

Twenty-Four Pages

Price Five Cents

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 45.

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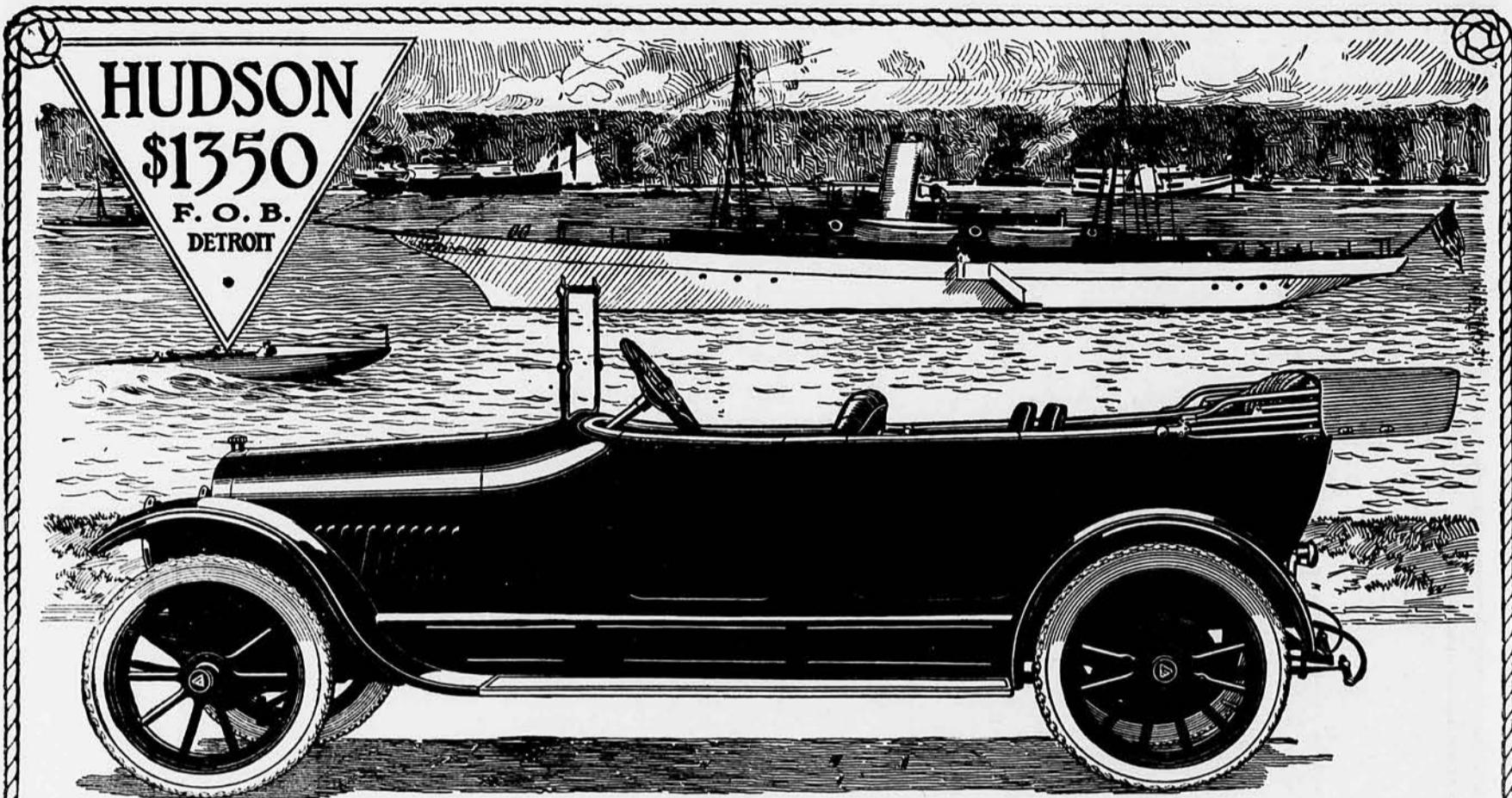
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Good Friends



"The Road Cruiser"

Ready—the 1916 Hudson

This is to announce the 1916 HUDSON—the third model of this new-type HUDSON, which has become the most popular class car of the day.

It is 20 months since this new-type HUDSON came out at \$1750. It weighed about one-third less than average old-time Sixes. It cut tire and fuel cost in two. It had ample power, ample room for seven. It has proved itself one of the stanchest cars ever built. Despite its low price, it excelled in many ways the costly cars of that day. Its lightness was due to better materials, better designing, to refinement in place of crudity.

This HUDSON became instantly popular. It took us one year to catch up with our orders. It forced us to treble our output. Repeatedly it attained a sale of a million dollars weekly.

In the past 20 months, 15,000 men have bought it. After two seasons with it they unite in pronouncing it the ideal modern car.

Now we announce improvements, in some respects the greatest HUDSON ever made. And one at least will be the most welcome innovation of the year—the new Ever-Lustre finish.

Now a \$1350 Price

The first price on this new type was \$1750. That was late in 1913. It startled Motordom. This was the first quality Six to sell under \$2000, and many engineers said the price was impossible on a car of HUDSON quality. And they said our lightness—under 3000 pounds—was incompatible with strength.

We have dealers everywhere. These are a few in your vicinity:

KANSAS DEALERS.
Anthony—Gish Bros. & Co.
Atchison—W. L. Bell.
Conway Springs—Taibert & Smith.
Circleville—F. D. Morrow.
Council Grove—B. W. Beshears.
Dighton—W. S. Freas.
Dodge City—Santa Fe Trail Garage.
Emporia—J. C. Burkett.
Eureka—C. W. Hale Motor Co.
Garden City—McCoy Motor Co.
Great Bend—E. E. Cook.
Greensburg—Brown & Tucker.
Hutchinson—Hutchinson Motor Car Co.,
116-118 S. Main St.
Haven—Auto Repair & Supply Co.
Iola—T. B. Shannon.
Jamestown—C. L. Elifitt.
Kansas City—Northwestern Garage & Storage Co., 1800 N. Seventh St.
Kinsley—Wilson Bros.
Lawrence—C. W. Smith.

Four Innovations

- 1—Yacht-Line Body
- 2—Ever-Lustre Finish
- 3—Roomier Tonneau
- 4—\$200 Reduction

But the car was a HUDSON, and HUDSON standards are high. Howard E. Coffin was the designer, and he never had made a mistake. So men flocked to this car in such numbers that our next model, with 31 improvements, could be sold for \$1550.

Now, with a trebled output, we offer another \$200 reduction. And that on a new model, vastly improved. That means \$400 reduction—23 per cent—since this new type first came out at a price pronounced impossible.

Yacht-Line Body

And now comes the Yacht-Line body, a seven-year evolution. From straight lines we came to streamline. Now come lines so graceful and unbroken that we call them Yacht-Lines, and the car has been called "The Road Cruiser."

Even the door lines are unbroken. The tops of both the doors and the body are leather bound.

The tonneau is roomier, the rear seat is wider. Now three big people are comfortable on it. With seven in the car, nobody is crowded, and the two extra tonneau seats disappear when not wanted, doubling the tonneau room.

And now comes enameled leather upholstery

over deep curled hair—a luxury which heretofore has been confined to costlier cars.

Ever-Lustre Finish

And now, best of all, comes a finish that stays new. We have built in our factory enormous ovens, large enough for hundreds of bodies. Now each coat of finish is forced on, then baked on. The result is a finish brilliant, deep and enduring. It resists weather, washing, rubbing, mud. You who have seen good cars quickly grow shabby will realize what this finish means.

Note that these advances come to you in a \$1350 HUDSON. And note that this HUDSON, by keeping so far ahead, is winning by thousands men who demand the best. Wherever you go you will see this new-type HUDSON driven by men of distinction, men who know cars, old, experienced motorists. And this new model will undoubtedly win 20,000 more."

Go see it now. Most HUDSON dealers have it. And this, like every new-model HUDSON, is bound to be oversold. Last summer, thousands of buyers waited weeks for their HUDSON. This summer, despite our larger output, there will be waiting for those who delay. And you won't find a car for second choice anywhere near so attractive.

7-Passenger Phaeton or 3-Passenger Roadster, \$1350, f. o. b. Detroit
Also a new Cabriolet, \$1650, f. o. b. Detroit

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Ask your dealer about HUDSON service. It is exceptional and extreme. It will tell you one reason why HUDSON cars give such perfect satisfaction.

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Larned—C. O. Funk.
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Marysville—Thompson Bros.
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Munden—Rambottom & Anderson.
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Pond Creek—F. J. Gentry.
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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

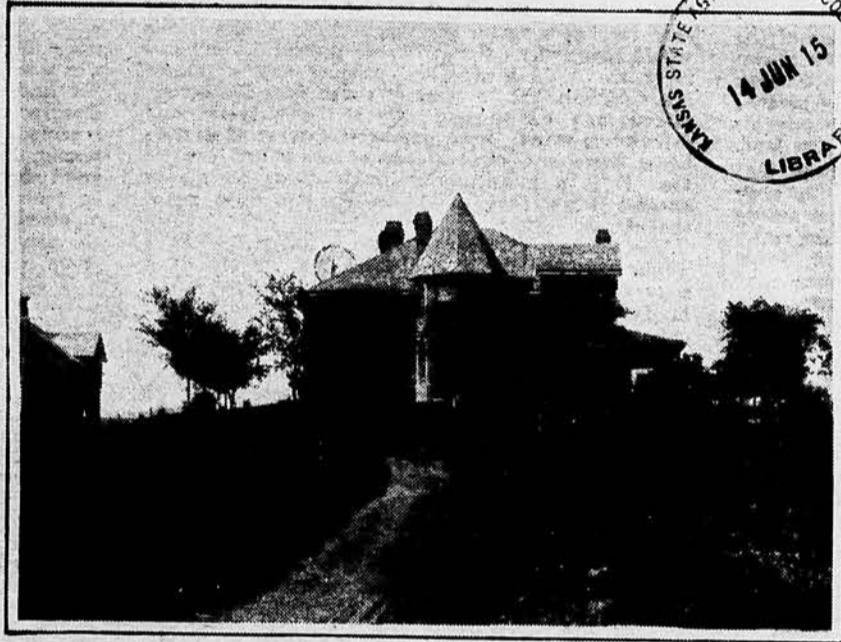


Volume 45
Number 24

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 12, 1915

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Hunter's Long Lease



How Common Sense and Livestock Paid for a Farm

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

LONG time leases based on a system of livestock farming and good crop rotations will solve many of the problems of tenant farming in Kansas. A system of this kind will greatly increase the profits to both the tenant and the owner, and at the same time it will conserve the soil fertility.

Tenant farming is increasing in most communities in Kansas, and a high proportion of these farms are rented on a one-year, grain farming lease. This plan is leading rapidly to soil exhaustion, and to poverty for everyone concerned. Many rural communities in Kansas are composed quite largely of tenants, and it is never possible to develop the most satisfactory rural life when they move every year or two.

Livestock tenant farming systems have been worked out well in northern Missouri, in parts of Illinois, and in other eastern states. They have been successful in several nations in Europe, especially in England. There is no good reason why the tenant farming of Kansas should not be based on the same plan. I am convinced of it since I visited John Hunter last week.

Mr. Hunter lives in eastern Kansas. And his name isn't Hunter except for this issue. He has passed through all the stages of hired hand, grain tenant farmer, livestock tenant farmer and landowner—and he has just purchased a farm of his own. He earned the money to make a large cash payment on this place in the last five years, while farming a place rented on a livestock lease from Will Evans, a livestock farmer of that section. Previously to that he had farmed for four years on grain farming leases, and he was worth little more at the end of the four years than he was at the start.

Then Mr. Evans rented him a 160-

acre farm, in a fair condition so far as the buildings and the fertility were concerned. The lease provided for the keeping of enough livestock to eat all crops grown on the place. The capital to buy these animals was supplied by the owner and the tenant, half and half. Hunter had about \$1,000 worth of horses, cows and implements, which capital he had made mostly when working as a hired hand. He mortgaged these to get money to pay for part of his share of the livestock; it was necessary for Evans to go on his note for some of the money.

As they share equally the cost of the directly productive livestock and divide the profits equally, the proposition really is based on Evans supplying the land and Hunter supplying the labor. This is a fair contract if the land is fairly fertile and the buildings are reasonably complete and in good repair. There is a silo on this place, as there ought to be on every well-regulated livestock farm in Kansas.

The soil fertility is guarded very carefully. This is provided for in the contract; there is a good crop rotation in which the legumes are featured. The main legumes are alfalfa, Red clover and cowpeas. Alfalfa is grown along the creek, on some of the best soil. There is some upland on the place on which alfalfa will not grow, but Red clover is produced fairly well there. Cowpeas is used very extensively after oats as a catch crop. Sometimes this crop is plowed under for green manure, but as a rule it is harvested for hay. Corn, oats and kafir are the main grain crops. Some Sudan grass was grown last year and it did quite well; Mr. Hunter will increase the acreage of this crop.

All manure is hauled out to the fields promptly, and the owner supplies the manure spreader. There is not any objection from the tenant as a rule to

hauling manure when he is on a long-time lease. He knows that he will get most of the benefit from the fertility, so he is working for himself when he is doing this work just as surely as when he is cultivating corn. This is not the case when a man stays on the farm for only one year. He can't see the object in hauling manure from which someone else will get the benefit.

After Mr. Hunter had explained this system which has been used so well, we took a trip over the farm. The cattle were in good condition, and there was an abundance of grass on the hill pasture. Now that Mr. Hunter is to move on a farm of his own, he had just sold his interest in the livestock to another young man, who is to take the place this year on a five-year lease. This young man is a former employee of Mr. Evans; he worked for him three years on the home place, and learned livestock farming from him. He is reasonably certain to do as well on this rented place as Mr. Hunter did, and at the end of five or perhaps ten years he will have enough capital to buy a farm of his own. Thus this farm is providing the way for these young men to get a good start in farming.

After we had returned to the house from the trip out to look at the stock and the fields, I asked Mr. Hunter, what, in his opinion, was the reason systems such as the one which has been so successful on this place have not been worked out in other parts of the state.

"The main reason is that they are new to the farmers of Kansas," he replied. "We have used these one-year leases so long that most of them seem to think that it is impossible for us to change to a new and better system. We must make this change, however, or country life and farm prosperity will decline in Kansas. You can't build a good system of agriculture on one-year leases and grain farmers."

"In some cases there is a feeling of distrust between the owner and the tenant, too, and this has done much to continue our one-year lease system. There is little reason for this. I will admit that some tenants in Kansas are inefficient, and that it would not be possible to give them long-time leases. There are inefficient men in all lines, of course. But there are good tenants in every community, who have been compelled to operate under the one-year lease, who would do well on a long-time livestock contract. The landowner can get the tenant if he is willing to make the change.

"I think that the owners are to blame for much of the troubles we are reaping from the one-year lease in Kansas just now. It might be that I have the viewpoint of the tenant more than of the landowner in placing the blame, of course, for I had plenty of experience with this crime against humanity—the one-year lease—before I moved to this farm. But even if I do have the tenant's viewpoint, anyone can see, if he will study the proposition a little, that the fertility and yields on the rented farms are dropping every year. Poor methods on rented farms are responsible for much of this drop in corn yields in Kansas, which brought the average for the state to 18.5 bushels an acre for the five-year period ending with 1913. The land owners are in control of this situation, for they control the farms, and they must make the first move to put in longer leases and better systems."

Mr. Hunter then told me about his four years' experiences with the one-year leases. This was the average story of the grain renter. In addition to the difference in profits, the main thing that he liked about the long-time lease is that it has given him and his wife a

(Continued on Page 19.)

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Livestock Editor.....Turner Wright
Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
Markets.....C. W. Metzker

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. **A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.**

E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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

Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

Friends If Permitted To Be 6/2/15

During the present terrible war in Europe a large number of soldiers have been captured. While Germany has captured many more than any one of the powers opposed to her, large numbers of her own men have been captured. Russia sent her German prisoners of war to far-off Siberia, probably because it was supposed that it would be nearly impossible for them to escape and return to their native land.

These Germans had been taught to believe that all Russians were bloodthirsty savages. To their astonishment they discovered when they got among these humble Russian peasants that they were really a kindly, good natured folk, who were ready to do favors to the prisoners. So there soon sprang up a spirit of friendship and helpfulness between the prisoners and their supposed enemies. The Russians were willing to help the prisoners all they could and the Germans on the other hand, who were many of them intelligent artisans, began to teach the peasants useful things they never had known before. They were getting on well when the Russian government, finding out the condition of affairs, issued an order that there should be no communication between the peasants and the prisoners except with official permission.

On the other hand, the Germans had gathered in several hundred thousand Russian prisoners. No doubt these ignorant soldiers of the czar had been taught that it was their duty to hate the Germans because of their supposed barbarity. To their surprise they discovered that the common people among the Germans were also kindly disposed and even sympathetic and so a comradeship began to be formed there between the prisoners and their captors. The German government discovered this and issued an edict forbidding friendly association with these prisoners of war, just as did the Russian government.

Here is the plain lesson: In order that militarism may continue it is necessary continually to preach the doctrine of hate and fear. The overlords realize that if the truth were once discovered, that after all, people of different countries are much alike at heart and also that nearly all of them would be kindly and good humored if given the opportunity, they would refuse to support great standing armies and navies and commence fraternizing with each other and that would be the beginning of the end of dynasties and ruling houses and hellish diplomacy and government by force.

The people of all the countries would be at peace today if it were not for the ruling classes in those countries. And it may be said that the ruling classes are not altogether to blame. They themselves are in many cases the victims of delusions. They actually have made themselves believe that their governments can be maintained only by force. Perhaps in a way they are right. I think if the people were allowed to live naturally and were permitted to know the truth, that these ruling classes would no longer hold their jobs.

Germany is the most military nation on the face of the globe. If there was any doubt about it before this war there is none now. Here is a single nation apparently able to hold all Europe at bay and if conquered at all it will be because of the exhaustion of her material resources which are necessary to supply the awful waste of war.

The German rulers have believed and have taught their people to believe that militarism is necessary to preserve the German nation. It is more than likely however, that in the end the very thing considered necessary by the German leaders of government to preserve that government will result in its overthrow.

And here comes another thought. All the other great powers, acting on the same theory, have considered it necessary to follow the lead of Germany. The difference between them and Germany is that they have not pursued the military policy so effectively or thoroughly as Germany. That is the reason why so far Germany has been able to hold her own against all of them combined.

Now supposing all these nations, instead of following the lead of Germany, had followed the opposite plan. Supposing they had said, "No matter what Germany does we will disarm. We will cease to have standing armies or navies." The advocate of militarism will say immediately the result would have been that Germany would have proceeded to

overrun all Europe and become the dictator of the world.

My own belief is that nothing of the sort would have occurred. Germany would have had no excuse for imposing on her neighbors. Of course she would have known that with her powerful army and navy she could invade and conquer any or all of her neighbors but how many times does the strong armed man deliberately attack the unarmed and defenseless man? Even among the worst of desperadoes there is a certain code of honor and that is that it is a mean, unjustifiable thing to attack another when that other has no power to resist the attack.

The German people too who are naturally kindly would soon have realized that their army and navy were an entirely useless expense and the sentiment in favor of their abolishment soon would have grown so strong that it would have carried the day and Germany would have joined her neighbors in a policy of disarmament.

I am well aware that this will be scoffed at as an utterly impracticable theory and I look right here for some reader to cite me to China as a deplorable example of unpreparedness. Of course China is not a fair example of what a nation can accomplish by being peaceful, for China never has been an enterprising nation nor indeed can it be said that China ever has had a well organized government. It has tried to pursue a policy of isolation and refused to keep step with the industrial development of the age, but even China shows that it has suffered much less from its policy of peace than it could have done had it tried to follow the lead of militarism.

China may be conquered. It often has been but in the end the Chinese absorb their conquerors.

Must Be One Thing or the Other

Of all the nations of the earth Germany is the only one which pursues its policy to its logical conclusion. The ruling powers of Germany believe in militarism and believing in it have bent every energy to make their military organization as powerful and as ready for action as possible. The people have been educated systematically to be soldiers and also to believe that the citizen must be subordinated completely to the military state. As a result when war was declared every reservist knew just where to report. His equipment was ready for him and within 48 hours after he received his orders to fall in line he was ready to take his place in the ranks—in fact, he was in ranks.

The other nations of Europe so far as their rulers were concerned, subscribed to the same doctrine. They professed to believe also, that the only way to preserve the nation was to be ready to fight. But they were not ready to follow that doctrine to its logical conclusion. They did not, like Germany, make the same careful, thorough preparation and as a result when the clash, which is the inevitable final result of the militaristic theory, came, they were not ready. They are not fully ready even yet and in the meantime Germany has punished them fearfully.

But they cannot excuse themselves for this state of unpreparedness. In reply to their criticism of German militarism, the kaiser and his government can answer that all of them subscribed to the same doctrine and if they were not ready that is their lookout and not Germany's.

The man who goes about carrying a gun that will not shoot is in the most dangerous situation possible. The fact that he carries a gun gives the real gun man an excuse to attack him, while he is helpless to defend himself when the other man begins to shoot.

The United States has during the past 10 years spent nearly 3 billion dollars in keeping up an army and navy and yet today we are prepared neither for attack nor defense. The fortunate fact that we are separated from other war-like nations by wide oceans is our best and about our only guaranty of safety. We are neither military nor unmilitary. We subscribe theoretically to the doctrine that a nation must be prepared to fight, but we never put that theory into practice. We are like the fool who goes about toting a gun that either will not shoot at all or will not shoot hard enough to do any material damage.

Now I am opposed to militarism from start to finish. I do not believe in being prepared for war.

I believe in disarmament. I believe that if Great Britain had had no navy she would be better off. I believe that if France and Russia and Belgium and Italy had had no armies nor navies that Europe would not have been deluged with blood and this war with its horrible slaughter and unspeakable cruelties would not have occurred.

I know that there are many persons who will disagree with me. Quite likely the majority of the readers of this will disagree with me. I may be wrong, but of one thing I am certain. A nation must choose one policy or the other. Either it must be peaceful or it must be prepared for war and if it should be prepared for war then it should, like Germany, have the courage of its convictions and carry out the military idea to its logical conclusion.

If I am wrong in my view as to what policy a nation should pursue, and if the believer in standing armies is right, then every able-bodied citizen should be trained to fight. He should be subject to a military command at all times. His gun always should be ready and his military equipment always just where he knows where to find it. He always should be ready at a moment's notice to drop his peaceful vocation and go out to murder men he never has seen, against whom he has no cause for enmity and with whom his natural impulse is to be friendly.

The Destruction of Morals

The advocate of militarism argues that peace tends to destroy virility and that without war or preparation for war men become effeminate and corrupt. And then I turn from such talk as that and read that in England tens of thousands of "war babies" are being born in the neighborhood of the training camps, babies who will grow to manhood and womanhood without knowing who their fathers were. The same thing is true in France, in Belgium, in Galicia, wherever armies are gathered. And the rulers of all the countries are condoning these offenses against morality and even advocating the general legalization of illegitimacy and bigamy in order that the population, thinned by slaughter may be recruited.

After the Thirty Years war marriage laws in many parts of Europe were annulled because the male population had been depleted and it now looks as if in this, the Twentieth Century of boasted progress and civilization, experience would be repeated and the family would no longer be held sacred.

Militarism must have men to feed upon. The barriers of morality must be broken down in order that there shall be fodder for the guns. And while the floodgates of passion are being opened wide and men, forgetful of every sentiment of humanity, rend each other with the fury of jungle beasts, while helpless women and children are being sent without a moment's warning to watery graves, hypocritical rulers and sycophantic priests and preachers with sanctimonious unction are mouthing petitions to the Almighty asking Him to bless and assist in the slaughter. To hell with such prayers.

