 August 5 is the day H. L. Faulkner of Jamesport, Mo., has selected for his summer sale. Our readers are well acquainted with H. L. Faulkner. They recognize him as the preserver of the original spotted strain of Poland Chinas, the kind that made the breed so popular a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Faulkner is breeding and selling more Poland Chinas than any other breeder in the United States according to the records. The reason for this great volume of business is the desire of the farmers to keep the original Poland China in its purity of breeding on their farms. The August offering will include 50 bred sows, boars and gilts. The sows are bred to the Faulkner herd boars and the young boars and gilts are sired by them. This sale will afford an opportunity to secure foundation stock or animals individually good enough to add strength to any established herd. Write H. L. Faulkner for catalog and kindly mention this paper.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri
 BY C. H. HAY.
 Sutton Farm Berkshires.

Clark Berry, manager of Sutton Farm Berkshires, sends change of copy for their ad in Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering 125 head which includes service boars, bred sows, bred or open gilts and spring pigs, either sex. Sutton Farm Berkshires have a reputation for making good in breeding herd, show ring or feed lot. They answer every requirement placed upon a pork producer. The principal herd boar in service at Sutton Farm at present is Duke's Bacon 8th. He was sired by Star Duke 4th, by Berrington Duke Jr., and out of Bacon Lee's Girl C 216th, by Lord Bacon. Duke's Bacon 8th was grand champion of Oklahoma and Kansas State Fairs and is a boar of extreme size combined with quality. His sire was junior champion at Chicago International in 1909 and his dam was the dam of the Kansas cup herd in 1909. Her sire is a double grandson of Masterpiece. This boar is being fitted for the fall shows and will weigh 1,000 pounds. A sow bred to this good boar would be a valuable acquisition to any herd. The second herd boar is Judge Robinhood by the noted Berrington Duke Jr., out of Lady P 2d, by King-ryan. Judge Robinhood is a show boar from end to end and a sire of outstanding Berkshire quality. Thirty-four head out of an first crop of pigs would be the three tops in this offering, average \$150. The get of Judge Robinhood is much in demand and any of our readers buying this blood will be well satisfied with their purchase. The third herd boar is Charmer's Robinhood, by Charmer's Duke 29th and out of Dutchess by Berrington Duke. This is a very high class boar of exceptional blood lines. His dam being a litter sister to Berrington Duke Jr. He has a beautiful head and ears, good back, stands well on his feet, has good length and is siring an exceptionally high class lot of pigs. If interested in the Sutton Farm offering write at once for prices and further particulars. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

N. Missouri and Iowa
 BY W. L. BLIZZARD.
 John H. Neef, Boonville, Mo., is offering over 100 boars and sows of spring farrow and gilts bred for fall farrow by such sires as O. K. Perfection by O. K. Winner, Mears Captain, by Mear's King, Keefe's Keep On, by White Eagle Chief and Scotlea Peter. Mr. Neef has also decided he will sell a few good sows that are bred for fall farrow. If you want a sow or gilt bred for fall farrow that is a good one, that can be bought right, or a spring pig of either sex in pairs or trios unrelated, write John H. Neef, Boonville, Mo., and he will gladly send you the same. See ad and mention this paper.

Carvers' Spring Pigs.
 E. E. Carver & Son, the well known breeders and exhibitors of Poland China hogs of Guilford, Mo., are offering about 80 head of spring pigs. They are by such sires as Great Look 47859, Mo.'s Mastodon Wonder 61477 and Look's Hadley 69109. They write that these pigs are particularly well grown and have lots of size as well as quality. With the variety of breeding which they have they will be able to furnish pairs and trios unrelated. Come and select these pigs if you can, if you cannot come, write your wants and they will guarantee to please you. See ad and mention this paper when writing.

Faulkner's August Sale!

Old Original Big Boned Spotted Polands

Jamesport, Mo.

Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1914

50 bred sows, boars and gilts, all bred to and sired by the biggest Big Boned Spotted boars in America.

A great chance to secure foundation stock. Ask for catalog and arrange to attend. Plenty of auctioneers.


H. L. FAULKNER,

Box B, Jamesport, Mo.

Ed. R. Dorsey, Fieldman Capper Publications.

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, Osaway, Kan.

REDS

BIG TYPE UNPAMPED 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.

Roy Johnston's Poland Chinas

Tried sows, bred or open; fall yearling gilts, bred or open. Early spring gilts. Pigs of March and April farrow. Boars of serviceable age. The quality herd of strictly big type breeding.

ROY JOHNSTON, South Mound, Kansas

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas

Serviceable boars and bred sows and gilts. I have some 3-year-old 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

Elterville 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, EUGENE, MISSOURI

Blue Belle King for Sale

reasonable one of the big Poland China boars. Can't use longer to advantage. C. W. Francisco, Inland, Neb.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

of March farrow for sale. Prominent breeding. Prices will suit. Address Sam Herren, Penokee, Graham Co., Kan.

Poland Chinas

with size and quality herd boars King Hadley, Chief Giant and Long Look. Stock for sale at all times. LAMBERT BROS., SMITH CENTER, KAN.