Questions on Religion

I have some letters here treating on sectarian religion. These letters are not particularly unreasonable nor bitter and I would have no objection to publishing them if it were not for the fact, taught by previous experience, that if I open up the columns of this moral guide to the discussion of sectarian beliefs I soon will be overwhelmed with letters from church partisans. The letters will be filled, not with calm argument and temperate statement to which I would have no objection, but with vituperative abuse.

Then if I were to shut off the discussion, as I would have to do, I would be abused by one and probably by both sides. For this reason I have found it necessary to shut out religious discussions. I do not understand just why men become more excited and vindictive and unreasonable when discussing religion than when discussing almost any other subject, but such is the case.

When Motors Won Over Railroad

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I have just read your editorial on the possibilities of motor traffic, which reminds me of a similar plan that came to my own mind last winter.

In Arizona there is a motor car stage line that has taken to carrying the mail away from the

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competing railroad after an actual test of more than two years. The stage company has built concrete bridges at its own expense. These bridges cannot be used by any horse rig for the reason that there is nothing for the horses to travel upon; just two troughs for the wheels to run in—thus, two parallel bridges the same distance apart as the motor car wheels.

Now, why not modify this a little and build two twin lines of concrete, say a foot wide with the center hollowed out a little, one pair on each side of our public highways, providing each set of tracks with its own bridges, built as described? Then compel motorists always to keep on the right side of the road when using these cement tracks, thus avoiding the possibility of collision either with another motor car or a horse propelled vehicle.

Wherever these cement lines cross any other road I would have them paved clear across the motor tracks with an easy approach on either side so as not to interfere with wagon traffic. The middle 20 or 30 feet of the public highway I would leave for horse travel or for motorists who preferred to use it instead of the tracks. The cost of such tracks should be very much below your estimate of \$10,000 a mile.

I realize that this would be discriminating against the horse and that might cause some difficulty in getting the first cost by taxation, but perhaps you or some lawyer may find a way around that. I am not a motor car owner, but should like to see something of the kind I mention put into effect. It is certain to come sooner or later in my opinion.

Nebraska.

J. H. TUBBS.

The foregoing suggestion is very interesting and entirely practicable. I know that there is a movement already in one part of Kansas to build just such a track as Mr. Tubbs suggests. The track in that case will be built by a corporation organized for the purpose. It will run north and south, connecting two railroad points and giving transportation facilities to the small towns between the terminal points. It also will afford a north and south outlet to all the towns including the terminal points. A charge will be made for the automobiles and motor trucks using the cement tracks. It is estimated that the two tracks, each of which will be about 18 inches wide, will cost about \$3,000 a mile.

The thought comes to my mind that in view of the difficulty in getting the public to build these tracks, why not form stock companies and build them. Let the state grant the right of way along the public highways. Then let the company or companies fix tolls for automobiles and motor trucks at a rate that would induce them to use the tracks rather than the dirt or even the macadam road between the tracks. Or the state might use the automobile taxes exclusively for the building of such tracks as Mr. Tubbs suggests.

There should be turn-outs however, at reasonable intervals so as to enable automobiles wishing to travel faster than other drivers or motor trucks wished to travel, to have the opportunity to go around them. If that were done then the rule should be established that all machines should keep to the right so that there could be no collisions.

Supposing for example, that turn-outs were provided every half mile. Then when a fast moving car was coming up behind a slower moving car or truck, on giving the signal the slow moving vehicle reaching a turn-out would be required to stop long enough to permit the faster car coming behind to pass it.

I have no doubt whatever that with such a system of cement tracks farm products, especially grain, could be transported distances of 300 miles for one half the freight now charged.

Take for example, a 100-horsepower motor truck. I do not know just what such a motor would cost but I do know that very fine motors of probably 20 or 25 horsepower can be bought for from \$2,000 to \$3,000. I think it would be safe to say that a hundred horsepower motor could be bought for not to exceed \$5,000 or \$6,000. Such a motor on a well-made cement track would haul a load of at least 100 tons in addition to the weight of the truck itself.

Supposing the farmer wished to move a load of wheat weighing 100 tons to market, a distance of 300 miles. It takes about 33 bushels of good wheat to weigh a ton. This motor would haul 3,300 bushels at a load and on such tracks easily could make an average speed of 10 miles an hour. Let us say that it would take 32 hours to make the trip. It would be necessary to have two drivers to relieve each other in shifts of 8 hours each. This would mean two men for four days of 8 hours or one man for 8 days. Counting the wages of these men at \$3 a day that would be \$24 for wages.

With a smooth, well graded track a gallon of gasoline should run the motor a distance of at least 3 miles, requiring a total of 100 gallons of gasoline for the trip. This would mean \$11 for gasoline. Oil and grease would cost perhaps \$4 or \$5 more.

If the motor is well made it should last, with careful treatment, for 10 years. This would put the depreciation at 10 per cent or \$500 a year, assuming that the original cost is \$5,000. If the motor was in the business regularly it would make 100 trips a year. Count \$500 a year for depreciation and \$500 for tires and other repairs and we have a total expense each trip of \$50, or less than 2 cents a bushel. At present wheat hauled that distance has to stand a freight haul charge of 10 cents a bushel or more.

Possibly cattle and hogs could not be transported by motor truck as profitably as grain, although I believe that they could be transported to market over a good cement track from any part of Kansas at a material saving.

Sooner or later we are going to do away with the present cumbersome and exceedingly expensive transportation system. Under such a system as was suggested two weeks ago in the Farmers Mail and

Breeze or such a one as is suggested by Mr. Tubbs, all the necessity for a lot of high salaried railroad officials would be obviated. The army of rate clerks spending their time in trying to work out inconsistent systems of tariffs would be needed no longer. The army of section men would be reduced to a very few needed to keep the tracks in order, for if properly built in the first place these tracks would need very little repair for many years.

There would be no further corporate domination on the one hand nor continual howling by the paid railroad yawpers on the other hand about the intolerable burdens being laid upon the poor railroad corporations.

Mother's Pensions

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Does Kansas now grant pensions to widowed mothers? What are the minimum and maximum amounts for each child a month? How is the amount granted governed and how may a widow make application? I noticed in the Topeka Capital that Kansas had such a law but have been informed that it will be contested. I do not think it ought to be, for I believe it is in line with the progress of our great state. I have today conducted the funeral services of a comparatively young man who leaves a young widow and five children ranging in ages from 4 weeks to 8 years. She is in very poor circumstances and for her especial benefit I am writing this.

J. C. B.
Winfield, Kan.

The state of Kansas, as a state, does not agree to pension mothers. The last legislature did however, pass a law, house bill No. 2, which provides that the commissioners of any county in the state may under certain circumstances pension mothers who have children dependent upon them. The maximum pension is \$25 a month. This widow should go to the county attorney, who is the legal adviser of the county board, and have him present her case to the board.

Right of Renter

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—If A rents a place from B and has a contract to put in wheat during the fall of 1915 and the place is sold before August 1, 1915, what effect does the selling have on the lease? Can A hold the place for one year?

2. If A has wheat in on B's farm and B sells his farm before harvest, can A be put off before harvest?

J. P.
Mullinville, Kan.

1. If the lease between A and B is a written lease and duly recorded, that is notice to the purchaser and his rights would be subject to the terms of the lease. If, for example, the lease provided that A should put in a crop of wheat next fall then he would have the right to go on the place next year and harvest the crop even though it required a greater length of time than till next August. That is, he would be allowed a reasonable time in which to harvest the crop. Whether A can remain on the place for one year or not depends on the terms of the lease and whether the purchaser of B's land had notice. If there is no written and recorded lease then A is merely a tenant at will so far as the purchaser is concerned and might be dispossessed on 30 days' notice.

If the purchaser permits A to put in a wheat crop next fall he must permit him next year to harvest the crop. If A is not in possession and has no recorded lease at the time of sale by B, the purchaser is not bound in that case to recognize the right of A to remove the wheat crop and might refuse to permit him to come on the land to harvest it. In that case A would have to look to the original owner of the land for his damages.

A Question of Assessment

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—A is a farmer renter. B is a land owner and county official. The assessor asserts that he could not find A in order to assess his property, so B gave in A's property. The assessor was never on A's place to A's knowledge, but told A about it a few days after he made his returns. A never saw the papers. Is such an assessment legal?

READER.
Protection, Kan.

No. The assessment is not legal. However, the law makes it the duty of the citizen to give in his property list to the assessor. If he does not do so the assessor may return such assessment of the property as he deems just. The person assessed then would have the right to appear before the board of county commissioners and protest if he considers his assessment unjust. Probably the easiest way to settle this matter will be for A to appear before the board of county commissioners, state the facts in the case, and have his assessment rectified.

About Poll Tax

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I did not work my poll tax last year. Will the law compel me to work it out this year? I was not in the township all the time last year.

READER.
Hill City, Kan.

Under the conditions as you state them, you cannot be compelled to work out the taxes of last year.

County Surveyor

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Can a man be elected to the office of county surveyor who has no diploma as a civil engineer?

2. A orders a county survey. Surveyor finds A short and establishes corners between A and B, then sends out notice that A has \$10 costs of survey to pay and that B and all the rest concerned have each \$2.50 to pay. Has county surveyor the right to charge A more than B and all the rest? Or should the surveyor file his bill with county clerk who would figure up the cost to each one concerned and add the same to their taxes?

Madison, Kan. INTERESTED READER.

1. It is not necessary that a county surveyor

should be a graduate of any school of civil engineering. It is not even necessary that he be a civil engineer, whether a graduate or not.

2. The county surveyor has the right under the law to apportion the costs of the survey among the land owners interested.

Wife's Property

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—if a wife acquired herself after marriage, can she will it to her children entirely or will her husband come in for a half share by law?

2. When the wife dies will the children, who are all of age, inherit all the share belonging to their mother, or half of the father's property? If not, what share will they inherit after their mother's death?

Norton, Kan.

1. In case the wife owns real estate in her own name and dies before her husband, he will inherit one-half of her property and her children will inherit the other half.

2. If you mean by the wife's share, her individual property then the answer to your first question answers this question also. If she had no property in her own name however, the children will not inherit anything until the death of their father. Here is where the Kansas law works an injustice in many cases. If the husband dies the widow gets but half of the estate. If the wife dies the husband gets all unless there was property belonging exclusively to the wife, in which case he gets one-half.

Has She a Right to File?

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Will you please tell me whether a woman who isn't divorced can file on a claim?

E. E. HEIST.
Idaho.

Your question is rather indefinite. There are a great many women who never have been divorced who have a right to file on a claim. An unmarried woman of legal age has that right. A widow has that right. However, what I presume you mean is this: Has a married woman whose husband is still living but from whom she has separated, the right to file on a claim? Yes, under certain conditions she has. If she can show that she is the head of a family and has been deserted by her husband she may file on land. If you will write the register of your nearest land office he will send you a circular giving the qualifications necessary for filing and homestead entry.

Paying for Paper

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—A man receives a paper at his rural mail box, which he never had subscribed for. He supposed a friend was sending it to him and that the publisher would stop it when the subscription had expired. The paper continued to come for a year. Then the publisher wrote asking for the price of the subscription. Can he collect same by law?

FREEPORT, KAN.
SUBSCRIBER.

You probably would come under the rule that where a paper is received without protest there is an implied agreement to pay for it. I never have considered the rule equitable.

Question of Inheritance

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—A married and to him and his wife were born two children, a boy and a girl. Then they separated. Afterward A married again and to the second wife were born three children. Of the first children the boy was raised by his grandparents; while the girl was put out to do for herself and help support the second children, the parents being poor. Later they accumulated some property and land. The husband died about one year before the death of wife No. 2. Who inherits the savings? The land was put in the name of wife No. 2 presumably to avoid trouble on account of some outstanding debts against the husband. The land to be divided was paid for by the earnings of the husband principally aided by the family.

J. A. MC.
Lafontaine, Kan.

All five of the children would inherit equally all of the property at the death of wife No. 2.

Wants to Know Officials

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I wish to learn the names and addresses of the state and national officers of the Grange, Farmers' Union and Society of Equity.

C. I. DENNY.
Harper, Kan.

Will some official or member of each of the orders named be kind enough to write Mr. Denny, giving him the information desired?

Powers of School Board

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Has a school board the right to use coal belonging to the district, providing they return it, and have they the right to let other persons get it?

READER.
KANSAS.

The members of the school board have no right to appropriate the property of the school district to their private use whether they return it or not. Of course it follows that what they have no right to do themselves they have no right to authorize anyone else to do.

Cigarette Law Not Repealed

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I am told that the last legislature repealed the anti-cigarette law. Is this true?

A. J. W.
Sharon, Kan.

No. The law was not repealed.

It's Feterita After June 15

Only a Part of Coffey County Corn Is In

BY HARLEY HATCH

FROM February to May 15 we thought we were getting lots of moisture when 2 to 3 inches of rain fell every week. Now that we are getting from 5 to 6 inches a week those spring days seem like comparatively dry ones. Last week gave us 6 inches of rain and this week will equal if not exceed it.

These are the last days of May and only a part of the corn is planted in this county. What has been planted will be to plant over again in large part. On this farm there is 20 acres that may make stand enough to leave; the rest that is planted will have to be planted over. A very large part of the ground not worked is getting so grassy and soddy that plowing is about the only thing that will fit it for crops.

We shall still plan on planting corn up to as late as June reason we do not care if it does become a little mature for in that stage it is better for horses. There are farmers in this locality who winter their work horses on alfalfa hay, giving no grain at all, and they come out in the spring looking well. If we do not raise much corn we may try something like that, and for that reason should like to get the hay cured in fairly good condition.

Both of these varieties we think early enough to chance as late as June 15. After that it will be feterita for us.

This weather should kill the chinch bugs, but up to this date it has not done it. It is not likely, however, that they will do much more harm this year. Their first crop lingers about as far behind as our corn. They have been very numerous in the oats on this farm especially on a small part of the field that was disked before a very heavy rain. This ground became hard, and additional disking did not seem to loosen it up as well as the ground which had not been worked prior to the rain. It is on this hard ground that the bugs seem to be especially numerous, and they had badly damaged the oats there before our last 6-inch rain fell.

Grass of all kinds, and the weeds, also, are flourishing. Cattle look more than commonly well, for there has been an abundance of feed ever since they went to pasture, and the flies have been kept down by the storms. We have seldom had a year in which so few flies were present on June 1. It is in times like this that the man who keeps livestock is ahead; the fine pastures are putting weight on his stock and he can see something returning a profit even if it does rain every day. Even the hogs are doing well for they are nearly all in as

good pastures as the cattle.

Part of the alfalfa here is cut but the larger part is still standing, especially on the uplands. On this farm we have not cut any. It should have been cut a week ago but what is the use of cutting down hay when it is raining every day? As we have to reserve our hay barn for baled prairie hay we must stack the alfalfa, and in weather like this newly stacked alfalfa will spoil almost as badly as if it were in the windrow. As soon as the weather clears up we shall cut the alfalfa and not before. We shall then have time to put it up before the fields get dry enough to work.

If the corn does not turn out well this year we can find a use for part of the first cutting of alfalfa for horse feed. For this we do not care if it does become

a little mature for in that stage it is better for horses. There are farmers in this locality who winter their work horses on alfalfa hay, giving no grain at all, and they come out in the spring looking well. If we do not raise much corn we may try something like that, and for that reason should like to get the hay cured in fairly good condition.

Although an incubator is used on this farm the chickens that are hatched run with hens. We do not use a brooder because we think a chicken does far better to have the care of an old hen especially in such storm periods as we have been having. When the incubator is "set" we also set a number of hens so that both will hatch together. The chicks are then divided among the hens so that each has 25 or 30. A hen can brood this number when they are small, and when they get larger the old hen is expected to show them how to hunt cover when a sudden storm comes. Most hens have sense enough to do this but we have seen them out in a hard storm brooding their chickens within 10 feet of the henhouse door.

A Holton, Kan., reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze asks what to do with a patch of what is called "wild sweet potato." He says it is in many fields in his locality, and that it seems to be spreading. Cultivation, especially where the field is in corn, seems to have small effect in keeping the pest down. This weed or vine and all others of like nature are about the hardest to contend with of any that grows. We have found that the best way to handle all vine weeds of this nature such as wild sweet potato and bindweed is to fence the patch



Making Popguns for the War.

in and pasture it heavily with hogs early in the season. It is also a good plan to let the hogs have the run of the patch during the winter when it is wet. They will tramp the land up to some extent so that it will plow up cloudy but they will almost exterminate the vines. The same plan can also be used with milkweed. The hogs will not eat the milkweed as they will eat the vines but the tramping during the wet weather will kill them out. Hogs are very fond of the roots of all these vine pests and will do considerable digging to get the last one if they are rather closely confined.

A Centerville, Kan., reader writes regarding the schoolhouse built in this district two years ago. In his district bonds have been voted and a new schoolhouse is to be erected at once. He asks about the size, seating capacity and cost of the one built here. The schoolhouse in this district is 28 by 32 with an entryway 10 by 14. The seats are so arranged that 50 pupils can comfortably find place and there is plenty of room for the aisles. The cost of the house complete including seats, desks, blackboards, bell, coalhouse and two out-houses was \$1,725. This district did not vote bonds but raised the amount necessary to build in three tax issues. This made taxes a little high for three years but we have the house paid for now and we all feel glad that the district is not bonded. It is rather remarkable that of a large number present when the new building was voted not one was in favor of bonds but all favored paying for it by direct levy. There was also not a vote against the present location and not a vote against the new building. You can see that we get along pretty well in our school meetings down here.

An Anderson county, Kansas, reader wishes to get a stand of grass for pasture so that it will provide some feed at least by next year. He asks if it is practicable to sow English bluegrass in the corn at the last cultivation and if there is any show of getting a stand in that way. We do not think so. We should consider seed as thrown away if it were sown in that manner. At this date there is no way of making sure of a pasture next year except by plowing or diskling ground so that it will be in good condition to sow to English bluegrass by September 1. Corn cannot be got out of the way in time for that unless it is very early and is picked green for hog feed. Should it be used in that way the ground can be plowed and the seed sown in time. We should not like to sow bluegrass here later than September 15 although we have seen it sown here as late as October 1 and live through the winter. It will not often do this, however. If this grass can be sown by September 1 on well prepared ground there are nine chances in ten that it will provide fine pasture next spring by May 1. A good plan would be to sow 2 pounds of Red clover to the acre on such grass about the middle of March if wanted for pasture. If for a small crop of grass keep the clover off.

About the Hessian Fly

When are the eggs of the Hessian fly laid?
J. H. KING.
Abbyville, Kan.

The females of the main spring brood of Hessian fly lay their eggs on the blades of the wheat plants about the first week in April. The females of the supplementary spring brood lay their eggs from May 20 to about June 1. The females of the main fall brood lay their eggs from the last week in August until about October 10. Sometimes there is a supplementary fall brood and the females of this brood lay their eggs in the latter part of October or the first part of November.

George A. Dean.
Manhattan, Kan.

What He Needed

He was earnestly but prosily orating at the audience. "I want land reform," he wound up. "I want housing reform, I want educational reform, I want—"

And said a bored voice in the audience: "Chloroform."

A dirty well is more dangerous than a dirty kitchen.

If folly were an old hag how we should all seek after wisdom!

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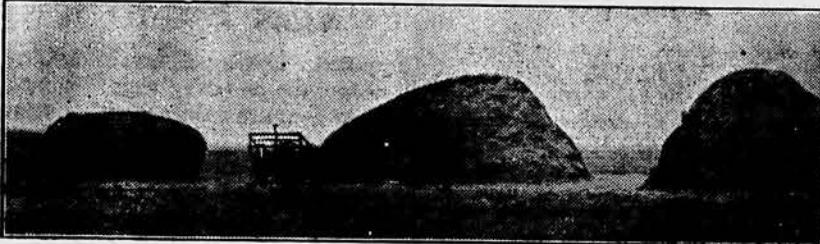
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Only a Part of the Corn Is Planted in Coffey County and Some of It May Have To Be Replanted.



Is Sudan the Surest Crop?

The Experiences of a Successful Grower Near McPherson

BY WILSON G. SHELLEY

SUDAN grass certainly had a chance to demonstrate its value as a drouth resistant on our farm the last summer and it "made good." Side by side with and under the same conditions as field corn that made only 10 bushels or less of corn to the acre because of the hot dry weather, Sudan grew to maturity with scarcely a sign of injury by drouth. Although not recommended as a grain crop, the Sudan produced fully 500 pounds of seed to the acre, or practically as much as the maximum yield of the corn. Parts of both crops were on old ground listed in and part drilled in with a wheat drill on prairie sod that was broken and prepared in April and May, last year, and not planted until late in May. I never saw sod corn make a more beautiful early growth than that piece made, but during the drouth of July and August it dried up and had to be cut for the silo without starting any ears of corn worth mentioning. On the other hand the Sudan grass produced even a slightly larger seed crop on the sod than on the old land. The forage crop was perhaps not quite so good.

Sowing May 26 to 29.

The Sudan seed was sown at the rate of 2 pounds an acre, in cultivated rows about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart for a seed crop. As I did not sow until May 26 to 29 the soil was warm and in only four days the young plants began to appear. Like its relative, sorghum, Sudan is a warm weather plant and I would not advise sowing the seed until the soil is pretty thoroughly warm or at least May 10 in this locality in most seasons. This is particularly pertinent as regards a seed crop, I think, because it is true that as long as the weather is cool the young Sudan will not grow so rapidly as many weeds. But when the days are warm it will grow very rapidly. In two months, or the last of July, my crop was about 6 feet high and heading out. It was ready to cut for hay but my crop was left until late in August when it had matured seed and this was cut with a corn binder. The bundles were shocked like corn, and as I could not get a machine when the bundles were cured, I stacked them and threshed later. This was done with an ordinary thresher, the entire crop from the 20 acres being threshed in less than eight hours and of course it could be done somewhat more quickly if the thresherman knew just how to go about it. If care is taken to thresh when dry the entire bundle can be put through the machine without difficulty and the expense should not exceed 10 or 15 cents a bushel.

Even when growing 6 or more feet high in cultivated rows, Sudan grass stems seldom are larger around than a lead pencil and very leafy. When grown in close drills it grows much finer and makes an excellent quality of hay. But even the threshed straw makes very good feed as I learned by experience. For five weeks last fall my stock cattle had no grain and very little else except Sudan straw but they did well on it and were in better condition at the end of the five weeks than at the

beginning. Some persons ask if it gets like sorghum so that stock do not like it late in the winter or in the spring. But I find that they like it even yet, anyway. They will eat it almost as readily as alfalfa. I am at present feeding some of the second cutting Sudan hay to my horses and they like it too. This hay was cut the last of September from the same rows that produced the seed crop a month earlier and the yield from this cutting was practically the same as the prairie grass made during the entire season.

Sudan is not sweet like sorghum but does have a slightly sweetish taste that makes it very palatable to both horses and cattle. It will give two or three cuttings of hay during the season, making a total of from 2 to 8 tons an acre of hay that apparently is equal to prairie hay or timothy and better relished by cattle. When farmers can buy seed at prices now being offered on seed in 100-pound lots I do not believe they can afford to sow sorghum or millet for hay because Sudan hay is so much better and so much more easily cured and handled. It can be mowed and will cure out so that it can be stacked or put in the mow in two or three days. I believe that at present prices about 10 pounds an acre will be the right amount to sow in close drills. On rich bottom land it probably will pay to sow even 20 pounds. Another season seed probably will be considerably cheaper, and it may be best then to sow double these amounts but I am sure that with the light seeding I have suggested the quality of hay will be much more satisfactory than sorghum. And I want again to call attention to the fact that a person can grow a lot of very good feed at the same time that he is producing a seed crop, and this with a seeding of only 2 or 3 pounds to the acre. Sudan can be sown as late as the last of June and still produce a big crop of hay.

Demand For Seed.

The prospect of sale for Sudan seed another season is of course of much interest to many. Knowing the value of the new grass as I do and also knowing that some of it will be grown in nearly every neighborhood in Kansas this season I am certain that the demand for seed next year will be very great. Although prices probably will be considerably lower yet I believe that profits to those who produce the best Kansas seed will be nearly as good as those this year because selling expenses will be so much less. Besides, with lower prices there will be much less temptation to run the risk of Johnson grass by planting southern seed.

Sudan makes heavier yields than any other good hay plant that is adapted to this section of the country, and is not very particular in regard to soil. Being strictly an annual grass it works well in a short rotation. Of course it is not an absolutely sure crop. No crop is sure. Chinch bugs and grasshoppers like it and sorghum smut or sorghum blight may damage the crop to some extent. But I believe few crops are more certain than Sudan.



"It Was Cut Late in August When It Had Matured Seed. We Used a Corn Binder."

The Allen County Grange

Allen county Grangers braved the downpour of rain Thursday, May 20, and met in an all day session at Lola. Fifteen subordinate Granges were represented. It is the first time the farmers from all parts of the county have met and it was the sentiment of all present that many such meetings should be held. W. T. Dickson, chairman of the state Grange executive committee, and C. Davis, master of the Bourbon county Pomona, told of the benefit of a Pomona Grange, during the morning session. The Allen county Pomona Grange was organized at 1 o'clock with 128 charter members and the following officers were elected: Worthy Master, S. D. Bartlett; overseer, O. Chitwood; lecturer, Mrs. George Bensberg; chaplain, Mrs. Ella Clark; secretary, Mr. McClure; treasurer, Mr. Peck.

After the installation of officers, A. P. Reardon, worthy state master, spoke. He told what the Grange had done, what it is doing, and what the farmers can do when they are as thoroughly organized as men in other lines of business. Alfred Docking of Manhattan, chairman of the committee on state-wide co-operation, gave an address on that subject. His talk was instructive and entertaining. The Coffey County Pomona sent greetings and La Harpe sent a cordial invitation for the farmers to hold their next meeting in their city. The invitation was accepted and we voted to meet June 17. Visiting Grangers are always welcome at our meetings.

G. W. McKinder, Deputy.
Kincaid, Kan.

Co-operation Is Growing

Six companies with the word co-operative somewhere in their title were granted state charters in one day recently by the charter board. Five of them are in western counties. The sixth was to the Chetopa Co-operative Creamery Co., Chetopa, Labette county; capitalized at \$10,000. Other Co-operative companies chartered were:

Iuka Co-operative Exchange, Iuka, Pratt county, capital stock, \$10,000.

Farmers Co-operative Mercantile and Shipping association, Long Island, Phillips county, \$5,000.

McDonald Co-operative Equity Mercantile Exchange, McDonald, Rawlins county, \$10,000.

Minneola Co-operative Exchange, Minneola, Clark county, \$15,000.

Smith County Farmers Union Co-operative association, Smith Center, \$8,000.

It is best for the average farmer to handle the draft breeds.

Hog cholera killed 73 million dollars' worth of hogs in 1913.

GET POWER

The Supply Comes From Food.

If we get power from food, why not strive to get all the power we can. That is only possible by selecting food that exactly fits the requirements of the body.

"Not knowing how to select the right food to fit my needs, I suffered grievously for a long time from stomach trouble," writes a lady from a little town in Missouri.

"It seemed as if I would never be able to find out the sort of food that was best for me. Hardly anything that I could eat would stay on my stomach. Every attempt gave me heart-burn and filled my stomach with gas. I got thinner and thinner until I literally became a living skeleton and in time was compelled to keep to my bed.

"A few months ago I was persuaded to try Grape-Nuts food, and it had such good effect from the very beginning that I kept up its use. I was surprised at the ease with which I digested it. It proved to be just what I needed.

"All my unpleasant symptoms, the heart-burn, the inflated feeling which gave me so much pain, disappeared. My weight gradually increased from 98 to 116 lbs., my figure rounded out, my strength came back, and I am now able to do my housework and enjoy it. Grape-Nuts did it."

A ten days' trial will show anyone some facts about food.

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

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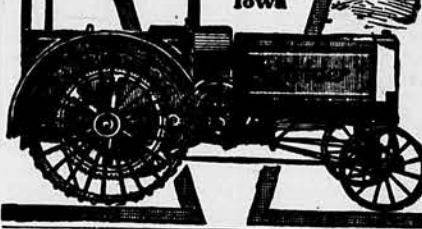
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Save the day wages and board of at least one hired man by getting a Smalley—the only real self-feeder—the only machine with Grip Hook and Paddle Rollers outfit.

Save costly breakdowns, repairs and delays. Smalley machines are built to stand the smashing work of silo filling. They are one-fourth heavier than others and have steel in their castings. Sixty years of honesty and capability behind each Smalley Filler.

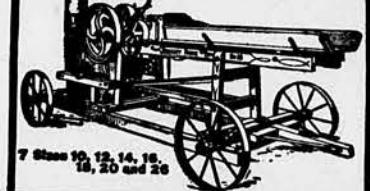
Even on Gas and Kerosene we make you a saving. That's because of our low speed chain-drive biever.

Smalley Grip Hook Silo Filler

Send for Free Book that tells all about the remarkable construction of Smalley machines; and names of well-known users. Sample of Alfalfa Meal, ground by our new recently Device can also be had for the asking. Write

SMALLEY MFG. CO., Dept. 3, MANITOWOC, WIS.

We manufacture a complete line of silofillers, alfalfa cutters, corn snappers, hand feed cutters, saw machines and walking plows.



Big Profits In Building SILOS

are now being made by farmers in addition to the income from their farms.

Any Progressive Farmer can make from \$1,500 to \$5,000 extra yearly without interference with his regular work, if he will take county agency to

Build Monoco Concrete Silos

Build a silo on your own farm, use it as a sample to secure orders from your neighbors. You can also build Water Tanks, Grain Bins, Hog Houses, etc.

Your profits will soon pay for your outfit and give you a handsome income besides.

Exclusive Territory

Purchase of one complete Monoco Silo outfit gives you exclusive county right. A wonderful opportunity for some one responsible farmer in your county.

Monoco Power Concrete Silos are best—cold drawn steel reinforcement makes them proof against cracking—they'll last forever. It will surely pay you to write us,

MONOLITHIC SILO AND CONSTRUCTION CO.

563 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



New Self-Feed Silver's "Ohio"

Places Silver's "Ohio" 1915 model far in advance of anything produced before. Beaters or automatic paddle feeders, biggest labor saver ever applied to feed cutter. Other big features are famous Ball Dog Grip—patented direct drive and friction reverse—shear cut—non-explosive—non-clogging—one lever control—40 to 800 tons a day.

Write for Catalog 8—free. The Silver Mfg. Co., 336 Broadway, Salem, Ohio. "Modern Silage Methods," 84 pages sent postpaid for 10¢.

Glassware For Farm Fruits

Attractive Packages Add Selling Value to Homemade Jellies

BY MABEL GRAVES

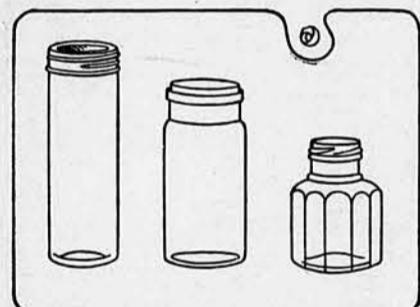
WHY should a Kansas grocer who wishes to offer his customers only the best feel compelled to send to New York state for his jellies and preserves? It certainly is not because of inferior fruit, for the fruit raised in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri is second to none. The reason must lie elsewhere.

Thousands of tons of factory-made jellies are sold in the city every year. We are fond of saying, "There's nothing like the homemade kind"; yet the grocers continue to sell the factory-made product. The most obvious reason is that more factory-made jelly is offered for sale. It is the usual thing also to assume that the factory-made is adulterated, and therefore can be sold cheaper.

The merchant referred to in the beginning of this article has tried one brand of factory fruit after another, and finally has discarded everything in favor of the eastern product, which he says is the best in the United States. A 10-ounce glass of jelly from this factory retails for 25 cents. A 14-ounce glass of preserves sells for 30 cents. This merchant in his investigations tried homemade jelly, among others, and found that it sugared.

Another grocer offers for sale a small, thin glass of jelly. Held to the window it shows none of the beautiful coloring that every housewife loves to see, but the package sells for 10 cents. No claim is made that this is the best jelly to be found. But, "homemade jelly isn't put up in attractive packages," said the grocer. "Looks have a good deal to do with selling."

Here are two reasons, then, given by two men who depend for their living on supplying what their trade demands—quality and appearance. There is nothing discouraging about this. They are guide posts that point the way to success. And they are a challenge to the home woman to show what she can do. The grocer who found that homemade jelly sugared was unfortunate in having had a poor grade offered him. Success-

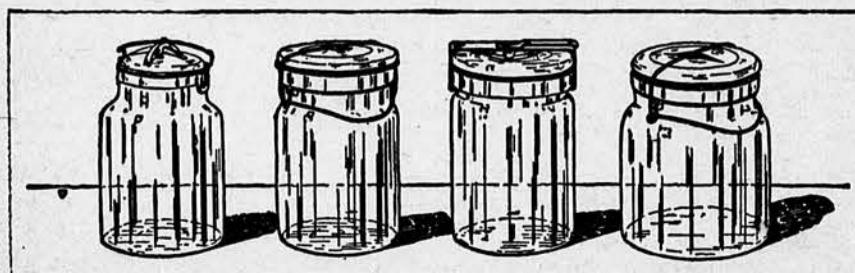


Three Popular Preserve Jars.

ful jelly makers in every community know that sugaring can be avoided. But the question of appearance is worth considering.

Sometimes it is more profitable to sell fruit in the form of jellies and preserves than in baskets. The farm may be too far from town to market fresh fruit successfully, fresh fruit may be too low in price, or the quality may not be good for shipping. If, then, the farm woman can gather in two or three helpers and if she is skillful in handling fruit she can be sure of a nice addition to her income if she wishes it.

Every woman who buys jelly enjoys getting it in a glass that she can use on the table after it is empty. One big



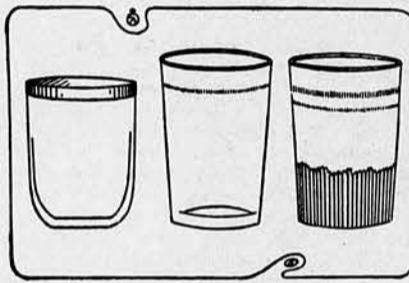
Spring-Top Jars, With Rubbers and Glass Covers, Make Canning Easy and Keep the Fruit Securely.

manufacturer molds glass in imitation of cut glass, and this elaborate design sells manufactured honey and acid jelly to the cheapest class of city customers. Thin glasses, etched in attractive designs, make the same appeal to a good class of customers. These can be bought

at a low price in quantities, and the increased sale price of the jelly will more than make up for the added cost of the glass. Jelly shipped a long distance must be put up in heavier glass, but if the only journey is in the maker's own wagon to town the thinner glasses can be carried with perfect safety. For preserves a favorite glass is the tall one that can afterwards be used for iced tea.

There is a new jelly mold on the market which is growing in popularity. It is broader and lower than the old-fashioned glass, and the sides are fluted. "I'll never use anything else if I can get this," said one woman who had tried it, "because the jelly looks so pretty when it is turned out."

For jams, mustards and preserves every variety of bottle and jar used by the factory is available for use by the home packer. There is no fancy bottle



Cheap Glasses Mean Poor Sales.

on the shelves of the best equipped store but she can buy if she wishes it. If her grocer does not have it on hand he will order it for her, if she is forehanded enough to remember ahead of time that she will want it. By buying in quantities, a gross or several gross at a time, the cost is considerably less than by the dozen.

For goods put up in glass the question of caps, covers and seals is as important as that of the glassware itself. The simplest top is the slip-over cap, which is very inexpensive. Next is the screw top, which gives a fairly tight seal. When to the threads in the glass are added lugs in the cover the contents of jar or bottle may be sealed almost air tight. Corrugated edges make the tin top still more attractive. All these tops can be put on without machinery.

A newer type of fruit can is the spring-top, which is manufactured under several trade names. The glass top sits over the can and when the spring slips into place everything is secure. Such a can is opened as easily as it is sealed. Some of these spring-tops are made with the mouth nearly as large as the bottom, making it possible for the largest fruit to slip in easily.

The newest fruit jar is the vacuum jar in which it is said the fruit is sealed more securely than is possible with any other style of jar. When once sealed it can be opened only by running a knife through the top. New tops can be bought for 15 cents a dozen.

Fruit put up at home may be sold through one grocer, if there are not more than a few hundred packages. If there are several thousand packages a grocer will be glad to distribute them.

A June Day

And what is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days;
Then heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,
And over it softly her warm ear lays;

Whether we look, or whether we listen,
We hear life murmur, or see it glisten;
Every cloud feels a stir of might,
An instinct within it that reaches and
towers,
And groping blindly above it for light
Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers.

The flush of life may well be seen
Thrilling back over hills and valleys;
The cowslip startles in meadows green;
The buttercup catches the sun in its
chalice,
And there's never a leaf nor a blade too
mean
To be some happy creature's palace.

The little bird sits at his door in the sun,
At lit like a blossom among the leaves,
And lets his illumined being o'errun
With the deluge of summer it receives.
His mate feels the eggs beneath her wings
And the heart in her dumb breast flutters
and sings;
He sings to the wide world, and she to her
nest—
In the nice ear of Nature which song is
the best?

—James Russell Lowell.

Easy To Stem Gooseberries

(Prize Letter.)

I am a farmer's wife and enjoy looking over the farm papers, especially the Mail and Breeze, to find practical methods of doing things to save time and labor. Now that gooseberry time is on I have discovered an easy way to prepare the berries for canning, thus saving the tedious task of removing the stems. I take about a pint of the berries when freshly picked, for then the stems are brittle, tie them loosely in one end of a flour sack and rub them, sack and all, over the sharp edges of my horseradish grater. Do not rub hard enough to crush the berries. This removes all of the blossom ends and almost all of the stem ends, and they may be easily blown out.

One could prepare a large tin lid to use instead of the horseradish grater, by driving holes through it with a nail. Drive the nail from the inside of the lid so the sharp edges will be on the outside, over which to rub the berries.

Kate Hutchinson Streeter.
Wakefield, Kan.

Frozen Berries a Summer Dish

(Prize Recipe.)

Boil 1 cup sugar and 1 cup water 10 minutes, and when cool add a pint of orange juice. Pour this into a freezer and turn for 10 minutes. Then remove the dasher, scrape the frozen mixture from the sides and beat with a spoon until smooth. Have ready a pint of whole berries to which has been added $\frac{1}{2}$ -cup powdered sugar and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Stir these in carefully, being careful not to break them, and pack in salt and ice for an hour. Serve in glasses with a spoonful of whipped cream. Strawberries are nicest for this but other berries will do.

Mrs. Lelia Munsell.
Herington, Kan.

Raspberry Charlotte

(Prize Recipe.)

For this one will need a loaf of fresh light bread and a quart of red raspberries. Mash the fruit until fine, and add sugar to make sweet enough. Slice the bread very thin, not using the ends, and cover a brick-shaped mold. Then put in berries and bread in alternate layers, pressing down with a spoon. The last layer should be berries. Put in a cold place and let stand a few hours, then invert the mold on a platter. Cut in slices and serve with whipped cream. This is a delicious dessert and easily prepared.

Mrs. A. F. Johnson.
R. 1, Vliets, Kan.

An Error Corrected

In the announcement of the contest on the names of Kansas towns under the heading, "A Bunch of Kansas Sunflowers," in last week's issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, one error was made. No. 29 should read, "One of the greatest naturalists, who was a German." Those who wish to complete their list of Kansas towns will find this change of two or three letters makes considerable difference in their answer.

Whooping cough in children is a "grave" disease.

Look well to your well if you would keep well.

This Summer

Serpentine Crêpe will be the height of fashion—the prevailing vogue. It makes up into the most artistic gowns, kimonos, streetdresses, lounging robes, outing suits, shirtwaists and children's dresses.

It costs so little that women of taste and refinement everywhere prefer it.

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APPLICATION BLANK

WEEKLY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT:

St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen—Please send me a letter authorizing me to obtain subscriptions for the Weekly Globe-Democrat. I to keep a designated commission on each subscription and to be entered on your books in connection with the subscription awards.

Name
Address
References

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



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

The pattern for waist 7242 is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

The gathered skirt 7270 is in six sizes designed especially for embroideries and other bordered materials. Six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.



Dress 7249 can be made with or without the suspenders, and with pleated or gathered skirt. Five sizes, 6 to 14 years.

Dress 7269 is in seven sizes, 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

Middy suit 7273 is for boys 2, 4, and 6 years. The blouse slips on over the head.

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

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

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

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

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

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

Name

Postoffice

State

R. F. D. or St. No.....
BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

Cream Good For Digestion

Cream has always been a true, tried friend in my baking. One reason I use cream is that it is more easily worked into a cake than butter. Just add the cream to the sugar, and with a few turns of the mixing spoon it is well mixed. In even less time than would be required to work the butter or lard through the flour a cake stirred up with cream is ready for the oven.

What is the use of going to the trouble to churn the butter to bake with? It takes more time, makes more work, and in the end is more expensive. So I consider cream the most economical shortening we can use on the farm.

Second: Where cream is used for the shortening hot biscuits and other similar foods can be eaten without any distress by persons having poor digestion. In fact, if I had not had a husband who was always complaining with stomach trouble perhaps I would not have discovered this method; but when he could not eat things prepared with other shortening I hit upon trying cream, and now he never has any distress after eating.

I use cream that tests about 30. When it is thicker it must be thinned.

with milk or water. In cake making bake slowly six or seven hours. It is I use 1 cup of cream to each cup of well to have the pot covered except during the last hour.

Assorted Cream Cookies.

This recipe may be made with either sweet or sour cream. I prefer the sweet, but it is just a matter of taste. When sour cream is used omit the baking powder. Take 3 cups sugar, 3 cups cream, stir well together, add 1 teaspoon salt, then the beaten yolks of 5 eggs. Then add the well beaten whites of 5 eggs, and 1 tablespoon flavoring. Stir into this 1 quart flour with 1 teaspoon soda and 2 teaspoons baking powder sifted into it. Add enough flour to make the dough stiff enough to work well.

Take out on the board enough dough at a time to fill one pan. By rolling one handful of cookies thick, another thin, another with raisins pressed in center, another with granulated or colored sugar sprinkled on top, you will have cookies which will delight the children as well as the rest of the family.

Cream Biscuit.

Sift together several times 1 quart flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt. Add 1½ to 2 cups of sweet cream, using enough to make the batter moist enough to work well. Roll ½ inch thick and bake in a hot oven. This is something the men enjoy.

R. 5, Salina, Kan. E. R. S.

Cowpeas as a Food

Kafir and cowpeas are well suited for use as food, and both their nutritive value and cheapness, as well as their good flavor and the numerous ways in which they can be used should recommend them to the housewife. The cowpea is wholesome, nutritious and possesses a peculiar delicate and pleasing flavor. A bulletin on the use of cowpeas as food has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Among the recipes given are the following:

Sandwich Filling.

A mixture of cooked peas and cheese may be used for a sandwich filling. In fact, cooked cowpeas mashed and fried

The Democratic superintendent of the Hutchinson Reformatory is highly praised for his efficiency by Governor Capper, who announces this useful man will be kept on the job, even though his politics are different from the governor's. Governor Capper has made it plain that he has no desire to use a political axe on office holders, nor to make sudden sweeping changes. All he wants is results; all he asks is that the people get 100 cents of actual value for every dollar of the public funds. He has found a change of management imperatively necessary in four of the seventeen state institutions. Two of these appointments of the previous administration Governor Hodges has admitted were mistakes, and had he remained in office these mistakes would have been rectified, but the holdover boards will not permit Governor Capper to displace these officials.

from the skins by being put through a sieve may form the basis of a large variety of sandwich fillings. The cheese may be omitted and chopped celery or nuts added, or the peas may be mixed with a little butter and a few drops of vinegar or lemon juice. Leaves of lettuce dipped in salad dressing add to the attractiveness of the sandwiches.

Cowpea Salad.

Mix cold cooked cowpeas with French dressing and serve on lettuce, endive, or water cress. The proportions for the French dressing are: Three tablespoonsful of salad oil, 1 tablespoonful of vinegar, and ½ teaspoonful of salt. Add a few grains of cayenne pepper.

Baked Cowpeas.

Cook 1 quart of large white cowpeas slowly in water until they begin to soften. This will require five or six hours. Put them into a bean pot, add ½ pound of salt pork, and 1 tablespoonful of molasses. Cover with water and

Hopping John.

Soak 1 quart of dried cowpeas over night in water enough to cover. Cook until they are tender, adding more water if necessary. Cook a pint of rice in 3 pints of water, mix the two, season with 2 tablespoonsful of butter and 2 teaspoonsful of salt. A little beef or pork may be added to the water in which the peas are cooked.

Swing That Keeps Baby Happy

(Prize Letter.)

I am sending a sketch of a swing that cost 37 cents for everything except seat, and that I made from a child's chair by cutting off the legs and boring holes through the seat for the rope to go through. A ring screw is put in the ceiling. In this ring is a short length of rope, then a steel coil spring 5½ inches long. Thirty feet of ¼-inch rope is used. A loop knot is taken in the rope where it goes over the spring, which keeps the two ends at exactly the length wished. For perfect safety each rope had best be run through a screw eye at the top of the chair back before it goes down to the seat, to make sure the chair seat will not swing backward and let baby fall. A knot is tied in each rope below the chair seat, and a strip of wood is nailed or tied across the front. After baby has been swung a few times he will try moving his feet up and down, which will cause the springs to vibrate. This will keep him exercising and in a good humor. A rubber doll will help to keep him amused. Our baby is not old enough to walk, but he crawls toward the swing and fusses to be in. The swing should be high enough from the floor that he will not bump into it when he is not in swing.

Fred H. Britton.
R. 5, Marshfield, Mo.

Patent Medicines

BY C. D.

Don't put too much confidence in the general condemnation of patent medicines. Supposing that I am addressing persons of good sound sense I believe it safe to assume that if a man of brains knows himself to be afflicted with a dangerous malady he will not trust his life to some bottled mixture sold indiscriminately to everyone. He will, quite naturally, get from his physician the medicine he should have. Every wise man will call a doctor when danger threatens, unless he happen to be an adherent of some faith which makes such assistance, in his opinion, unnecessary; in which case it is his own business. But even admitting the wisdom of all this there are certainly a few proprietary remedies which are highly useful. I know a dozen or more which I, and many other men of deeper erudition, have always in their camp outfits and in their medicine closets at home.

It is unjust to include in the opprobrious term "patent medicines" a number of the articles bought for years by stockmen and farmers and used with undoubted success in their livestock operations. The words "patent medicines" should be understood as applying to alleged remedies for internal use. They should not be understood as including proprietary veterinary remedies, disinfectants and dips, recognized as standard the world over and advertised in all of the most conservatively managed publications. Not yet being so far on the road to infallibility that I can pin my faith to any of the sciences which preclude the calling of a physician I shall go right along in the old way. If a doctor isn't about I shall use some remedies which I know are what they are represented to be, and when my horses or hogs or Herefords are in distress I shall use some of the standard preparations, despite the fact that the federal government has included them in the list of patent medicines.