WE ARE BOOKING ORDERS

for pigs by the blue ribbon boar, King Blain, Jr., the reserve champion King John and King Hadley. W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI

PRIVATE SALE

95 Feb., March and April pigs at private sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. No public sales. Big type with quality. Write for descriptions and prices. JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Kan.

One Herd Boar!

We are offering ONE Poland China herd hog right in every way. Five fall pigs by Major B. Hadley, grand champion of 1911. Booking orders for spring pigs (sold all of our bred gilts we had advertised). A. J. ERHART & SONS, New City, Kan.

Dogs or Sheep in Kansas?

Sheep will have a fair chance to help utilize the waste feeds of Kansas farms when the burden of keeping his animals from running at large is put upon the dog owner. We have laws that compel the owners of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep to keep their stock from trespassing, and there does not seem to be any good reason why some such restriction should not be put on dogs in the interest of sheep raising. Mutton is increasing in popularity, and there has been an increase in the price of both sheep and wool, but notwithstanding this there has been no increase either in the number or the size of flocks kept in the farming states. The value of the small flock on the farm and the income that may be derived from it at a time when money is needed is shown by a report in the Fulton Gazette, of a few sales of lambs made in Fulton, Mo., just before harvest. This report is given here.

James Glover and B. B. Muir received lambs from these men Monday: G. W. Bartley, 10 weighing 715 pounds brought \$50.05; P. J. Anderson, 26, 1710 pounds, \$123.35; John Rapps, three, 225 pounds, \$18.20; L. C. Dunavant, 12, 790 pounds, \$55.80; A. J. Bartley, 14, 1,055 pounds, \$73.85; E. B. Moore, six, 475 pounds, \$33.25; T. B. Mirts, three, 275 pounds, \$16.25; Beaven Bros., 12, 915 pounds, \$64.05; A. T. Payne, four, 250 pounds, \$17.50; Mr. Ellingtonworth, six, 385 pounds, \$24.05; George Thomas, two, 135 pounds, \$9.45; Al McKim, nine, 695 pounds, \$48.65; Hill Bros., five, 405 pounds, \$28.35; A. E. Kemp, 10, 750 pounds, \$52.50.

The lambs were raised in a community where diversified farming is followed and where livestock is made the basis of all farming operations. Small flocks of sheep are kept to utilize feed that otherwise would go to waste, and to keep the pastures free from weeds. The money derived from the sale of wool and lambs comes at a time when there is no other income from the farm. While these men realized good prices for their lambs they easily could have co-operated and shipped them to market themselves, thus saving the trader's profits.

The U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, in making an investigation of the sheep situation in the United States, found that in 27 states the number of sheep kept on farms can be increased 100 per cent without displacing other stock. Answers to inquiries sent to 30 states show that a fear of loss from the ravages of dogs is the main thing that keeps farmers from raising sheep. Poor fences were named as a hindrance to sheep raising in only a few instances. The treasurer of one county in Ohio reported that 649 sheep were killed by dogs in that county in 1913. One county in Indiana, that has 24,000 sheep, lost 300 from the ravages of dogs in 1912.

The owners of sheep sometimes are paid for the animals actually killed by dogs, out of county funds, it is true; but this represents only a small part of the real loss. The flock that is chased and worried by dogs never is a profitable one. It is restless and unthrifty for months, and the lamb crop is decreased to such an extent that it seldom pays for the keep of the flock.

Capper Boys' Colt Show

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will give \$75 in cash premiums to the boys showing the best colts at the Topeka State Fair this fall, September 14 to 19. This show will be known as the Capper Boys' Colt Show, and it will include draft colts, roadsters and mules. Each class will be judged separately, and each class will get one-third of the money.

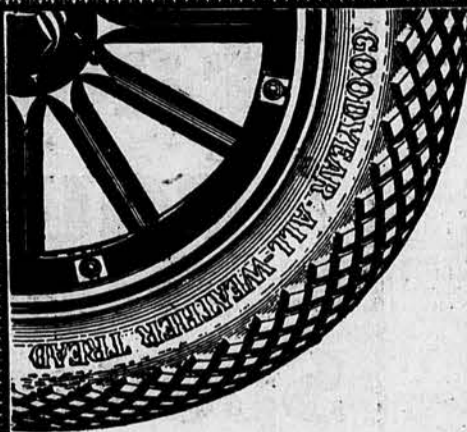
To enter this show the boy must be less than 18 years old at the time of making his entry, and the colt must be foaled in 1914. The colt need not be a purebred, but must be fitted, entered and exhibited by the boy.

All purebred colts, all draft colts by registered sires and all mule colts also may be entered and shown in regular fair classifications.

The prizes in the Capper Boys' Colt Show will be awarded Farmers' day. The colts must be on the fair grounds by 9 o'clock of that day. Entries close Saturday, September 12.

For premium list and entry blanks address G. E. Clark, Secretary Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka, Kan., or Frank Howard, care the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Careful on that change from dry feed to fresh pasture. Green feed must be given gradually.



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