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Write for coupon and sample print. J. C. WOLCOTT, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Over 10 years in Kodak finishing.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED! GOOD PAY; Steady Work; fumed Borax Soap Powder with our Soaps, etc. No capital or experience needed. M. B. WARD & CO., 218 Institute Pl., Chicago

Poultry in Allen County

A Side Line That Produces \$120,000 a Year

BY W. E. WATKINS
Iola, Kan.

THE POULTRY income of Allen county, Kansas, is more than \$120,000 a year. This is almost as great as the returns from our oats, wheat and flax crops. Only a few of the farmers in the county give their poultry business the attention it warrants. The returns from a few farms show that large profits can be earned from a small investment if the flock is given the proper care and management.

An income of \$1,000 from a farm flock of 500 hens was the record made by W. F. Weber of Carlyle, last year. His flock produced \$975 the year before. Not more than \$75 of this annual income is from poultry sold. Most of the chickens that are not kept for egg production are eaten on the farm. Eggs are the chief source of income from most farm flocks.

The breed of poultry does not make so much difference in egg production, according to Mr. Weber, as sanitation and feeding. A careful study of his methods is worth while.

Have Regular Meals.

"Feed regularly, and give the poultry plenty of salt, copperas and charcoal," says Mr. Weber. "Give a balanced ration. Scatter grain in straw or in scratching pens, because a hen will not lay unless she is kept busy. Fumigate and whitewash the houses often. Clean the houses twice a week. Use movable roosts, notched and filled with crude oil as a protection from mites. All diseased hens should be killed and burned. These methods have been successful in keeping roup out of my flocks for the last two years."

Here is the material that Mr. Weber used in the ration for his flock of 500 White Leghorn hens last year:

200 bushels of wheat at 77 cents.
50 bushels of oats at 50 cents.
600 pounds of beef scrap at \$3.20.
500 pounds of bran at \$1.15.
40 bushels of corn at 70 cents.
2,000 pounds of sludge at \$3.50.
500 pounds of skimmilk at 20 cents a hundred.

"Poultry failures are due to neglect of feed, stock, conditions and care," says Alpha Ensminger of Moran. Mr. Ensminger keeps Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds, and receives an average annual income, from each hen, of \$2.24 for eggs. The feed costs about 80 cents a year for a hen. Mr. Ensminger's ration is made of bran 60 per cent, alfalfa meal 10 per cent, meat meal 10 per cent, oil meal 10 per cent, and gluten flour 10 per cent. Plenty of oyster shell and grit is kept before the flock all the time.

Fred Olmstead of Moran is another farmer who is successful with poultry. He has kept accurate records for the last three years. His flock of 75 hens returned \$126 in 1912, besides supplying the table. The flock was increased to 100 hens in 1913, and the receipts were \$274 for eggs and poultry. Last year 275 hens produced \$500 worth of eggs and poultry, besides supplying the needs of the home table. Mr. Olmstead keeps Buff Orpingtons and White Leghorns.

"Every farmer should realize the importance of purebred poultry," says H. M. Miller of Petrolia. "The progressive farmer prides himself on his purebred horses, cattle or hogs, but seems to have the idea that mongrel or mixed chickens will give larger returns than purebred fowls. This has not proved to be the case. The price for a coop of mixed chickens is less on the city market than for a uniform product. A case of eggs of uniform color and size is worth more than one in which the eggs vary in size and color. The all-purpose breeds are excellent market fowls and good layers, but it is the way your birds have been bred for egg production, and not the breed, that makes eggs for you in the winter when the price is high."

Mr. Miller has the largest poultry plant in Allen county, and is planning to have at least 1,000 White Orpington hens this fall.

A return of \$641 from 125 hens was made in 1913 by W. A. Hess of Humboldt, Kan. He keeps Buff Plymouth Rocks, and sells breeding birds and eggs for hatching.

"Different breeds of poultry are intended for different purposes, such as the production of eggs or of meat," says Mr. Hess. "The best results are obtained when these breeds are kept pure. Who would think of growing game for egg production, or Leghorns for meat? A breeder that advocates the breeding of mixed chickens would not think of trying to get a good driver by breeding his standard bred mare to a draft horse. If you have a breed of chickens that will not supply a certain demand, do not cross them with some other breed. Choose a breed that will meet your requirements."

Rapid Growth For Broilers

BY WILLIAM H. SCOTT,
Abilene, Kan.

Broilers need to be grown out as rapidly as possible, in order to be both tender and highly profitable. On the other hand, chicks that are intended for breeders should not be forced. The aim should be to keep them growing normally and to keep them hardy and vigorous. They should be given feed that is especially adapted to making bone and muscle. Fortunately, the same feed also will promote early and heavy egg production in the pullets.

Several methods of handling chicks are successfully practiced. One way is to keep the chicks busy digging for grain until evening, and then fill them with feed that will be completely digested by morning, so that when day comes the chicks are eager to go to work.

Where chicks are raised with hens, the hen should be confined to the coop, or to a small run in front of the coop, while the chicks are allowed to run at will. If the chicks are given enough of a properly balanced ration, they will obtain sufficient exercise in running around looking for bugs and other "delicacies." Regardless of what plan is used in raising chicks, they must be kept in sanitary surroundings, and given an abundance of fresh clean water. This matter of an abundant water supply is of vital importance.

Begin culling early. As soon as the chicks are feathered, and large enough so that the culled can be sold on the market as broilers, they should be gone over carefully and all the inferior ones sold. Among the undesirables will be all of those showing disqualifications, crooked legs, crooked toes and crooked breastbones, bad combs and plumage seriously off-color. Thereafter, as often as a cull shows up in the flock, get rid of it. This not only gives the flock a more uniform appearance, but permits the good ones that are left to do still better.

Never market a diseased bird. It is neither good business nor good ethics. For such, the "hatchet cure" is the best; and then burn the body. Study the requirements of your flocks continually, give careful attention to details, and you soon will find success crowning your efforts.

What About Winter Emmer?

BY MARK CARLETON.

Winter emmer is of much value in a field-cropping system in several ways. Since it is used for stock feeding in the same way as oats or barley, it will be of much use in localities where those crops do not give good results. In a number of the Central, Southern and Eastern states, where oats do not do so well as in the North and where winter oats would not be hardy, there is considerable demand for a winter cereal to be used as stock feed. This crop should exactly fill that demand. It will ripen earlier than oats, yield better, and may supply a considerable quantity of fall and winter pasture when the ground is in condition for turning stock into the field with safety. It will withstand extremes of climate much better than any other cereal. For a large part of the United States, therefore, it may be considered a general purpose crop so far as climate is concerned.

"Why don't you advertise?" asked the editor of the home paper. "Don't you believe in it?"

"I'm agin' advertisin'," replied the proprietor of the Haysville racket store.

"But why are you against it?" asked the editor.

"It keeps a feller too durn busy," replied the proprietor. "Advertised in a newspaper one time about ten years ago and I never even got time to go fishin'."

The preparation of the land, seeding, and subsequent management of the winter emmer crop are practically the same as that required for rye and winter wheat. As the crop is well adapted as a winter cereal to intermountain districts of the West where dry farming is practiced, the first requisite, of course, is to have the land thoroughly prepared for the conservation of moisture. It may be sown either on summer fallow or following a cultivated crop. If following an uncultivated crop, the ground should be plowed rather deeply as soon as possible after the latter crop is removed and thereafter often surface cultivated, particularly after rains, to conserve as much moisture as possible for the emmer. Seeding should be done only with a drill. It should be sown about the same time as winter wheat. In the drier districts the rate of seeding should be about the same as for barley—that is, from 4 to 6 pecks an acre.

Emmer is a species of wheat. The plants of this species are pithy or hollow, with an inner wall of pith; leaves sometimes rather broad and usually velvety hairy; heads almost always bearded, very compact, and much flattened at the 2-rowed sides. The appearance in the field is quite different from that of spelt. The spikelets (that is, the unhulled grains as they come from the thresher), however, look considerably like those of spelt, but differ principally in the presence always of a short, pointed pedicel. This pedicel, which is really a portion of the stem of the head, if attached at all to the spelt spikelets, is always very blunt and much thicker. Usually, however, its pedicel does not remain attached to the base of the spelt spikelet after threshing; instead, each spikelet carries on its inner face the pedicel belonging to the next spikelet above. Besides, the emmer spikelets are flattened on the inner side and not arched as in spelt, so that they do not stand out from the stem as the spelt spikelets do, but lie close to it and to one another, forming a solidly compact head. The spikelets of spelt, on the other hand, are placed far apart and, being arched on the inner side, stand out from the stem, forming a very loose head. The spikelets of emmer are usually two grained, one grain being located a little higher than the other.

From the trials so far made of emmer, both at the experiment stations and on farms, as well as the plat experiments of the United States Department of Agriculture, one may draw the following conclusions with respect to its success in cultivation in this country: (1) It is most successful in the Great Plains region, particularly the northern portion, in the Palouse country, and in northern portions of the irrigated districts; (2) in other parts of the country, however, it will often compare well with other crops, and is especially able to escape damage from continued wet weather at harvest time; (3) it stands up well in the field; (4) it is usually very resistant to the attacks of leaf rust, smuts, and other fungi; (5) it is very resistant to drought; (6) in districts where it is otherwise adapted it gives excellent yields; (7) true winter varieties, of which there are not many, resist rather hard winters.

As already stated, emmer, though resistant to drought, and having been introduced more especially for use in semi-arid districts, is also fairly well adapted to humid areas; in fact, it is a general-purpose crop with reference to climate and soil. However, in the humid areas and in other districts where the winters are not severe, winter grains are always much more profitable than spring grains where the former can be grown, as they give much better yields and by ripening early often escape the effects of rust, and they also appear to escape attacks of some insects, and also may supply fall and winter pasture.

Against Advertising

"Why don't you advertise?" asked the editor of the home paper. "Don't you believe in it?"

"I'm agin' advertisin,'" replied the proprietor of the Haysville racket store.

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"It keeps a feller too durn busy," replied the proprietor. "Advertised in a newspaper one time about ten years ago and I never even got time to go fishin'."

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the bacterium *Bacterium Pullorum* with which chicks are often infected when hatched. The germs multiply very rapidly and one infected chick may infect the entire brood. Prevention is the best method of combating the disease and should begin as soon as chicks are hatched. Intestinal antiseptics should be given to kill the germ. Mercuric Chloride is one of the most powerful remedies, but being a rank poison, its use is not to be recommended as long as there are safe, harmless remedies on the market that will do the work.

How to Prevent White Diarrhea.

Dear Sir: Last spring my first incubator chicks when but a few days old began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged. Finally, I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., L 3, Lamoni, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We never lost a single chick after the first dose. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks, where before we never raised more than 100 a year. I'd be glad indeed to have others know of this wonderful remedy. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Ia.

Don't Wait.

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L 3, Lamoni, Ia.—Advertisement.

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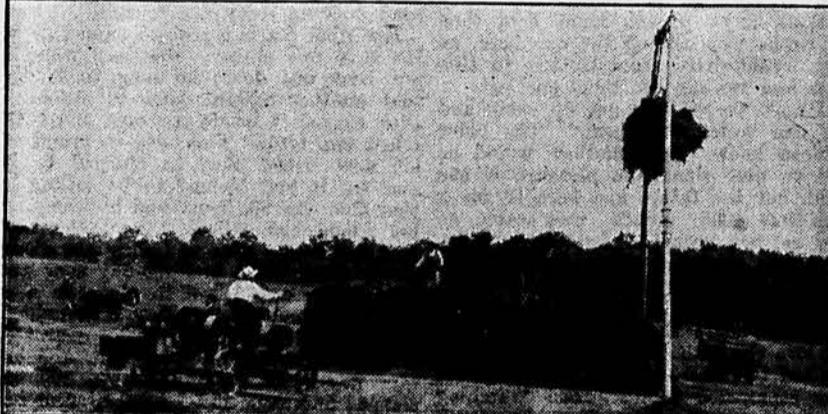
More Power for Haying

Power hoists for the hay field are becoming popular in many sections. A hoist of this kind, with the power supplied by an engine, can be operated rapidly, and the work can be done much faster than when a horse supplies the power. These power hoists can be used either in the field or at the barn, and for other work that requires power of this kind.

Any ordinary engine can be used with this machine and the cost of the hoist

all the information about power farming possible available to farmers. Lectures will be delivered on tractor operation and the place of tractors in Kansas farming. An effort will be made to see that every visitor has an opportunity to understand the methods used in plowing on the demonstration field. All of these features will be free. In addition there will be free band concerts, and every effort will be made to provide for the comfort of the visitors while they are in Hutchinson.

The plowing will be done on a tract



A Power Hoist Will Lift the Hay Rapidly and Efficiently and It Is Not Necessary to Expose a Horse to the Flies.

is small. The one shown in the illustration is made by the Louden Machinery company, Fairfield, Ia., and this type has been especially popular in Illinois. A good many outfits of this kind will be used in Kansas this year for the first time.

A Big Show For Hutchinson

Fifteen companies have paid the entry fee in the Kansas Traction Plowing exhibit, which will be held July 19 to 24 at Hutchinson. In addition several more manufacturers have given formal notice that they will enter. This interest is very encouraging to the management, and it is evident that the Hutchinson show is going to be a leading event this year in farming in the Middle West.

There seems to be an even greater interest in the show among farmers than there is among the manufacturers, judging from the favorable letters which have been received recently. These letters are coming from almost all parts of Kansas, and from many outside

of 1,000 acres just south of South Hutchinson, between the Hutchinson & Southern and the Missouri Pacific railroads. This land is all in one body, and it is easy to get to it. It is an ideal field for a demonstration of this kind.

Hiring Harvest Hands

I think we should hire harvest hands by the hour. If the hired man is paid \$3 a day for 10 hours' work, in harvest time when the farmer usually wishes to work from daylight until dark the hired man will expect to be paid for more than the 10 hours. Then, of course, if the machine breaks down and a quarter of a day is lost the hired man wants his time just the same. If we pay them 30 cents an hour and they work 10 hours, they earn their \$3, and if they work 12 hours they cannot complain for they earn \$3.60.

We should pay the man with a threshing machine by the bushel. We say an average run with the machine is 1,000 bushels. If we pay the men \$3 a



Plowing Alfalfa Sod Near Hiawatha With a Hart-Parr Engine and a Case Plow. Both Machines Have Been Entered in the Hutchinson Show.

states. Several letters have been received from farmers in Texas who will attend the show, and a great many letters have been received from Oklahoma, which indicates that there will be a large attendance from that state.

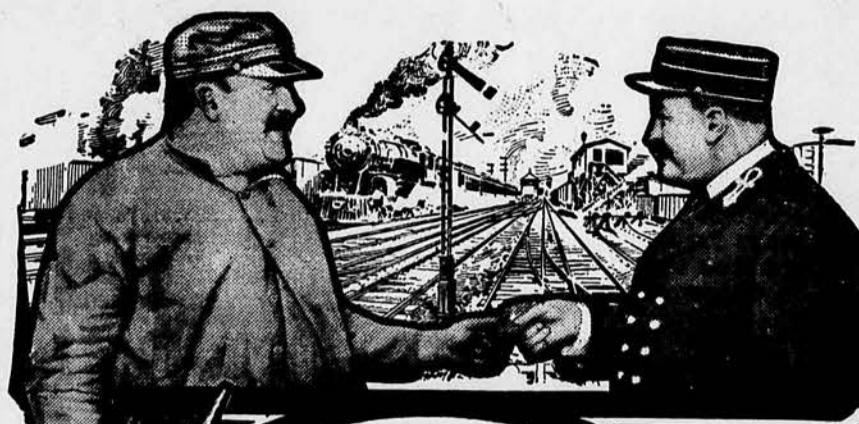
All of the up-to-date equipment for tractors will be on display. For example, the Avery company, which will bring five tractors, will have one of its engines equipped with an electric headlight and an electric starter, which are decidedly new features in the tractor world. They are already attracting a great deal of attention.

The effort at this show is to make

day or 30 cents on every 100 bushels, it would be the same, but if the men feel like pitching and threshing out 1,200 bushels, the hired man makes a little more. The cost of running the engine and separator is the same on the bushel so the cost or expense and profit depends on how much is threshed and what the men cost. If the cost for labor is not higher on the bushel when they thresh 1,500 bushels than when they thresh 1,000 bushels, I think that is better than having to pay \$3 if they thresh 800 bushels or \$3 if they thresh 1,500 bushels.

Julius Eckert.

Melba, Kan.



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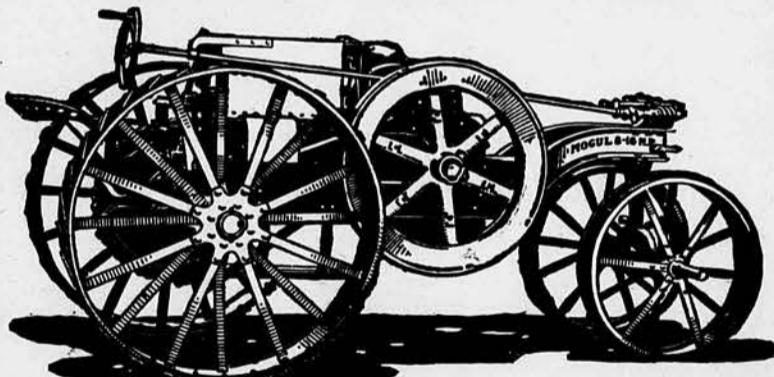
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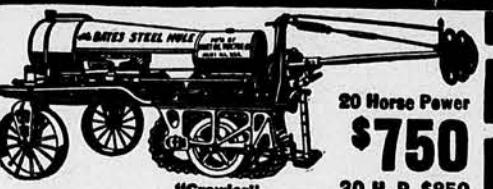
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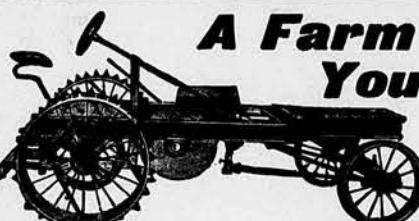
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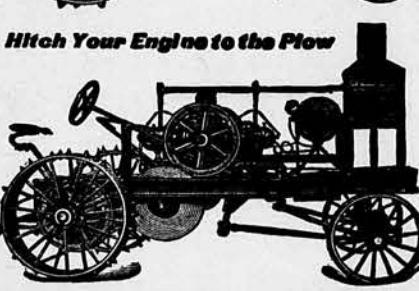
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When the Circus Passed By

Oliver and the Other Children Saw a Wonderful Sight

BY F. ANNETTE JACKSON

"A CIRCUS is coming! A circus is coming!" said Oliver, running into the house. "Mamma, a circus is coming tomorrow, can't we go?"

"I wish you could all go, dear, but you know since papa has been sick we have so little money, that I am afraid you will have to stay home."

"Well, anyway, Mr. Hunt said that the circus was coming through here, as they would drive from Clifton to this town and we can see them go by."

"I hope so, we will get up early and you can watch for them." The older children knew their mother would be glad to give them the pleasure if she could, but the father had been ill for a long time and money was scarce, so they did not worry her by teasing to go.

It was reported that the animals would go by at 2 o'clock in the morning and the mother lay awake and listened for hours that the children might not lose the unusual sight. By 5 o'clock she had them all up and dressed and off they scampered to the road watching for the parade to pass along. Far down the road they saw the first chariot drawn by 12 tiny Shetland ponies. How excited the children were! Mamma was coaxed to join them in watching what would happen. Wagon after wagon with cages of animals drove by but most of the cages were closed, much to the disappointment of all.

Then something wonderful happened. The great elephant came plodding slowly along, and while the children delightedly watched him, the great beast stopped at their very own pond right there by the side of the road. Before the driver could stop him, he had waded into the water. His keeper called, "Jack come out of there, come out." But Jack was hot and dusty and paid no attention to the calls. He greedily dipped his long trunk into the water, then curled it up and squirted a stream into his mouth. Several times he drank, but this was not enough. He filled his trunk again and again and sprayed the water over his dusty back. He seemed to enjoy the refreshing bath as much as the little crowd who were watching him.

The driver rode his horse into the pond, flourished his whip and scolded and scolded, but Jack kept right on throwing water over his back until he had enough. Then he lumbered out as much as to say, "You see I am coming when I am ready and not till then."

The camels lay down and rolled in the road and the whole procession had to stop and wait for Jack. The driver of the monkey-cages uncovered them so the children could have a peep at the funny creatures; the Shetland ponies were admired, the curious, ugly camels wonderingly observed.

So, though none of the children went to the circus, they saw what the others did not, Jack taking a bath, and that sight was worth almost as much to them as the circus would have been.

Dick Wouldn't Go

My dog is a small shaggy Scotch Terrier, light cream in color, named Rex. Rex has several tricks he likes to do. He sits up on his hind legs with his back in a corner and he can stand on his hind legs and walk around in a circle. When Rex wants a drink he goes to the kitchen where his pan is and pounds on the pan with his paws till I give him some water. He likes popcorn and I have to give him some every time he hears me popping it.

Once when Rex was out in the back yard eating his supper another dog that he doesn't like came along and tried to take his supper away from him. Right then and there was one of the worst fights that ever happened. Rex fought hard and would have whipped the other dog but the other dog caught Rex by one of his forelegs and bit it so hard he broke it. Mother heard Rex crying and went out and picked him up and carried him into the house and tied up his leg in splints, but that hurt him so bad I had to go and find a veterinarian to set his leg. We had to tie Rex to a sewing table and then it took two men and my mother to hold the table down while

the doctor set Rex's leg and put it in a plaster cast. Rex got along pretty well till bed time, and then when he tried to lie down his leg hurt so bad he had to make use of one of his tricks and sit up with his back in the corner. It was funny to see him trying to sleep that way, propped up in the corner with his head nodding from side to side.

My other pet is a redbird named Dick. He is a fine singer. One day when I put Dick out doors he sang so loudly that another redbird came to his cage. Dick coaxed it inside the cage and then I had two birds. Dick was so proud of his new friend that he chirped to it and fed it and seemed to be telling it that this was his house and he was glad his friend had called. I kept the new bird for Dick's sake and they got along nicely for a while, but one day they got to fighting and I had to give the new bird to grandma. One day I thought I would let Dick go so I set his cage out doors and opened the cage door and let him hop out. I said goodby, and he chirped and sang and hopped around for a while and then went back into his cage so you see he did not want to leave me. I'll have to stop my story now for Dick is calling me to give him some water for his bath and I must go.

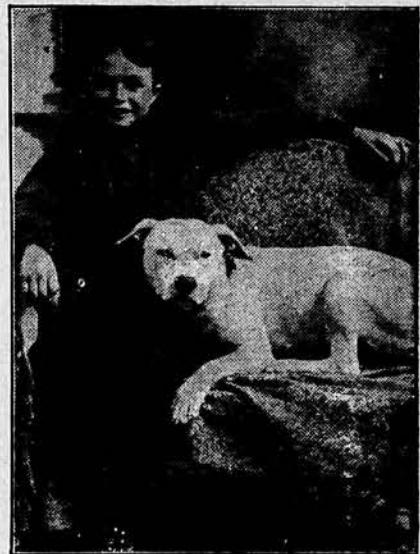
Russell E. Throop.

Republic, Kan.

Joe Can't Climb a Tree

I have a white bulldog for a pet and I call him Joe. He is very good-natured and has never been in a fight yet. I made him a harness and he hauls the coaster wagon up hill and rides down hill with me in the wagon. He helps me dig out rabbits and hunts lots of rats and mice and swallows them almost whole.

Joe saw us climb the cottonwood tree one day. He wanted to get up there too but the branches were too far from



Here's One Time Joe Rested.

the ground. I got a pulley and tried to haul him up in a sack. My, but he was heavy! It wouldn't work because he had his head in the bottom of the sack and I could not get his feet on a branch.

One of our horses got cut on the wire fence and died. While the horse was sick Joe stayed with him and tried to take care of him. Joe lay by the horse while he was quiet, and when the horse threshed around Joe lay under the manager. A bulldog is a good dog if he is trained right, but if you get one spoilt it isn't fit to have around.

Perry Bronson, age 11.
R. 1, Paradise, Kan.

Come to think of it, a dairyman can take his scythe and a one-horse hay wagon and in 30 minutes cut enough green stuff to make all his herd happy for a whole day. In dairying this is a simple and economic practice.

Every farmer's club and association loves a "jiner."

"Raise your protein!" means "grow clover and alfalfa."

How to Run Your Mower

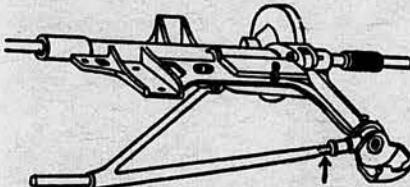
BY C. D. YETTER
Secretary Kansas Seed Wheat Club

If a mower has not been in use for some time both wheels should be tested to see if they will reverse on the axle freely and that the wheel dogs or ratchets are working so that a half turn may be made either way with a free wheel. The turning of the wheel on the axle in backing frequently is overlooked, and broken wheel hubs and gears have resulted from neglect of this point.

This is the same principle which requires a differential on an automobile axle. While not usually receiving much attention, it is important to long life of a mower. It is easy to raise one side of the frame with an auto jack, or raise it on wooden blocks. The wheel should give a sharp, clicking sound when reversed; if it does not do this the wheel dogs need attention.

The vital thing in operating a mowing machine, and the thing most often neglected, is keeping the knife in line. A simple test is to raise the pole to normal position as in cutting, and draw a thread or small cord, tight, the full length of the knife across the sickle head and pitman to the crank box on the pitman.

The operator frequently will be surprised to find the outer end of the cut-

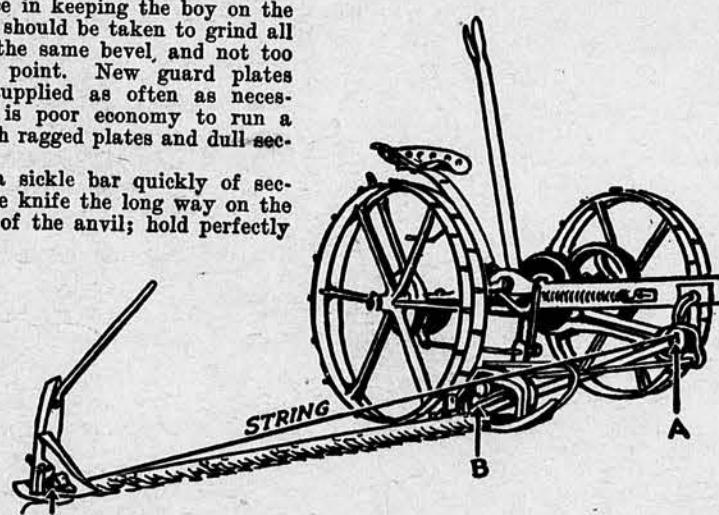


The arrow shows a threaded adjustment

ter bar lagging behind. A common type of draw bar yoke is shown here. To adjust this, separate the draw bar from the frame, and turn in sufficiently to bring the knife into line. This will save the knife binding in the guards and will assist greatly in lessening the draft of the machine, and lengthen the wearing life of the knives.

Two knives or sickles usually are furnished with each new mower, but it is sometimes policy to have a third as soon as the first two become slightly worn. In sharpening, a stone of large diameter gives the best results and the old fashioned grindstone has the preference over high speed grinders for the reason that inexperienced hands cut knives away rapidly, and sometimes injure the temper. The most painful of early recollections of the farm center around the endless drudgery of the old grindstone. A foot power grindstone is inexpensive if gas engine power is not at hand; and it should be considered for its assistance in keeping the boy on the farm. Care should be taken to grind all sections to the same bevel, and not too much to a point. New guard plates should be supplied as often as necessary, as it is poor economy to run a machine with ragged plates and dull sections.

To strip a sickle bar quickly of sections, set the knife the long way on the square edge of the anvil; hold perfectly



The string is here shown as it should be used in testing..

true with the points of the sections down and flat against the side of the anvil, and strike a sharp quick blow on the back of the section; the section will cut the rivets clean and the remainder of the rivets can then be punched out of the knife bar. Care must be taken to prevent bending the knife bar.

The bearings which wear the most on a mower are the ball head clips on the pitman and the pitman box. A little cotton waste stuffed into the sickle head when the ball is hollow, and well saturated with oil adds much to the wearing ability of this joint. This may be said also of the pitman box where hard oil cups are not provided. These

bearings should be kept snug, but not tight enough to heat, and frequent attention will be well repaid. More mowers are shaken to pieces by loose pitman bearings than all other causes of wear combined.

Many farm hands, and in fact some owners, satisfy their consciences in regard to oiling by squirting some oil in the general direction of the bearings. The quantity of oil used is no indication of correct lubrication, but careful oiling saves repair bills. All bearings should be drenched with kerosene occasionally, and all dead and dirty oil cleaned out thoroughly; oil holes should be opened so that it is definitely certain that oil is reaching the bearings at all points.

Different types of mower provide varying plans of knife rail. These should be kept true and tight at all times, and should be replaced when they show undue wear. These generally are flat steel plates, although one type of mower carries an adjustable type integral with the guard, which can be removed and reversed, giving double wear. It is quite a general practice to leave these until they are entirely worn out. This is a mistake as they are inexpensive. It is courting a bill for a new knife. The clips should also be kept renewed in time.

Always throw the machine out of gear when oiling and working on it. It would seem that this caution is unnecessary, but experience teaches the contrary. It takes only a fraction of a minute to throw out the clutch when dismounting from the machine. Teach your boy or your man to make this a habit; safety first saves trouble.

A part often neglected is the swath board and swath stick. To see a mower carrying these parts the second season is the exception. A moment's adjustment of these adjuncts to the outside divider will materially assist in making a clean division between swaths, furnishing a clear path for rake wheel and horses, and preventing walking on cut forage by the horses.

In order to be merciful to your team, study the adjustment of your seat and endeavor to deposit your weight as nearly as possible to avoid neckweight. As the weight of the driver is a leverage on the seat an inch backward or forward may spell the difference between a sore necked horse and a sound one.

Cut Out the Warts

What will take warts from an 8-month-old heifer? They are the size of a hickory nut. S. F. L. DeKalb, Mo.

The best way to treat warts is to take a pair of scissors and cut them out completely. The incision should be made in the surrounding healthy tissue

Thinkers Chew "PIPER"

Famous inventors, scientists, doctors, lawyers, statesmen—thinkers in all lines—are "PIPER's" earnest friends.

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It's that delicious tang to "PIPER"—the famous "Champagne Flavor"—that pleases so many thousands of men.

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FREE BOOK—We will send you a free book that explains and pictures the complete Freeman line of cutters for every purpose from hand-power up. A postal will bring your copy of this book.



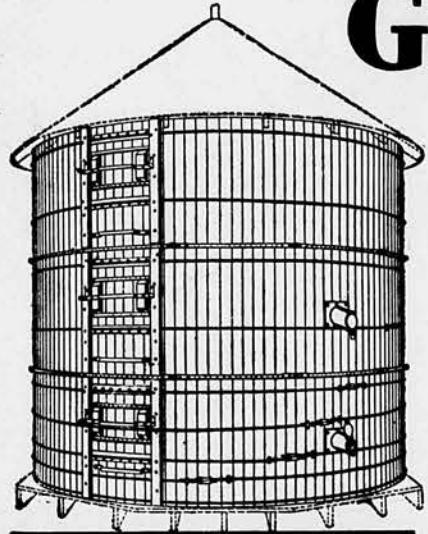
When writing to advertisers mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

It's Meat and Drink to Him

I have been a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, for about ten years, sometimes as a subscriber and sometimes on your exchange. I can truthfully say that it is one of the best farm papers published.

Wellston, Okla. Otis L. Ashley.

The New Tulsa Granary.



You know The Tulsa Silo—how well they are made, and how serviceable they are! Well, here's the New Tulsa Granary—built just like it—of selected Yellow Pine—same air-tight wall construction—built to last as long as the house you live in. Not an inch of tin or light metal to rust out—will keep grain dry and free from sweat, mould and decay. Size, 12x12. Capacity, 1,000 bushels. Fitted with two heavy iron spouts—one for loading from wagon, the other for basket, sack or measure. The Tulsa Granary is

PORTABLE Costs No More—Lasts Longer

Move it any place, any time, or you can take it down and store it. Made up with extra hoops to stand grain pressure. Greater value of wheat this year demands greater care in storing it. Your Tulsa Silo dealer can supply you with this new Granary without loss of time. Get in your order quick. If there is no Tulsa Silo dealer in your neighborhood, write us. If you have wheat to store, by all means use the Tulsa Granary. Then when you sell your wheat, you can use the Granary for a Silo. Ask for Free pamphlets on Silos and Silage, and on the Silo for small farm dairy.

**THE TULSA SILO COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI**

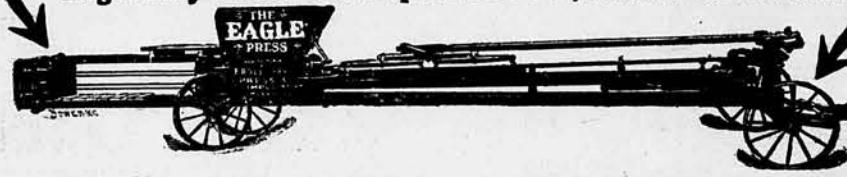
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Farm Dairy a Good Side Line

Buy a Purebred Sire and Grade Up the Herd

BY H. L. POPENOE
Lyon County Farm Agent

A SIDE from the regular employment round, there are other features which recommend the business. The skimmilk can be used to grow a crop of calves or pigs. The crops from the farm are marketed in the most compact form, as cream or butter, and this means a saving of work and freight. Nearly all of the feed required for the herd can be grown on a small farm and preserved in its most palatable and economical form by the use of a silo. Pasture can be supplemented or entirely supplanted by silage, thereby keeping the farm in a high state of production and avoiding the losses due to dried up pastures. A dried up pasture may recover when rains come but a cow that has dried up on the pasture will not entirely regain her milk flow with the recovery of the pasture. The silo permits springtime conditions the year round, and by feeding the crops on the farm practically three-fourths of the fertility, taken out by the crop is returned to the soil in the manure.

What's in a Ton.

A ton of butter contains 50 cents' worth of fertilizing constituents and a ton of alfalfa \$9.50 worth. This, in itself, is sufficient reason for giving the matter serious consideration. The farmer who grows and sells alfalfa continuously, is robbing the soil of fertility as rapidly as if he were growing and selling corn.

The ideal way of getting a paying herd is to keep records of the cows in the herd, weed out the poor ones, use

present price of cottonseed cake it often can be used profitably.

A cow will return a greater profit during the year if she calves in the fall rather than in the spring. The price of dairy products is usually higher during the fall and winter than in the summer, and it is possible to raise better calves by hand if they are born in the fall. This method is also conducive to a larger yearly yield from the cow as she will milk well through the fall and winter and flush up again when placed on pasture in the spring.

Contented cows always are the best producers. The milk flow will be reduced if cows are ill treated or uncomfortable in any way. Likewise cows that are forced to drink ice water in zero weather will not do so well. A cow never will drink as much as she needs if the water is cold and since milk is more than 80 per cent water it pays to encourage the cows to drink freely. A tank heater for use in cold weather is a good investment and will be paid for by the increased milk flow it causes. It is cheaper to heat the water with cobs or wood, than to heat it inside the cows. Cleanliness in the dairy is demanded by the consumer as a safeguard to health. Disease too often is traced to the milk supply. From the standpoint of the producer it is equally important in that it creates a demand for the product and causes the product to keep and grade better. Much complaint has been made near cities where the production and handling of dairy products are regulated by law,



Holstein Calves on the Farm of Shultz, Robinson & Shultz, at Independence. Good Blood Is a Money-Making Proposition.

good purebred dairy sires and raise the heifer calves from the best cows.

The breed does not matter if the cows themselves are not individually good producers, and breed makes no difference if the feed and care are lacking. The best producers cannot do well if they are neglected or improperly fed.

Dairy breeds have been formed by a long process of selection of individuals noted for their producing power and an elimination of poor producers until they are capable of transmitting this high production to their progeny.

At a cost of about \$2 a head every calf in the herd can have a purebred sire and the cost is but little less than this for a scrub sire. The results, however, are most strikingly different. In a few years the man who is grading up has a herd that is practically equal to a purebred herd in producing power and uniformity.

Simple Rules.

We are told that a grain ration containing 15 per cent digestible protein is right but we have in many cases, neither means nor time to work this out.

It is very easy, however, to weigh the average fork full of alfalfa and then we will know without weighing every day, approximately what we are feeding. The same rule may be applied to silage and grain and if 1 pound of alfalfa and 3 pounds of silage are fed for every hundred weight of cow and if 1 pound of grain is fed for every 3½ pounds of milk produced the feeder cannot go far wrong. He should learn to watch each cow and cater to her needs.

It is not always necessary to buy milk feeds as the grain grown on the farm may supply all that is needed if the roughage is silage and alfalfa. At the

that "milking cows does not pay," but the time never will come if the business is guided by brains and foresight, that a good income cannot be made from a farm dairy.

Official Testing a Benefit

To prove that Advanced Register work has been a great aid in the development of single animals, and breeds as well, the American Guernsey Cattle club has made a close study of some of the high producing Guernsey cows. There are 63 cows in the Guernsey Advanced Register which have produced more than 700 pounds of butterfat. It has been found that three of these have made four official records. One of these three cows has produced 10 registered calves and she is at the present carrying her eleventh. One other lived to be 10 years old and produced six calves. The other lived to be 9 years of age, produced four calves and died from blood poisoning at her last calving. One of her daughters has a record of 730 pounds of fat and has two living daughters and is safely in calf at the present time.

Ten cows have three official records. All of these but two have produced living calves since their last record or are safely in calf at the present time. Twenty-two cows that have produced more than 700 pounds of fat have two records. One of these made 533 pounds of butterfat as a 2-year-old and has produced five calves since making her last record of 778 pounds. Another one is 12 years old and has nine registered calves to her credit. Twenty-two cows have but one official record and all but three of them have produced calves since making their records or are safely in calf now.

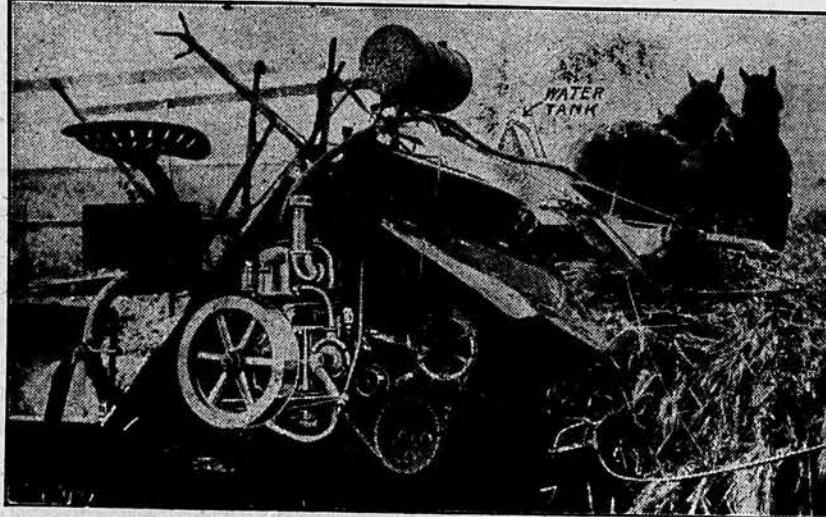
Harvesting With an Engine

A great deal of grain is saved in Kansas every wet year by the use of engines on binders when it would otherwise be lost. If the power is supplied in this way the binder can be operated even if the ground is too soft to hold the bull wheel. In addition to this advantage it is much easier on the horses if they do not have to supply the power to keep the machinery of the binder in operation, and a great deal more ground can be covered in a day.

The number of binder engines in Kansas is increasing rapidly. They are for the farmers of the state to inspect,

needs of agriculture in Kansas today. There is a large place for reliable tractors of small horse power, tractors that may be used the greatest possible number of days in the year, and that can be purchased without too great an outlay of capital. Kansas farmers will employ traction power to a constantly increasing extent in the coming years, and the number of tractor equipments on Kansas farms will be limited only by prevailing financial conditions.

The Kansas Traction Plowing exhibit, to be held at Hutchinson, Kan., July 19 to 24, will afford a good opportunity for the farmers of the state to inspect,



If the Binder Is Equipped With an Engine It Often Is Possible in Wet Years to Save Grain That Would Otherwise Be Lost.

made by the Cushman Motor works of Lincoln, Neb., and about 500 were sold in Kansas last year. It is probable that a larger number will be bought by Kansas farmers this year. One of the advantages of getting an engine of this kind is that after the harvest is ended it may be taken from the binder and used for the other farm work the rest of the year.

For More Tractor Information

BY W. M. JARDINE,
Director Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

There is a best time to do every operation of the farm, but even the most efficient farmers of Kansas, those who realize the importance of conducting the business of their farms in accordance with the highest recognized principles, are unable to employ in practice the system they know will produce the greatest results. Both power and labor are scarce and inefficient at the time they are most needed. In spite of all the careful farmer can do, work piles up at certain seasons.

Traction power that the farmer may use successfully to supplement his horses in plowing his fields at the right time, in planting his crops, in filling his silo, in harvesting and threshing and grinding his grain, is one of the greatest

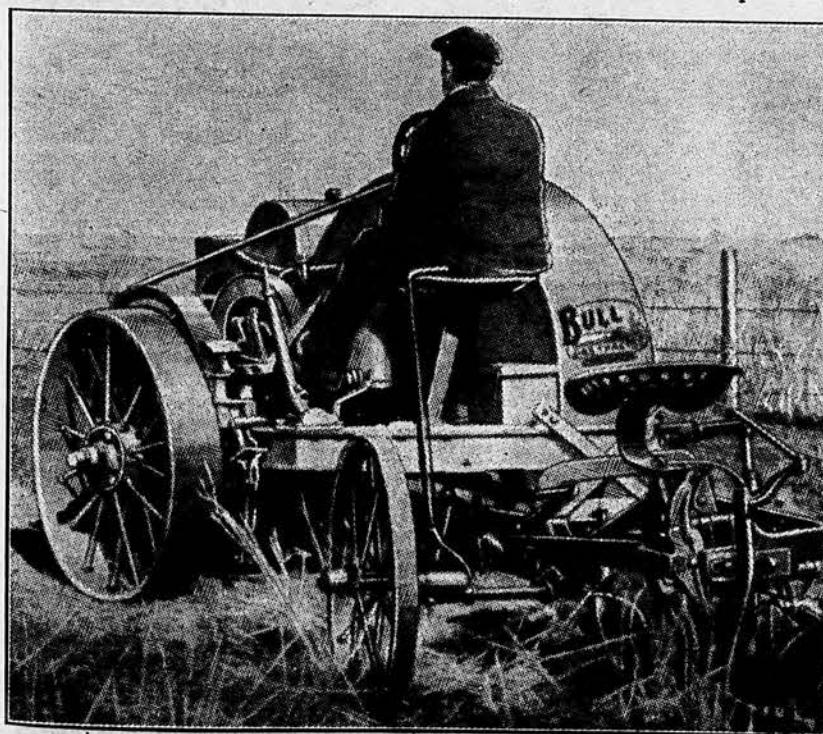
Pleasant View Grange

CONTRIBUTED.

Pleasant View Grange No. 1599 celebrated its first anniversary May 24. About 90 members and friends of the organization listened to an excellent program, provided by the Grange lecturer, Mrs. F. J. Scripter. Refreshments were served.

This Grange is proving itself a benefit to the community. Questions of interest are discussed by its members; social relations are strengthened, and its existence has encouraged farmers in adopting better methods of business.

Seed corn is not easy to get in Kansas this year, and for this reason a special effort should be made to get good seed. Buy it just as near home as possible.



The 1915 Model of the Bull Tractor, Which Has Been Entered in the Kansas Traction Plowing Exhibit, July 19 to 24, at Hutchinson.

THE SAILOR HAILS THE GOOD JUDGE



NOW you can get the tobacco comfort you are after. Try a pouch of the *Real Tobacco Chew*. It will satisfy you better than any other kind you ever used.

Gives you the comfort, the satisfaction and substance you are after — the good of rich, sappy, mellow tobacco.

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



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

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

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

"Notice how the salt brings out the rich tobacco taste."

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\$4 CASH \$19⁵⁰
\$6 a Week
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Includes latest Victrola Style 4 with 12 selections on 6 double-faced 10-inch records.



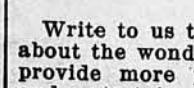
Jenkins Outfit 8-A
\$4 CASH \$17⁵⁰
\$6 a Month
No Interest

Latest Victrola Style 8 with 20 selections on 10 double-faced 10-inch records.



Jenkins Outfit 10-A
\$5 CASH \$20⁵⁰
\$6 a Month
No Interest

Latest Cabinet Style 10 Victrola with 20 selections on 10 double-faced 10-inch records.



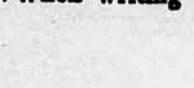
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\$5 CASH \$29⁵⁰
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Newest Victrola Style 6 with 12 selections on 6 double-faced 10-inch records.



Jenkins Outfit 14-A
\$15 CASH \$157⁵⁰
\$7 a Month
No Interest

Latest Cabinet Style 14 Victrola with 20 selections on 10 double-faced 10-inch records.



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\$10 Monthly
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Latest and largest Cabinet Victrola Style 16 with 20 selections on 10 double-faced 10-in. records.



Jenkins Outfit 9-A
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Newest Victrola Style 9 with 20 selections on 10 double-faced 10-inch records.



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Is built of 20-gauge, galvanized steel and angle iron. Sides corrugated, 8 to the sheet, 29 times as strong as plain sheets.

Has the strongest roof on the market. Separate rafter frame. Strongly bolted, water proof joints. Dormer manhole; double doors. This granary costs no more than wood, and lasts a lifetime. Fireproof, rat proof and worry proof. Saves insurance, storage and hauling expense.

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Quick shipments. Write for free samples.
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"RUBY GORDON Or Back From The Grave" **FREE**

By Libbie Sprague Phillips.

Here is a thrilling story of love, mystery and adventure that will grip your attention from the first word to the last! It is one of the greatest novels this famous writer has ever produced. Ruby Gordon, a poor orphan girl, becomes engaged to one of the young men in the town, who is the adopted son of a wealthy recluse. The old gentleman took a great dislike to Ruby Gordon because she reminded him of his wife who had left him years before and had been lost at sea in crossing the ocean; he felt that she was his wife's spirit reincarnated, and forbade Lawrence, his adopted son, to marry her, and made so much trouble that the young man finally broke his engagement and married another, but it is not their fate to so easily evade Ruby Gordon, as you will discover when you get your free copy of this great book and read the story yourself! Ruby Gordon will surely find a warm place in your heart—she is one of those sweet pure characters every reader admires. We purchased a large edition and will send the book free and postage paid to all who send 25¢ to pay for one new one-year subscription to our big home, farm and news weekly—or send 25¢ to pay for your own new, renewal or extension 1-year subscription and 5¢ additional, \$6 in all. Send today. Address CAPPER'S WEEKLY, BOOK DEPT. EG-101, TOPEKA, KAN.



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WITH A SET OF THE "ALWAYS READY" COBBLER'S TOOLS

This handy shoe repair outfit was made especially for home use. With the aid of these tools you can easily do any kind of shoe repairing at a great saving of time and expense. The outfit comes securely packed in a box and consists of the following: Iron stand for lasts; one each 9 in., 7½ in., 6½ in. lasts; shoe hammer; shoe knife; peg awl; sewing awl; stabbing awl; one package of heel nails; one package of clinch nails; and full directions. A most complete and serviceable outfit which will always give satisfaction.

OUR OFFER: This cobbler's outfit may be had free all mailing charges prepaid by sending a one-year subscription to Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 and 25 cents to help pay packing and mailing charges—\$1.25 in all. Either new or renewal subscriptions will be accepted. Send in your subscription and remittance at once to

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Topeka, Kansas.



Getting all the profits out of your hay means that you MUST SAVE IT ALL! And making long hauls to barns is expensive and entails double work—but with

C/G Stack Covers

you can hold your hay in the field with positive security. The Trade Mark, C-G, on canvas goods stands for the highest quality and best service—the best and cheapest insurance for whatever may be exposed to the elements. C-G covers and packings are easily handled, easily packed away when not in use. They WEATHER THE YEARS!

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Wall Board Bargain—a scientific, flint-like product, made from wood pulp and asphalt mastic, water-proofed. Better than lath and plaster—rat-proof vermin-proof—costs less.

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Paint Bargain—Here's a paint that usually sells for \$1.75 to \$2.00 a gallon. The jobber needed the money—we bought very low—you profit. Our price on this good paint only \$2.00 a gallon.

Made in 7 colors.

Asphalt Shingles—King's Asphalt Shingles, made like roofing—laid like wood shingles. Wear longer, look better. 420 cover a square. Sold by the sq. ft. \$3.00. Saves you \$2 a sq.

Veneer Oak Flooring—Now you can put down half what you expected to pay. Our price for quick delivery, per thousand ft. \$16.00. Can you beat it?

Write for free estimates on your lumber bill—

Write Special Bargains and Free Catalog. Don't pay double our price for the same quality building materials. We buy right and sell right.

KING'S Housewrecking Salvage and Lumber Co.
1802 Troost Av., Kansas City, Mo.

\$12.00 Sheep Feed | **\$14.00 Galvanized Wind Mill**

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to inspect our prices. Write for catalog and price list.

SURGE WIND MILL CO.
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

Buy a boar of some reliable breeder who has been working for years to get the correct shape of a pig and who is prepared to furnish the shape you desire.

All Sections Report Rains

Wet Weather Has Damaged Some Crops, But Water in the Subsoil Is Worth Money To Farmers

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

CHEYENNE	RAWLINS	DECATUR	NORTON	PHILLIPS	SMITH	JEWELL	REPUBLIC	WASHINGTON	MARSHALL	NEHOMA	BROWN	DODGE
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											WILSON	KEESING
											ELM	CHARLES
												CHEROKEE

RAIN almost every day or night does not help to make ideal hay weather, but the moisture that has been stored deep in the soil will prove valuable a little later in the season. Farm work has been hindered, of course, but the cool weather has prevented a rank growth of weeds, as well as of farm crops. These conditions make a backward season, and one that is rather hard on the nerves, but the majority of Kansas farmers do not allow themselves to complain about too much rain. They rather say to wait a few days until the warm sun has a chance and then take a moving picture of the growing fields.

KANSAS.

Franklin County—Much damage done by floods the last two weeks, and the heavy rains continue. Much corn to be planted and much to plant over. Eggs 15c; butterfat 23c.—C. E. Kelsey, June 5.

Kleva County—Farmers cannot get in fields to take care of the corn which needs attention. Most of the feed crops are in. Pasture is much in demand. Some damage has been done to crops and improvements by the hard winds.—H. E. Stewart, June 5.

Morton County—Excessive rains have hindered farmers from getting their crops in. Only a small per cent of the ground put in as compared with other seasons. Crops that are up are not growing very fast on account of cool weather.—E. E. Newlin, June 4.

Linn County—It is too wet to work in the fields. Some alfalfa to cut yet. Most of the kafir will be replanted on account of heavy rains. A wind storm June 26 did a great deal of damage to orchards and blew down a number of silos.—A. M. Markley, June 5.

Doniphan County—Three weeks of wet weather has been hard on corn and a few farmers are replanting it. Rains have cut the strawberry crop short. Other crops looking well. A large amount of alfalfa hay damaged. Apples promise a good crop.—C. Culp, Jr., June 5.

Barton County—Five inches of rain this week. Some wheat damaged by hail. Lots of alfalfa in the shock yet. It has not been dry enough to stack much of the alfalfa crop good. Some farmers have been cutting first crop of alfalfa. Wheat looks very good. Trying to cut and save the alfalfa is a problem. Wheat is heading out and the county probably will raise more wheat than last year.—Sam Teaford, June 5.

Pottawatomie County—We still are having excessive rains and alfalfa cannot be cut and cured and it is being damaged. There is some fear of rust on wheat. Oats doing nicely. About two-thirds of the kafir will have to be replanted when the farmers can get in the fields. Potatoes only a medium stand.—S. L. Knapp, June 4.

Chase County—We are having an unusually large amount of rain and the first crop of alfalfa is about ruined as the farmers could not care for it. Many fields of corn will have to be replanted. Pastures very good wherever there is more grass than weeds. A good many motor cars are being sold to farmers.—W. J. Dougherty, June 4.

Elliott County—Farm work at a standstill on account of the rain. Some corn up but a large amount of it is not planted yet. Grass is fine. Good prospect for fruit. Gardens look well. Not much kafir or feterita in yet but there will be a large acreage planted. Eggs 12c; cream 22c; new potatoes 7c a pound.—Mrs. S. L. Huston, June 3.

Scott County—Rains have delayed farming. Corn is making a slow growth. Wheat, oats, and barley doing very nicely. Wind and hail storm June 3 damaged crops and buildings in the northwest part of county.

Grass good. Stock fat and doing well. Some young colts lost. Young pigs scarce. Alfalfa hay delayed by wet weather.—J. M. Helfrick, June 5.

Nemaha County—The heavy rains continue. Some corn washed out and it will be replanted as soon as it is dry enough. Alfalfa hay has been badly damaged by the rains. Pastures and meadows growing nicely. Chinch bugs not doing any damage now but the Hessian flies are injuring wheat. Livestock doing well on pasture.—C. W. Ridgway, June 5.

Bourbon County—Continued rains during the last three weeks have greatly delayed farm operations. Corn is getting weedy and some fields will have to be replanted. Some kafir remains to be planted. First cutting of alfalfa badly damaged by rain. Oats look well though badly infested with bugs. Pastures good. Prairie hay crop promising.—Jay Judah, June 5.

Wallace County—Everything is backward on account of too much rain. No corn plowed yet. Some feed to be sown yet. Alfalfa will be very heavy but a little late. The grass is the best it has been in years and stock doing fine on it. Cattle very healthy. Horses bringing fair prices. Mules slow sale. Hogs 7c; wheat \$1.40; corn 78c; cream 26c; eggs 13c.—Charles McKinley, June 4.

Summer County—Wheat has headed out nicely but it is falling badly on account of the fly. Oats making a heavy growth. Corn and kafir not doing much on account of wet weather and two-thirds of it will have to be planted over. Alfalfa hay is almost a total loss. Six inches of rain June 4. Wheat \$1.12; corn 85c; kafir 80c; cattle 50 to 7½c; hogs 6½c; hens 10c; eggs 13c; butterfat 25c; new potatoes 4c a pound.—E. L. Stocking, June 5.

(Continued on Page 19.)

Motor Cars Need Quality

There has been a rapid increase in the last year in the number of motor cars in Kansas. A high proportion of these cars have been purchased by farmers, and quite properly so, for the motor car has an important place on the farms of this state. Judging from



A Farm Car Requires Quality.

the letters which are being received at this office it is important that quality should be considered more in buying cars.

There are many widely advertised and well-known motor cars on the market that are giving mighty good results. There are others that are not so efficient. Before you purchase a car of any kind you should learn what it has done under country work. Be sure it is well adapted to the conditions of the country, such as you have.

Judging automobile values is very similar to judging a horse or a cow. Just as an animal has its "points" by which you can appraise its merits, so have automobiles points which enable you to decide the comparative value of different machines. Be sure that these points are adapted to actual Kansas conditions.

The motor car has an increasingly important place in the agriculture of the Middle West. It fills a vital part in the farm life of today. Considered from the standpoint of necessity and utility, the automobile is essentially a product for the farmer, even more than for the city man.

Think of the broadening effect an automobile has upon a man's own viewpoints and the avenues to recreation and pleasure that it opens up. Think how, summer and winter, it is at your service. Think how it widens the world for your family.

Consider its effect upon the children and their education. Count its value to you in your farm work. Add to these the urban advantages it brings to your very door yard.

Considering all these things, the question of buying a car is not that of getting a luxury, but of providing a vital necessity. It is not a question of seeking justification for buying a machine, but, rather, seeking the machine which will give you the best service and best answer your individual requirements in all the various uses to which it may be put in your daily life.

Wheat Harvest June 20?

Reports from 900 correspondents of the state free employment bureau indicate a need for 48,000 harvest hands in Kansas this year, according to the statement issued recently by Z. G. Hopkins, head of the bureau. But the state department has cut this down to 35,000 men, because a number of the correspondents covered overlapping territory.

Barton county will need the most outside help, according to the Hopkins bulletin, with 4,000 men required, but the harvest there will not open before June 25. The following counties expect to begin harvesting June 20, the earliest date reported: Barber, 1,000 men; Harper, 2,000 men; Kingman, 2,000 men; Meade, 750 men; Sedgwick, 100 men; Sumner, 500 men.

There will be a demand for men with teams in many of the western counties, the bulletin states; also for women to

serve as cooks. Detailed figures on these probably will be compiled by the department before the end of the week.

"Little wheat will be cut in Kansas before June 20," the bulletin says. "In some of the southern counties the demand for men will begin about June 20, but over most of the state the rush will not be on until the last week in June. The reports indicate that \$2.50 a day and board will be paid hands in most sections."

Following is a table showing the need for men in the various counties as reported June 1, and the dates at which harvest is expected to begin in each, although the beginning of harvest may vary three or four days from the date given in any county:

County—	No. men needed	Date of harvest
Barber	1,000	June 20
Barton	4,000	June 25
Clark	750	June 25
Cloud	300	June 25
Comanche	1,800	June 23
Cheyenne	200	July 1
Decatur	1,000	July 1
Edwards	1,200	June 25
Ellis	1,000	June 25
Ellsworth	1,000	June 25
Ford	2,500	July 1
Graham	500	June 25
Gove	150	July 1
Gray	1,200	July 1
Harper	2,000	June 20
Harvey	200	June 23
Hodgeman	700	July 1
Jewell	800	June 25
Kingman	2,000	June 20
Kiowa	1,200	June 25
Lane	300	July 1
Lincoln	1,000	July 1
Logan	200	July 1
McPherson	1,000	June 25
Meade	750	June 20
Mitchell	800	June 25
Ness	750	July 1
Norton	800	July 1
Osborne	1,200	June 25
Ottawa	500	June 25
Pawnee	2,000	June 25
Phillips	500	June 26
Pratt	2,500	June 25
Rawlins	700	July 1
Reno	600	June 25
Rice	500	June 25
Rooks	1,500	June 25
Rush	2,500	June 28
Russell	1,000	June 27
Saline	200	June 25
Sedgwick	100	June 20
Seward	250	June 23
Sheldon	300	June 27
Smith	300	June 27
Stafford	1,000	June 25
Sumner	500	June 20
Thomas	500	July 1
Trego	300	July 1

Feeding the Pigs

Is it necessary, or even better to sour separator milk before feeding it to the pigs? We are handfeeding a 2-months old pig. Will the separator milk do for it? Should we begin feeding wheat and barley chop? Jetmore, Kan.

S. L. P.

Separator or skimmilk is better when fed before it has lost its natural heat, and while it is still sweet. Occasionally

Not war, but Justice. That is our Twentieth Century ideal in the United States. War only as a last resort in defense of justice and humanity. To this we as Westerners, are and have always been committed. As a people we are not for war. But if we must fight for such a principle, there is no length we will not go, no sacrifice we will not make.

it will turn sour before you can use it, but if this condition is only slight no harm will result. Ordinarily you should try to give your pig sweet skimmilk. It should have small quantities at a time. Don't let it gulp down the whole supply at one drink. If the whole ration of milk is given at one drink the curdling, which begins instantly as the first step in digestion, is too rapid and the stomach cannot care for it. The pig should have its milk frequently and in small quantities to get the best results. Barley gives its greatest benefit when combined with corn. It is a muscle and tissue builder. It is cheaper than wheat; as you doubtless know. Here is a good ration recommended for small pigs, made up on the basis of 100 pounds of mixed feed and fed as a slop; ground oats, free from hulls, 35 pounds; wheat middlings, 35 pounds; cornmeal, 20 pounds; oilmeal, 8 pounds; salt 2 pounds.

He'd Like To Be Back

We have lost 450 acres of wheat out of 900 acres; the rest is not very good. The wire worms thinned that out a lot. Some farmers lost all and had to reseed and the worms got that also. I lived in Kansas more than 30 years. Have been in Oregon 6 years. Do not like it. Have hope to get to Kansas next fall.

E. H. French.

Lexington, Oregon.

To Motorists: This Master Plant

offers every known efficient method and facility for the manufacturing of perfect lubricants. Its recommendation is **Polarine for all standard makes and types of cars.**

In using the product of this plant in your motor you get the benefit of the lubricating experience of *Standard Oil experts*. And no body of men represents more knowledge in this line.

Their prestige and the prestige of this company are at stake on the recommendations they make.

Polarine

"Standard Oil" science, experience and facilities have eliminated the faults of poor motor oils!

Thus thousands of motors which were once troublesome and expensive have been made smooth in operation and economical in upkeep.

Polarine maintains the correct lubricating body at any motor speed or temperature.

In seven years the demand for it in the Middle West alone has increased from 1,100 gallons to nearly 7,000,000!

Why experiment longer, when you can get Polarine?

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) Chicago, U. S. A.
Use Red Crown Gasoline, the companion of Polarine, to insure 100 per cent power
(363)

WAITING FOR YOU



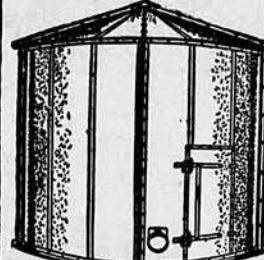
Yes, waiting for every farmer or farmer's son—any industrious American who is anxious to establish for himself a happy home and prosperity. Canada's hearty invitation this year is more attractive than ever. Wheat is higher but her farm land just as cheap and in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads are Actually Free to Settlers and Other Land at From \$15 to \$20 per Acre

The people of European countries as well as the American continent must be fed—thus an even greater demand for Canadian Wheat will keep up the price. Any farmer who can buy land at \$15.00 to \$30.00 per acre—get a dollar for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre is bound to make money—that's what you can expect in Western Canada. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, markets convenient, climate excellent. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is an unusual demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service in the war. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

GEO. A. COOK,
125 W. 9th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Canadian Government Agent.

STORE YOUR GOLD IN OKAY GRAIN BINS

Burglar- Fire- Rain- and Rat-Proof
Your Wheat in January Will Be the Same as Gold!
Galvanized Metal and Angle Iron. Built Sectionally; simple to erect.

We Guarantee Satisfaction or Your Money Refunded
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SAVE HARNESS MONEY

Hundreds of amazing bargains! Write now for free copy of our new catalog, with life-like pictures of harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, bits, etc.

Special Offer

Here's a dandy extra heavy copper riveted halter, 1½ inch wide, sells for \$1.50 everywhere; our special offer

\$1

Prepaid—

We Prepay the Freight

Save you from 30 to 50 per cent, guarantee our goods for two years, refund on the minute if goods don't suit you. Send goods with privilege of examination. Get catalog TODAY—it's free for the asking—and see our wonderful direct-from-maker bargains.

H. & M. Harness Shop, Dept. K, St. Joseph, Mo.



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Back of the blue fragrance that curls up from a—

LEWIS SINGLE BINDER 5c CIGAR

—you'll find a thoroughly satisfied smoker. Try one—or buy a tin-foil covered package of five for a quarter. You'll find just the quality you've always wanted.

Wool

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Send your name and address and you will receive FREE our Quotation List regularly. WRITE today.
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PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCKS—WILLIAM A. HESS, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

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

BIG TYPE BLUE BARRED ROCKS. EGGS \$1.00 \$5.00 this month. Mrs. T. B. Mitchell, McPherson, Kan.

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

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

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

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

BARRED ROCKS. 68 PREMIUMS. EGGS \$1.00 and \$2.00 for 15. Breeders sale. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

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

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

LEGHORNS.

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

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

FOR SALE—ENTIRE FLOCK OF FINE pure bred Single Comb Brown Leghorns. 26 hens, 3 cockerels. For quick sale \$35. Paul Grill, Ellsworth, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS \$1.00 each. 15 eggs \$1.00. 30 \$1.50. 50 \$2.00. 100 \$4.00. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

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

TURKEYS.

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

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

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

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PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM a fine farm flock, \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. Walter Clark, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

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

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

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

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

MINORCAS.

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

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

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. FROM MY best pens and yard, at ½ price, \$1.50 and \$3.00. J. A. Lovette, Poultry Judge, Mullinville, Kan.

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

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FISHEL PRIZE STRAIN WHITE INDIAN Runner duck eggs, \$5.00 100; 36, \$2.00. Jas. A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MERCHANDISE STOCK FOR SALE: About \$1,500.00 stock of drygoods, etc., at a bargain; the stock is in Jewell Co.; will trade for young horses or cattle. W. W. Love & Co., Mahaska, Kan.

FOR SALE: A GOOD 8 ROOM MODERN house, with small barn, in Manhattan. House has 7 closets, pantry, and bath; cistern, well, and city water. Cheap if taken soon. Also, vacant lots for sale. Inquire of Mrs. Flora M. Allen, 1452 Fairchild Ave., Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—13 H. P. STEAM engine good shape or will trade automobile for small separator. T. F. Waters, Mayetta, Kan.

WANT CLEAR FOR EQUITY, 10 ROOM house, barn, 8 lots in Winfield. Price \$5,000.00. Mfg. \$1,900.00. Progressive Realty Co., Winfield, Kan.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR LAND—USED 50 H. P. Olds Gasoline Engine, completely overhauled. Just the thing for irrigation. Kansas Alfalfa Products Co., Newton, Kan.

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

REPLANT THAT GROUND WITH OFFICIALLY APPROVED Sudan seed. Big crop splendid hay in two months. Wilson G. Shelley, McPherson, Kan.

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

PLANTS FOR SALE. CABBAGE, TOMATO and sweet potato, Yellow Jersey and Nansemont. All .20 per 100. \$1.25 per 1,000. Not prepaid. F. P. Rude & Son, Growers, North Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—SWEET POTATO PLANTS Yellow Jersey \$1.00 per 1,000; Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Black Spanish and Red Jersey \$1.25 per 1,000. Ready May 1st. Jno. R. Blevins, R. 6, Box 16, Lawrence, Kan.

SELLING OUT MILLIONS OF PLANTS Newstone, Trophy, Bariliana tomatoes, all seasons. Wakefield Dutch cabbage plants. Eighteen cents hundred. \$1.00 thousand. Add postage. Acme Plant Co., Bentonville, Ark.

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

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

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

PLANTS—ALL VARIETIES CABBAGE .20 per 100. \$1.50 per 1,000. Tomato, early and late, \$2.25 per 100, \$2.00 per 1,000. Sweet potato, Yellow Jersey and Nansemont, .15 per 100, \$1.25 per 1,000; Red Jersey, Early Golden, 17½ per 100, \$1.50 per 1,000. F. P. Rude & Son, Growers, North Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

FINE QUARTER FOR TRADE; 3½ miles Cherryvale; best black land; dandy improvements. Price \$12,000, want good 80. Will carry difference back on quarter; would take merchandise for part. Bowman Realty Company, Coffeyville, Kan.

160 ACRES 1½ MILES FROM HEWINS, a R. R. town, 70 acres in cultivation, 20 acres in alfalfa, balance in meadow and pasture. Good improvements. This is a good farm. Crops go if sold by June 15. \$40 per acre. Write John Zimper, Hewins, Kan.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS; CROP PAYMENT

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I OWN A GOOD quarter of beet and alfalfa land in Morris Co., Neb., on the Farmers Mutual ditch. Plenty of water now on the land. 130.2 acres irrigable. All fenced. Small house and some breaking. Price \$50 an acre and worth the money. Clear. Will take good trade for half the value and carry back the balance at 8%. E. A. Anderson, Edgar, Neb.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 61½ by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E. care Mail and Breeze.

FARMS WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

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

FOR SALE: ONE NEW 7 PASSENGER 50 horse power light six car. \$500 less than cost. Write Fred P. Hill, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

MERCHANDISE STOCK FOR SALE: About \$1,500.00 stock of drygoods, etc., at a bargain; the stock is in Jewell Co.; will trade for young horses or cattle. W. W. Love & Co., Mahaska, Kan.

FOR SALE: A GOOD 8 ROOM MODERN house, with small barn, in Manhattan. House has 7 closets, pantry, and bath; cistern, well, and city water. Cheap if taken soon. Also, vacant lots for sale. Inquire of Mrs. Flora M. Allen, 1452 Fairchild Ave., Manhattan, Kan.

FARMS WANTED. WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 28 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

GOVERNMENT ARMERS WANTED. \$60 to \$125 monthly. Age 21 to 50. Ozment, 287 St., St. Louis.

WANTED, MEN AND WOMEN TO QUALIFY for government position. Several thousand appointments to be made next few months. Full information about openings, how to prepare, etc. free.

HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

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

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

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

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

SILO AGENTS WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

BUSINESS CHANCES

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

CREAM WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

LUMBER

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

LUMBER—HOUSE AND BARN BILLS DIRECT from mill to consumer. Wholesale price. Shipped anywhere. McKee Lumber Co., Shawnee, Okla.

BEES AND HONEY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

MUSIC

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

VEHICLES

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

PATENTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

PROTECT YOUR IDEAS. WRITE FOR free books. Patents advertised for sale at our expense. Advice free. Patterson and Company, 962-G street, Washington, D. C.

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

IDEAS WANTED—MANUFACTURERS ARE writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Advice free. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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

All Sections Report Rains

(Continued from Page 16.)

JACKSON COUNTY—Excessive rains the last two weeks have washed the corn badly and a large acreage will have to be replanted. The fields are too wet to work and are getting weedy. Most of the wheat is thin and spotted. Oats look fair and only a small acreage sown. First crop of alfalfa badly damaged and some not cut yet. Corn 70c; wheat \$1.12; oats 40c; hogs \$7.—F. O. Brubbs, June 7.

RENO COUNTY—This has been a wet county this spring and it has been difficult to make hay. It has to be hauled in green or the next rain will spoil it. Wheat looks well. The early planted corn is ready for the cultivator. The late planting of corn has been damaged some by bugs and part of it has to be replanted. Old wheat \$1.20; corn 60c; cattle \$8.40; hogs \$7.30.—D. Engelhart, June 4.

RILEY COUNTY—Lots of rain the last three weeks. Some corn washed away and will have to be replanted. Feed crops not all in yet. Some alfalfa not cut yet and some almost spoiled before it could be stacked. Wheat and oats excellent. Some chinch bugs but they have not done any damage yet. Pastures good. New grass coming out where it was killed the last two years.—P. O. Hawkinson, June 5.

NEOSHO COUNTY—Thousands of acres of wheat, corn, and alfalfa ruined by creeks and the Neosho river overflowing last week. Corn on the upland that was just planted has rotted and will be planted to kafr and feterita. Ground is too wet to work. The rain continues. Oats, flax, pastures, and hay land doing well. Farmers have not more than 20 acres of corn on the average.—A. Anderson, June 4.

SHERMAN COUNTY—Six inches of rain in May and 1 inch so far in June. The soil is wet deeper than at any time since we settled in this county in 1886. Wet weather has delayed the planting of all crops yet we are ahead of former averages as our fields are clean and there is nothing to hinder all the crops being the best ever. We expect the wheat to make 25 bushels to the acre and the barley 40 bushels. No bugs or flies here.—J. B. Moore, June 5.

BUSH COUNTY—We still are having too much rain. Corn and all spring crops showing a good stand. Early sown wheat heading and will make an excellent crop. Some stubble wheat will be a failure. Wheat on summer fallowed ground will make 40 to 50 bushels an acre. The wheat crop in this county will be about 75 per cent of last year's crop. Harvest will begin about July 1. First crop of alfalfa is very heavy.—J. F. Smith, June 5.

OKLAHOMA.

KINGFISHER COUNTY—Lots of rain. Hay was mostly put up in a damaged condition. Worms have eaten some of the bottom land wheat but they are now leaving it. Wheat prospects good.—H. A. Reynolds, June 3.

KAY COUNTY—Heavy rains still continue. Corn needs working. First cutting of alfalfa almost ruined by rain. Large wheat fields along the streams were covered with water and wheat is damaged some. Grass very good and stock doing well. Oats doing well and a big yield is expected. All the corn except the lowland is good. Kafr looks bad because of too much moisture.

MISCELLANEOUS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4½ cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

TWO COMPETENT GAS ENGINEERS want position. Write Joe Peasley, Soldier, Kan.

WANTED: DEERE OR EMERSON TEN foot double disc harrow. Howell Bros., Gaylord, Kan.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND ENGINE Disk plow, also an engine double disk. E. S. Smith, Liberal, Kan.

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

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

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

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

WANTED — GOOD THRIFTY SHOATS. Well marked Holstein heifers and good quality stock calves. Write Fred P. Hill, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

EXPERIENCED ILLINOIS FARMER wants to rent farm on shares; owner furnish teams; have own help; best references; take possession any time. Address 502 St. John St., Garden City, Kan.

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

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

Potatoes are very good on high land but not on the low land. Considering the damage from rain our county as a whole is the most prosperous it has been since it was settled. Plenty of feed. Cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep are high.—Sherman Jacobs, June 5.

PUSHMATAHA COUNTY—Ground in very good condition and crops are doing nicely. Some corn is waist high. Oats headed out. Cotton late and small. All kinds of fruit plentiful. Grass good and stock doing well. Not much stock or property changing hands. Eggs 10c; hens 7c to 8c.—K. D. Ollin, June 5.

PAYNE COUNTY—Damp, rainy weather the last week. Best prospects for wheat and oat crop in years. Pastures good and stock doing well. Bugs not as bad as they were earlier in the season. All sowed crops later than usual on account of wet weather. First cutting of alfalfa about all up. Corn 80c; oats 50c; kafr 70c.—F. F. Leith, June 5.

GARVIN COUNTY—Two and a half inches of rain the last two weeks. Wheat crop will be a fourth less than last year's crop. Oats excellent. Alfalfa, cane, millet, kafr, feterita, and corn doing nicely. Cotton stands are a fourth short, the growth being retarded by cold and wet weather. Fruit is good. Gardens fair. Broomcorn stand is good. Young chicken crop short.—H. H. Roller, June 5.

KIOWA COUNTY—Excessive rain is ruining the best wheat crop ever grown here. It is rusting badly and falling down. Oats are the best ever grown here. Much of first cutting of alfalfa ruined, and second cutting soon will be ready to harvest. Cotton acreage greatly reduced and feed acreage increased. Rainfall in April 6.1 inches, for May 6.77 inches and 1.5 inches so far in June.—T. Holmes Mills, June 5.

TEXAS COUNTY—A great deal of rain and it is too wet to do much farming at present. Wheat is good on hard land but a large per cent on the sand land is not much good. Barley and oats crops excellent. A good demand for horses and good brood mares. A number of harvest hands will be needed. From \$2.50 to \$5 a day and board is offered now for good men and teams. Wheat \$1.18; milo and kafr 75c; hogs \$6.50 to \$7; eggs 10c.—Frank Free, June 4.

Hunter's Long Lease

(Continued from Page 3.)

chance to develop a better family life, and to become members of the community. They have had a fairly good house in which to live, and as they knew that they were going to stay for several years they planted flowers and shrubs, and fixed up the lawn generally. It has been a great deal more agreeable than moving every spring.

Other Kansas tenants and landowners can work out the livestock proposition on rented farms just as well as it has been solved by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Evans. It pays well, in money and in the developing of a really contented life. Both have made good profits from the place. Mr. Hunter now is started on a farm of his own, on which he is reasonably certain to succeed. Mr. Evans has made a fairly good income from the farm every year—some money was made even in the bad year of 1913—which may be one of the reasons he is now building the best country home in that section. And by the time this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze gets to its readers Mr. Hunter will be settled on his own place. He will have that feeling of satisfaction, as he looks over his fields, which comes only to the man who can say that "this is mine."

Don't Burn Your Wheat Stubble

BY L. E. CALL

A few articles have appeared in newspapers recently advocating the burning of wheat stubble and straw stacks this summer for the purpose of destroying Hessian fly. Many persons reading these articles have thought that this recommendation came from the Kansas State Agricultural college. The agricultural college does not advocate the burning of wheat stubble or straw as a means of control for the Hessian fly. The burning of wheat stubble or wheat straw in the stack would not only fail as a means of controlling the fly, but, if generally followed, would lead to a destruction of organic matter and plant food worth millions of dollars. The average annual production of straw in Reno county alone for the last five years has been more than 110,000 tons. This straw if properly used on the land would supply not only organic matter which would greatly increase the water-holding capacity of the soil, but would add more than \$340,000 worth of plant food annually. When burned, not only is the organic matter destroyed, but most of the plant food is lost. Neither the individual farmer nor the state could afford to adopt a method of this kind which would result in the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of soil fertility.

The burning of this stubble would not completely eradicate the Hessian fly.

The fly passes its resting stage in the summer, not only in the straw and stubble above the ground, but in the crown of the plant so low that it would not be destroyed by burning. The parasite which preys upon the Hessian fly usually passes the summer in the fly that is in the stubble and straw above ground. Consequently, burning would not only fail to destroy all of the fly, but would destroy many of the parasites. If it were possible to destroy the fly by burning and if the stubble were worthless for fertilizing purposes, it would still be questionable if it would be a safe plan to follow because of the danger in controlling fires started in the wheat stubble.

There is no danger of increasing the injury from Hessian fly by spreading straw. Straw spread lightly as a top dressing upon the field does not furnish winter protection to the fly.

The best method of controlling the Hessian fly is to prevent the growth of volunteer wheat in the summer and fall and to delay the seeding of wheat until the most of the fly have deposited their eggs. The best method of handling wheat ground is to disk the stubble as quickly as possible after harvest and to plow the ground comparatively deep after the volunteer wheat starts.

Purebred Red Polls Arrive

I have just returned from the East with some excellent Red Poll purebreds. I am giving you the names and records of some of these animals because I promised to let you know what I bought. The list includes these: 3875 Luna Lassie 27th, sire Dafta 15871; Advanced Registry No. 10; dam 30898, Popular Luna, A. R. No. 1. Her sire, Dafta, was grand champion bull as a yearling; won third at the 1912 International; weighs more than a ton, and has sired ten first prize state fair and International winners. Her dam, Popular Luna, won first prize at the International of 1910; was admitted to the Advanced Registry with 10,038 pounds of milk and 500 pounds of butter.

I got, also, 37059 Lucy 3rd, sire Dafta 15871; dam 21561 Lucy's Perfection, dam of steer Nailor, first prize at International of 1907; has for her grand sire Spirits Perfection who has sired several cows that have been winners in the Dairy Club's contest.

Another member of the herd is 38434 Luna Lassie 34th sired by Prince Cremo 21481, dam 26501 Lilly Davy. Both her sire and dam are in Advanced Registry. Her sire won first prizes at the five largest shows in America including the International of 1912. Her dam won fifth in the Dairy Club test with 9,404 pounds of milk and nearly 400 pounds of butterfat. Her daughter, Luna Lassie 4th, won first at the International of 1911, and a son, Luna Lad 26th, won first at Hamline, Milwaukee, and at Oklahoma City in 1912.

Here is another fine one: 31355, Popular Liza, A. R. No. 16. She is an Advanced Registry cow with a record of 9,000 pounds of milk and more than 400 pounds of butter in eleven months. She won second at the International after being in milk continually for 14 months. Her sire is May Popson 16490, A. R. No. 8. This is a fine bull, too. His grand-dam, Mayflower 2nd, won second place among 50 cows of ten breeds at the Pan-American Exposition. Her dam, Liza, was grand champion cow at the Minnesota state fair in 1912; also won first in the Dairy Club test two years in succession, 1910 and 1911, producing 20,575 pounds of milk and 1,000 pounds of butterfat.

Lucy 3rd is bred to Prince Cremo, 21481. Three are bred to Jean Duluth Diana 2nd—Proctor 23929. His dam has produced more than 600 pounds of butter in a year. His sire, Proctor Knott, is sire of J. D. Beauty, the champion milk cow of the breed. She gave more than 2,000 pounds of milk and 117 pounds of butter in March, 1915.

I have three other fine, purebred heifers at home, one of them giving nearly 40 pounds of milk. My herd bull is Victor, and he is growing into a ton bull. His grandsire, Cremo 13018, was made grand champion 17 times, and he has for his dam Diantha 2nd. She is owned by the Missouri Agricultural college. What do you think of this for a foundation for a herd? All my purchases were selected from the Lincoln herd of Red Polls owned by A. P. Arp of Eldridge, Iowa.

Quinter, Kan. Charles L. Jarboe.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

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

BEST LANDS, best prices, best terms. Write me. W. B. White, Genesee, Kan.

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

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

960 A. Hamilton Co.; all grass, plenty water. 35 a. Walter & Patton, Syracuse, Kan.

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

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

80 A. 3 mi. out. Good imp., 25 a. alfalfa. Price \$6,500. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

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

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

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

IMP. FARMS, alfalfa, corn and wheat lands \$30 up. Mott & Kohler, Lexington, Kan.

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

FREE! Illustrated booklet describing richest Co. in Kan. Hausey Land Co., Columbus, Kas.

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

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

480 A. ALF GRASS. Every acre can be cult. \$12.50 per acre. Box 215, German Colonization Co., Plains, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

WHEAT, OATS, CORN, ALFALFA lands. Famous Sumner County, Kansas. 1/4 wheat with farms. R. E. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.

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

PRATE CO., well imp. choice 160, 4 1/2 mi. Preston, 130 a. wheat, 1/2 goes; bal pasture. Phone, rural route, \$10,500; 10 years on \$3,000. Chas. E. Dye, Preston, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—A cattle ranch of 2800 a.; 180 a. alfalfa, 250 a. plow land, 150 a. mow land, balance pasture land; \$800 in improvements besides fencing; 14 mi. northwest of Sedan, Kansas. Must be sold soon. Address J. A. Ferrell, Attorney for the Administrators, Sedan, Kansas.

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

480 A. level wheat land, 8 mi. elevator. Unimproved. \$8,500.00 or \$3,000 quarter. Geo. W. Day, Meade, Kansas.

320 A. well improved wheat farm, 5 1/2 miles out. Close to school. 1/4 of 170 a. wheat goes. Price \$7,200. Terms. Nate Neal, Minnesota, Kan.

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

160 ACRES in north Morton county; black loam soil; all in grass; every foot tillable; \$6 per acre. L. J. Pettijohn, Dodge City, Kan.

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

640 ACRES, 12 1/4 miles Garden City. 400 acres wheat, this fall 1/4 crop to purchase; fair improvements. \$12.50 per a. C. L. Zirkle, Garden City, Kansas.

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

WOOD COUNTY FARMS, 640 a. smooth wheat land, well improved, 6 mi. Dodge City; will subdivide; 440 a. cult. bal. grass; 335 a. Other farms for sale. G. L. Painter & Co., Dodge City, Kan.

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

3120 A. IDEAL RANCH—Adjacent to Ness Co., Kan. In compact body; 90% tillable; 1,000 a. bottom alfalfa land; rich soil; 600 a. in cultivation. Two sets imp. Can lease 3,000 a. joining. Abundance water. Price \$30,000 terms. For particulars address C. E. Edwards, Ness City, Kansas.

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

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

Fritzell & Ely, Learned, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

GOOD LEVEL HALF SECTION dark loam land, two miles Copeland, Gray Co., Kan. \$25 a. 1/4 cultivated. A. H. Karns, Owner, R. I. B. 6, Ford, Kan.

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

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

SOUTHWEST KANSAS LANDS, No. 1-320 a. near Dodge City; shallow water; 80 a. in wheat, share goes. Price \$7,000. Carry \$3,000.00.

No. 2-160 a. 5 mi. of Dodge City, 2 mi. of Wright Station; fair impr.: 120 a. cult. 1/4 of crop goes. \$30 per a. on easy terms.

No. 3-320 a. choice level land near Dodge City; 180 a. sod plowed. Price \$22.00 per acre, good terms.

No. 4-440 a. near Dodge City, fenced; 400 a. in cult.; well impr.; school on land; price \$17,000. \$2,000 cash and bal in equal payments for 15 years at 6%.

No. 5-320 a. level, impr. Hamilton Co. Price \$10 per a.; \$500 cash, balance \$300 per year at 6%.

Have over 100 tracts of land for you to select from. Established here 12 years. Write for our big list. L. E. Taylor & Co., Dodge City, Neb.

200 ACRES, nicely imp. 40 a. alfalfa, to trade. Youngs Realty Co., Heward, Kan.

LAND, sale or exch. Mo. to Pacific, Dakota to Gulf. Fultz, 311 1/2 N. Main, Hutchinson, Kas.

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

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

FARM and grazing lands. Custer, Blaine, Thomas and Hooker Cos., for sale and trade. B. C. Empfeld, Broken Bow, Neb.

FARMS AND RANCHES, imp. and unimp., for sale or trade throughout Western Kansas. Eugene Williams, Minnesota, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Arkansas farm lands, close to railroad, \$16 to \$25 per acre. Shaeffer Land Company, 641 Reserve Bank Bldg., K. C. Mo.

STOCK RANCH, 460 a. 160 a. cult. 100 a. bottom; 45 a. alfalfa, bal. native grass. Will run 100 head cattle. Good imp. Want N. W. Okla. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kas.

160 A. IMPROVED farm, Greenwood Co., Cash price \$10,400, trade for 40 or 80 acres. 160 a. Ellis Co., Okla., for Kansas or California land.

Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kan.

FARMS, ranches, residences and merchandise stocks for sale or exchange. Owners send us what you have. "Business is good." If you trade with us you can get results." Lashrap & Adams, Blue Rapids, Kansas.

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320 acres 6 1/2 miles town, 70 acres cultivated, 10 acres alfalfa, timber, 250 acres best grazing. Everlasting water. Five room house, extra good barn, orchard, telephone, 1 1/2 miles school. Price \$12,500.00. \$1,500.00 cash, balance 15 years at 5 per cent.

J. E. Boeck & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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One of the finest 30 acre improved farms in Nemaha Co., Kan., for quick sale, at a great bargain; terms, no trade.

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3 quarters all in a body, imp., in Hodgeman Co. 3 1/2 mi. from Hampton. Price \$7,500. Will give terms on part. Address J. W. Boese, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

KIOWA COUNTY

Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.

LOOK AT THIS

480 a. 4 mi. town, 5 room house, barn, 120 a. fenced, 200 a. wheat, 1/4 goes, 350 a. in cult. Small cash payment. Balance easy terms. Write for price. The Roy C. Beard Land Co., Minneola, Kansas.

Butler County Ranch

850 acres with 325 of finest bottom, 80 acres alfalfa, balance blue stem pasture. Highly improved. Ideal location. Inquire V. A. Osburn, El Dorado, Kansas.

2—Rare Bargains—2

Choice level 180 a. farm, \$4 a. cash. Also well imp. alfalfa farm 168 a. Perfect title. Immediate possession, \$50 a. Terms. Western Real Estate Exchange Co., Syracuse, Kas.

80 Acres Only \$1000

Only 7 mi. Wichita. Good, smooth black loam soil. Plenty bldgs. Possession at once. Only \$6,000. \$1,000 cash, time on bal. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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84 acres of upland 2 1/2 miles from the town of Detroit, Dickinson county, Kansas, well improved, 23 acres pasture, balance in cultivated land, price \$8,500.00. Will sell for \$2,500.00 cash, balance ten years' time. This is a good opportunity for any one desiring to purchase a farm for small amount of money to be paid down. Correspondence solicited. Address C. C. Wyandt, Abilene, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

QUEEN CASH for property or business. No matter what or where it is. Special terms to owners. Dept. F, Co-operative Salesman Co., Lincoln, Neb.

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Own your own home. Cheaper than renting. Our new plan tells you how. Rich, sure crop land, no rocks or swamps. Free Map. Tom Blodgett Land Company, Dept. 3, Little Rock, Ark.

Best Stock-Grain-Hay Farm in this Beautiful Ozark Valley. Best Located—Attractive Home—Health—Scenic View. Price, Half Value, 205 acres, All Good, \$7,500—Terms.—J. P. Hedge, Mansfield, Ark.

80 ACRES, bench and upland, with 60 cleared. House, barn, orchard, etc. Good neighborhood, 6 miles out. Price \$1,365.00. Other farm lands for sale. Write J. L. McKamey, Imboden, Ark.

NEW TERRITORY opened up in S. W. Ark. by M. D. & G. Railroad. Farm, timber, fruit and vegetable land; good and cheap homes for those who come now. Will help to locate and give you free information. See or write Reece Lamb, Immi. Agt., M. D. & G., 627 Central Av., Hot Springs, Ark.

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40 A., 3 room house, outbuildings, 20 a. cleared, 1 mi. P. O. Price \$300. Other farms cheap. Baker Land Co., Poteau, Okla.

SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla. is offering cheap farms and pastures in Eastern Oklahoma, on good terms. Write them if interested.

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BARGAIN.

Well improved 160 acres in Kay County, 4 miles to town, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to school, crop worth probably \$1,000.00 goes if sold soon. \$2,500.00 cash, \$5,000.00 good terms. Mason Investment Co., Newkirk, Oklahoma.

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GOOD FARMS near Houston, corn, oats, poultry, strawberries, vegetables, \$1 per a. cash, balance monthly. Write for literature. L. Bryan & Co., Houston, Texas.

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FOR SALE

Farms, ranches and business propositions in south and southwest Texas, or lovely homes in Beautiful Yoakum. Are you interested? Write us just what you want and we will help you to get it. Can make you low prices and long terms. We also have some fine colonization propositions. Watch our ads. Woolsey-Lacy Realty Co., Box 246, Yoakum, Texas.

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30,000 ACRES cut-over lands; good soil; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

WE WANT more settlers to locate on the rich, mellow clay loam farm land in Rusk Co. Write for free map and folder. Faast Land Co., Box 101, Conrath, Wis.

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

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Sell your farms and city property at auction, as well as your pedigree livestock. Write either for dates. Also instructors in

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Wheat Prices on a Decline

Cattle Market Seems to Be Firm Again Now, Though There Was a Drop of 15 to 25 Cents Last Week

CATTLE prices declined 15 to 25 cents last week, due to liberal receipts at Chicago from nearby territory, and at St. Louis and Fort Worth from quarantine territory in south Texas. The preceding week witnessed an advance of 10 to 25 cents. Buyers consider that the market is firm at present. Heavy steers of excellent quality find the most ready outlet. Killers are worried about a threatened shortage of big steers. Top heavy natives sold for \$8 last week. This also was the top on yearling steers and heifers. The bulk of the natives sold at \$8.10 to \$8.75.

Texas Markets Grass Cattle.

Colorado pulp-fed steers will not be on the market much longer this season. Prices on them last week were \$8.25 to \$8.90, which is the highest price of the season for fed Colorados. Receipts have increased in the quarantine division. South Texas marketed about 50 carloads of grass steers which sold at \$6 to \$7.50. Fed steers from north Texas sold at \$7.20 to \$8.30. The quarantine market has declined in Kansas City, but not so much as in some other cities. The market for stockers and feeders is more quiet, because of smaller supplies and because buyers hesitate to invest until the corn crop prospects are more definite.

Buyers depressed prices early in the week, and the fact that competition was strong enough at the last of the week to effect an advance, following plentiful supplies all week, indicates that the market has a strong undertone. Sheep and lambs were higher at Kansas City, under the influence of light receipts, while other markets report lower prices, especially on sheep.

FAT STEERS.

Prime heavy corn fat.....	\$ 8.55 @ 8.90
Prime medium weight.....	8.65 @ 9.00
Good to choice.....	8.00 @ 8.50
Fair to good.....	7.65 @ 8.00
Western steers, choice.....	8.25 @ 8.65
Fair to good.....	7.65 @ 8.20
Common to fair killers.....	7.00 @ 7.60
Prime yearlings.....	8.25 @ 9.25

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Prime.....	\$ 7.00 @ 7.50
Good to choice.....	6.35 @ 7.00
Fair to good.....	5.00 @ 6.30
Cutter cows.....	5.25 @ 5.55
Canners.....	4.50 @ 5.35
Prime heifers.....	8.40 @ 9.00
Fair to choice.....	7.60 @ 8.40
Common to fair fairies.....	6.50 @ 7.45

QUARANTINE CATTLE.

Steers, grain fed.....	\$ 8.00 @ 8.50
Steers, meal and cake fed.....	7.25 @ 8.00
Steers, grass fat.....	5.50 @ 7.60
Cows and heifers.....	4.75 @ 7.35

FEEDERS AND STOCKERS.

Selected feeders.....	\$ 8.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice feeders.....	7.75 @ 8.00
Medium to good feeders.....	7.25 @ 7.65
Common to fair feeders.....	6.85 @ 7.20
Selected stockers.....	8.00 @ 8.50
Medium to good stockers.....	7.25 @ 7.90
Common to fair stockers.....	6.85 @ 7.20
Stock cows.....	5.50 @ 6.85
Stock helpers.....	6.00 @ 8.00
Stock calves.....	7.00 @ 8.60
Killing bulls.....	5.00 @ 6.50
Veal calves.....	6.50 @ 10.00

HOGS.

Choice hogs, over 200 pounds.....	\$ 7.60 @ 7.65
Choice hogs, over 250 pounds.....	7.55 @ 7.62 1/2
Light hogs, 150 to 200 pounds.....	7.50 @ 7.65
Rough to common.....	7.20 @ 7.50
Stags.....	6.00 @ 7.35
Bulk of sales.....	7.55 @ 7.65

SHEEP.

Spring lambs.....	\$ 10.35 @ 11.35
Clipped lambs.....	9.00 @ 9.75
Clipped yearlings.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Clipped wethers.....	8.25 @ 6.75
Clipped ewes.....	6.00 @ 6.35
Goats.....	4.35 @ 4.75

Grain Prices Continue to Shrink.

In spite of the fact that grain receipts were less last week than the preceding week, the prices of wheat, oats, and corn steadily decreased. The week started with No. 2 hard wheat worth \$1.35 on the Kansas City market, and Saturday the best price offered was \$1.28. Corn prices suffered chiefly owing to sympathy with the break in wheat. In the case of oats, as with corn, the principal guide was the action of wheat. Corn sold for 76 cents at the beginning of the week, and dropped to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Oats started at 50 cents and sold for 48 cents on Saturday. A break in prices at Liverpool, due in part to free offerings from India, helped to lower prices here. Uneasiness in regard to Argentine offers at seaboard was another factor in the decrease of prices. Prospects of clearing weather in the Southwest, where apparently the crop damage is not so serious as recent advices indicated, was another factor. Kansas City received 554 cars of wheat last week, 121 cars of corn, and 35 cars of oats. The preceding week the receipts were 586 cars of wheat, 126 cars of corn and 50 cars of oats. The week before that the receipts were 671 cars of wheat, 217 cars of corn, and 59 cars of oats.

The Market For Hay.

Total receipts of hay last week were 433 cars, compared with 391 cars the preceding week and 248 cars a year ago. Quotations follow: Prairie, \$12.50@13.50; No. 1, \$10@12; No. 2, \$8.50@9.50; No. 3, \$4@6; Timothy, No. 1, \$15@16; No. 2, \$12@14.50; No. 3, \$7@11.50. Clover mixed, choice, \$15@15.50; No. 1, \$13@14; No. 2, \$7@12.50. Clover, No. 1, \$12@13; No. 2, \$8@11. Alfalfa, choice, \$16.50@17.50; No. 1, \$15.50@16.50; standard, \$14@15.50; No. 2, \$11@14; No. 3, \$8@11. New alfalfa, choice, \$13.50@14.50; No. 1, \$12.50@13.50; standard, \$11.50@12.50; No. 2, \$9@11; No. 3, \$6@9. Straw, \$4.50@5. Packing hay, \$3@3.50.

Butter, Eggs, and Poultry.

Quotations on the Kansas City market were as follows:

Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 18c a dozen; firsts, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; seconds, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 27c a pound; firsts, 25c; seconds, 23c; pound prints, 1c higher; packing stock, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 18@20c; hens, No. 1, 11c; roosters, 9c; turkeys, 13c; ducks, 11c; geese, 6c.

THIS BIG, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ FOOT TELESCOPE FREE

This is a real telescope and not a worthless toy. It is made by one of the largest manufacturers in Europe. When closed, as shown in picture, the telescope is 12 inches long and has a circumference of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. When open, the 5 sections are pulled out the full length is over 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It is built of the best materials, brass bound throughout. We furnish with each telescope a solar eye piece for use in studying the sun and the solar eclipses. Eye piece can also be used as a magnifying glass to detect insects or germs in plants or vegetables.

Powerful Lenses 5 to 10 Mile Range

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

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

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FREE COWBOY Watch Fob

Here is the most unique, popular novelty of the year—a nifty little leather holster and metal gun, an exact duplicate of a "45" Army Colt, with bright polished barrel and cylinder, black handle. Gun 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Holster 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, genuine leather, tan color.

Makes a neat appearing and serviceable watch fob or can be worn on belt as ornament. Worn by men, women, boys and girls. The one real western novelty. Sold in big cities at a high price. Send 10c to pay for 3-month trial subscription to our big home and family magazine and receive the COWBOY WATCH FOB and GUN free. Address, The Household, Dept. Fob-272, Topeka, Kan.

FREE

This Famous Sewing Awl

You can sew old or new harness, saddles, canvas, tents, rugs, carpets, quilts, shoes, grain bags and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles; one is straight and one curved, with a small screw driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. The cut does not show full size. With needles the awl is 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. It is the Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl. It is the only Sewing Awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle, so as not to cut the thread when sewing, and has what is known as a diamond point. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel plated, the needles and wrench are kept in the hollow handle which has a screw top.

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

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Livestock auctioneer. Write for open dates.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. The breeder:
I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

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Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.**WILL MYERS**, Livestock Auctioneer
BELoit, KANSAS. Ask the breeders in North Central
KANSAS. FOR DATES ADDRESS AS ABOVE.**JESSE HOWELL**, HERKIMER, KAN.
of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords
can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates.**Be an Auctioneer**

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Percheron Stallion
SAMMASCETTE 44001
black, 9 years old, a
sure breeder, sound,
priced to sell.
T. M. WILSON, LEBANON, KANSAS.**Bargain**
One Mammoth Kentucky
Jack, 16 hands high, and
one pure-bred black Per-
cheron stallion, weight
1900 pounds. **HUGH HOPPING**, Cherryvale, Kan.**Mules For Wheat Harvesters**
18 span of mules for sale. Located on the Lombard farm,
2½ miles southwest of Kendall, Kan. 3 to 4-year-olds. Halter
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Mule Foot Hogs Stock of all kinds for
sale. More premiums
won in 1912, '13 and '14 than any herd in the U.S. Write
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Mule foot boars; bred gilts,
bred sows and weanlings.
Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Baldwin, Kans.

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REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES 150 gilts and boars, all
ages. Cholera immune. Description guaranteed.
C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kans.**Registered Hampshires** Weanling pigs \$10 each;
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Spotted Polands. 4 Nov. Hampshire boars, \$15 each. Spring
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Boars ready for service. Spring pigs,
either sex. Pairs and trios at reduced
prices. All nicely bailed. Satisfaction
guaranteed. **WALTER SHAW**, R.G. Wichita, Kan.**HAMPSHIRES** Best of blood lines, well
marked pigs, pairs or
trios, with young boar to mate gilts. Breeding stock
at all times for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.
S. E. SMITH, LYONS, KANSAS.**For Hampshire Hogs, Dutch Belted
Cattle, Arab Stallion** COLLIE DOGS AND
GESE FEATHERS. WRITE C. W. WEISENBAUM, ALTAMONT, KANSAS.**Prairie Slope
Hampshire Farm**
Pure bred, well-baited sows and gilts for sale;
will farrow in April and May. Also herd boar
and several spring boars, all well marked and
good blood. Write for information; satisfaction
guaranteed. **E. G. BURT**, Eureka, Kansas.**O. I. C. HOGS.****Herd Boar For Sale** Gilts to farrow
in July and open. Pigs, pairs and trios. **A. G. Cook**, Luray, Kan.**O. I. C. BREd SOWS and GILTS**
A few tried sows and gilts bred for summer farrow;
boars ready for service, pairs and trios not related.
Best I ever offered. Very reasonable prices.
JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI**TURNER'S CHESTER WHITES**
June Prices: 250 spring pigs, white and growthy. White Rock
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early and save on express. One of the largest and best herds
in the west. **Amos Turner**, Wilber, Saline Co., Neb.**O. I. C. PRIVATE SALE!**
79 March and April pigs at \$15 each. Choice Sept.
boars \$15 to \$25 each. Sept. gilts bred to your
order. Write for further information.
CHAS. N. SNYDER, Effingham, Kan. (Atchison County)**Choice O.I.C. Pigs**

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Spring pigs, \$12 each, \$22 per pair; \$33 per trio.
Bred gilts, \$20 to \$25 each. Have spring boars,
no kin to gilts or their pigs. Bred sows, \$30 to
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represents the most popular strains in the coun-
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lished free when such sales are to be adver-
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Sept. 15—W. H. Ronejue, Atlanta, Mo.
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Oct. 27—Henry H. Kuper, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 28—E. E. Dowell & Son, Hiawatha, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

June 15—Geo. F. Mueller, St. John, Kan.

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Sept. 29 and 30—J. D. Gurthet and Ed W.
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O. B. Clemetson.

Oct. 19—Sigel Brown, Reeds, Mo.
Oct. 20—A. F. Blinde and Geo. Brown; sale
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H. C. Grainer.

Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 22—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Ben-
dena, Kan.

F. G. Laptad.

Oct. 27—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 3—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

A. F. Blinde and Geo. Brown; sale
at Auburn, Neb.

Jan. 21—A. F. Blinde and Geo. Brown; sale
at Auburn, Neb.

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Feb. 15—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Ben-
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Ed Sheedy.

Feb. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 17—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

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Sept. 23—Thos. F. McCall, Carthage, Mo.
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July 28—Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo.
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C. D. McPherson.

Sept. 14—Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.

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Feb. 24—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.

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HUSTON'S DUROCS

Special prices on 15 nice fall boars, the tops of our fall litters,

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Gilts all sold. Spring pigs for sale, sired by

Tat-A-Walla, Kant's Model Enough and A Critic;

also 1 yearling and one 4 months old Holstein bull.

SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

WOODDELL'S DUROCS

Herd headed by Ray E. Nuff by Good E Nuff Again

King and brother to Otey's Dream. Spring boars and

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Sows and gilts strong in the best blood of the

breed and bred to my good herd boars. I am now

ready to book orders for early spring pigs, pairs and

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30 October boars and gilts for sale. Also

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Popular breeding and popular prices.

Give me a trial order.

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We have six fall boars and three spring

yearling boars, by Revelator and Perfect

Climax and out of our best herd sows, for

sale.

Write for prices and descriptions.

HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KANSAS

MAPLEWOOD FARM DUROCS

We offer 40 bred sows at attractive

prices. Big, well grown spring gilts.

Best of breeding. Address,

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE

MENTION THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

DUROCS \$10

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

ever shown in the state. 20 incubators and 7 colony brooder stoves. Also reg-

istered Shorthorn Cattle. Shipping Points Conway, McPherson and Modena.

R. W. BALDWIN, CONWAY, KAN.

Double Standard Polled DURHAMS

Six yearling bulls. A number of under year-

ling bulls. 2 good French draft stallions and

some jacks. **C. M. HOWARD**, HAMMOND, KAN.

BELL BOY, the undefeated first prize winner at Kansas State, Tennessee

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HEREFORDS.

Registered horned and double standard polled Hereford Bulls For Sale
Also a few horned heifers. JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KAN.

Homestead Stock Farm

We have a few extra fine Hereford Bulls for sale and twenty cows. Get our herd catalog. J. J. EARLY, Box B-188, Baring, Mo.

**50 Hereford Bulls**

Yearlings and two-year-olds. Herdsmen, farm and range bulls, strong and rugged. 20 yearling heifers, a carload of cows some with calves, others bred.

SAM DRYBREAD
ELK CITY KANSAS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Duroc Hogs**

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan

ANGUS BULLS

I have 12 bulls for sale. 1 three-year-old, the rest coming twos and yearlings. Also some yearling and 2-year-old heifers. All stock registered. D. J. WHITE, CLEMENTS, KAN.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Young stock sired by reliable herd bulls for sale, singly or in car lots. See our herd of cows and show herd at Lawrence or write us. Phone, Bell 8454.

Sutton & Porteous, Route 6, Lawrence, Kan.

GALLOWAYS.**CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS**

Bulls from 6 months to 2 years; also a few females of modern and quick maturing type.

G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan.

Registered Galloways

25 bulls ready for service. 30 females all ages. The blood of the 2000 pound Carnot.

W. W. DUNHAM,
Doniphan, (Hall County) Nebraska

50 Galloway Bulls**SMOKY HILL RANCH**

Yearling and two years old. Best of breeding and a grand lot of individuals. Write for prices and descriptions.

E. J. CUILBERT, Wallace, Kans.
MAIN LINE UNION PACIFIC

SHORTHORNS.**Shorthorn Bulls For Sale!**

1 two-year-old, 4 yearlings and 1 long yearling. Reds and roans. L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.

Pure Bred Dairy Shorthorns

Double Marys (Flat Creek Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. Registered Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Address R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kansas

SHORTHORNS

Herd bull, service bulls, bull calves and a few females. Prices reasonable.

KELLEY BROS., GARDNER, KANS.

SHORTHORNS

20 Bulls, 12 to 30 Months Old Sired by ROSEWOOD DALE

By Avondale. This is a strong, husky bunch of bulls ready for immediate service and priced to sell.

Levi Eckhardt, 1203 E. 10th St., Winfield, Kan.

Pearl Herd Shorthorns

Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391962 in service on herd. Choice early spring bulls by Valiant for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch Topped. Correspondence and inspection invited.

C. W. Taylor
Abilene, Kansas

I believe the boar carried along a little slower will be more useful and make a larger animal than the one that is crowded too fast. It takes time for any animal to develop properly and fully.

Get the pigs to drinking slop as soon as possible, and let the sow wean them herself when she is good and ready, and you will have big pigs at an early age.—Advertisement.

and they are by the pure Scotch bull, Fancy Lord, by Lord Lancaster. At present Mr. Noffsinger is offering for sale six bulls. One of them is a 2-year-old, four are yearlings and one long yearling. They are reds and roans and a grand lot of individuals. Last winter Mr. Noffsinger made a trip to Oklahoma for the purpose of visiting the H. C. Lookabaugh herd which has been extensively advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Noffsinger stayed three days with Mr. Lookabaugh and is enthusiastic about this wonderful herd. He bought a great young bull from Mr. Lookabaugh registered as Pleasant Dale Sutton. Avondale is the grand sire on both sides and Mr. Noffsinger believes this to be the best bull he ever owned and he has owned some great bulls. If you are looking for a really great bull visit this herd and you will find several bulls for sale that are unusually good. Look up Mr. Noffsinger's advertisement in the Shorthorn section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Good Young Jerseys.

L. P. McAlister, the big Jersey cattle breeder and dealer of Lakin, Kan., is offering his entire herd of high producing Jerseys at private treaty. The offering includes about 300 head. These cows are all by registered bulls and have been selected and developed for milk production. Six registered herd bulls head this herd. The cows have been bred to these bulls. Mr. McAlister will also sell about 100 spring calves dropped by these cows. The cattle can be seen at the McAlister ranch, 8½ miles south of Lakin. Here is an especially fine opportunity for the man wanting to start a dairy herd. If interested, write Mr. McAlister for information and particulars and kindly mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Wilson's Shorthorn Sale.

Chris Wilson, Glasco, Kan., has sold his ranch and on August 12 will disperse his well known herd of Shorthorn cattle. He has bought a smaller farm near Glasco where he will farm on a smaller scale and continue in the Poland China business. He has no pasture on this farm and is compelled to sell his herd of Shorthorns on this account. The Rustler, a great show and breeding bull, was in service in this herd for some time and some choice cows are by him. The next herd bull was Cumberland, by Cumberland's Last. He left his imprint on the herd. Next came Marquis, by Prince Royal and at present Victorious King, the massive 2,500-pound bull, heads the herd. Three young bulls by him, go in this sale. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Grand Fern Lad.

R. J. Linscott's premier register of merit herd of Jersey cattle at Holton, Kan., was established 1878 and has steadily advanced until at this time it is one of the strongest herds anywhere in the West at least. Mr. Linscott has always been a booster for Jersey cattle although modest about his own herd. Leading Jersey cattle authorities recognize this herd as one of the great register of merit herds. At present he is offering at farmer's prices a Golden Fern herd bull of proven value. It is always a good place to buy young bulls and just as good a place to buy cows and heifers. Mr. Linscott will be pleased to meet you at the station at Holton any time and take you to the farm and show you his herd. You will be interested in this modern dairy farm. Write him at once about this bargain in a herd bull. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Auctioneer and Breeder.

S. B. Young, Osborne, Kan., breeds Poland Chinas and is a livestock auctioneer. At present he is pretty busy getting ready to harvest a big crop of wheat. His crop of spring pigs is not a big one but they are good. They were sired by Senator Ex., by W. S. Ex. Mr. Young has been in the Shorthorn cattle and Poland China business a long time, having operated a herd of each at Glasco, Kan., until he went to Osborne county. He is a son-in-law of Wm. Wales, the veteran Shorthorn breeder and is farming and raising good stock on Mr. Wales's fine farm, near Osborne. Mr. Wales has a small herd of Shorthorns and they are good ones.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.

BY C. H. HAY.

Any of our readers desiring a good young boar, bred sows, gilts or pigs of the mule foot breed, should write to Dr. E. G. L. Harbour of Baldwin, Kan. Dr. Harbour will ship his stock to reliable parties on approval. You do not have to pay for the stock until you are sure of satisfaction.—Advertisement.

Kelly Brothers Buy New Herd Bull.

After over a year's careful search for a herd bull suitable to their needs, Kelly Brothers, of Gardner, Kan., have purchased from Harriman Brothers, Pilot Grove, Mo., a fine roan bull 18 months old, sired by Proud Monarch, by New Goods, by Choice Goods. This great young bull mated with the good, big females now in the Kelly herd should produce some outstanding young stock for their future trade. Kelly Brothers report a nice business for the past six weeks. They still have a few young bulls, large enough for service.—Advertisement.

Prolific Brood Sows.

Practically every one of our readers is interested in some breed of swine. There is no other animal on the farm that will pay you so large dividends for its keep as the brood sow. Every farmer should have a good herd of good sows. The essential thing in the brood sow herd is prolificacy. F. J. Greiner of Billings, Mo., is one of the good breeders of O. I. C. swine in that state. One of his bred sows, a gilt with her first litter, has 12 well developed, lusty pigs by her side. They are of such an age that there is scarcely a possibility that she will not bring them on to maturity. This sow's mother in seven consecutive litters farrowed 89 pigs. This is the kind that the farmer should have. It is not so much a matter of breed as it is the matter of selecting prolific strains. The O. I. C. hog makes good under ordinary farm conditions. Mr. Greiner is making specially low prices on all kinds of breeding stock, including spring pigs, boars of breeding age, bred and open gilts and bred sows. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him for particulars.—Advertisement.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE Choice bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write or better come and see.
CHARLES MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

BEST OF BLOOD LINES and cattle that will please you. Cows, heifers and young bulls, at attractive prices.
I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KAN.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Thirteen Head of Brown Swiss Cattle for sale. Ralph Bourquin, Wentworth, Col.

HOLSTEINS Bull calves better than the common run. Two ready to use.
H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Thirteen Head of Brown Swiss Cattle for sale. Ralph Bourquin, Wentworth, Col.

HOLSTEINS Bull calves better than the common run. Two ready to use.
H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

DAIRY CATTLE.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 1 yearling and one five months old bull, by Shadybrook Gerbon Sir Korndyke. Write for further information. **BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kans.**

Maplehurst Guernseys! Choice registered and grade cows and heifers for sale. A registered herd bull for sale or trade.
A. P. BURDICK, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

JERSEY COWS
300 Head For Sale

I will sell my whole herd of good young Jersey milch cows from registered bulls, in any number from one to all hands. All cows, now bred, will drop calves from my six registered bulls. These cows are bred for milk. I will also sell from one to one hundred head of spring calves from these cows by registered bulls. This stock can be seen at my ranch, 8½ miles south of Lakin, Kan. Call or write me.
F. P. McALISTER, LAKIN, KANSAS

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Julianna Grace DeKol. Dam, semi-official record one year, milk 22,087 pounds, butter 924 pounds. Sire's dam, semi-official record, one year as three year old, butter 1,026 pounds; three years consecutive 3,000 pounds. Bull calves for sale.
SHULTHIS, ROBINSON & SHULTZ, Independence Kan.

Barrymore Farm Guernseys

Three Young Registered Bulls for sale, carrying the blood of Raymond of the Preel, Glenwood Boy of Haddon, Marshers Sequel. Out of dams of exceptional breeding. Write for prices and pedigrees.
T. W. BRADLEY, R. F. D. 3, Parkville, Mo.

GUERNSEYS

SOLD OUT Will have some choice young males and females to offer about August 1, 1915. A cordial invitation is extended to anyone wishing to visit the farm.

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM,
OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS
8 miles from Kansas City on the Strang Electric Line.

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.

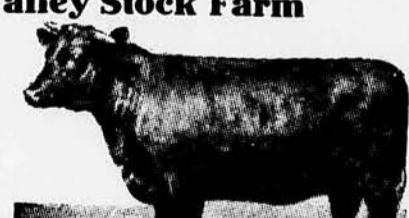
Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas

Holstein Cattle Sale
St. John, Kan., Tuesday, June 15

consisting of 18 cows, 13 of which are in milk; 11 yearling heifers and a number of heifer calves. Over one-quarter of this offering is registered, including two herd bulls and three young bull calves. Every animal sells, rain or shine. If you want Holsteins, write today for catalog. Address

GEO. F. MUELLER, St. John, Ks.

Auctioneers—Jno. D. Snyder, S. Floyd Yocom.

Reduction Sale of Shorthorns
Come to Doyle Valley Stock Farm**175 Head of Shorthorns**

50 HEAD MUST SELL IN 60 DAYS. Here is the Bargain Counter for the man who expects to start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn Breeding Stock from which to select—Cows, Heifers and Bulls, cows with calf at side others due to calve soon. Included are grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Oderic and other noted sires. If you want Shorthorns come now. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody either Rock Island or Santa Fe Depot.

Yours for business,
M. S. CONVERSE, Peabody, Kansas

Wanted! Hired Men

BY C. E. LEE,
Barstow, Texas.

Needing a work hand on the farm, I got a copy of one of the Capper farm publications and turned to the department allotted to little advertisements, expecting to find a number of men advertising for work, from whom I could select such as was wanted.

There were a few such advertisements, but not a variety to offer a choice of selection by an employer. I failed entirely to get what I wanted, and thought to have better success by seeking another vehicle of communication between farm worker and employer. A scanning of the "want" page of other farm papers was less fertile of results than was my first effort.

These failures set me thinking. Why doesn't the man wanting work on the farm advertise for employment, as the mechanic or the clerk in the city advertises? And why doesn't the farmer who wants a hand advertise as does the merchant or other city employer?

A late number of a Sunday edition of a large daily paper contained more than five long columns of advertisements of men who offered their services, and of employers who wanted help.

There are more farmers than merchants wanting efficient help, and there are more farm laborers than city artisans seeking employment, but nobody would suspect it by the visible evidences of the advertising columns of the papers.

When a merchant needs a clerk or a bookkeeper, or a manufacturer wants skilled or unskilled labor, he sends an advertisement to the paper, and from the scores or hundreds of applicants he chooses his man. Likewise, a clerk or laborer out of a job puts a two or three-line advertisement in the paper offering his services, and finds a man who can give him work.

Farmer and farm hand whose needs are reciprocal can make use of the farm papers with the same satisfactory results that city employer and worker find in the city papers.

Tom Brown, an ablebodied young fellow out of work, goes from farm to farm, afoot, inquiring of all whom he meets if they know of anybody who wants to hire a man. In that way he may make his application to a dozen or a score of people, none of whom can help him. For the price of the shoe leather worn out in tramping around, Tom can put an advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze that will be read by 110,000 farmers, or more, a hundred of whom may want the very kind of service he offers. Both are benefited, for they get what they need.

Farmer Johnson has a field of corn in the grass for lack of plowing, and he can't plow it because he can't get a man to do the work. An advertisement in the farm paper would be read by hundreds of Tom Browns. Farmer Johnson's corn is saved, and Tom has employment.

Here is a suggestion for Farmer Johnson and Plowman Tom:

HELP WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS AND EXPERIENCED FARM HAND CAN GET STEADY WORK AT GOOD WAGES. APPLY TO HIRAM JOHNSON, JOHNSON'S STATION, KANSAS.

WORK WANTED — A SOBER FARM HAND, WHO UNDERSTANDS THE HANDLING OF WORK ANIMALS AND FARM IMPLEMENTS, WANTS EMPLOYMENT. TOM BROWN, BROWNSVILLE, KANSAS.

Several hundred thousand capable farm hands in the West are in need of the employment that other hundreds of thousands of farmers have to give them. The farm papers can bring them together, if they will make use of them as the city employer and wage worker make use of the daily papers.

While on this subject there is a further suggestion I have to offer to farmers. Many of them want to sell or rent their farms, and others want to buy. The farm papers offer the same means of widespread publicity in such cases as in the employment of help.

In the same paper that I have mentioned as containing more than five columns of advertisements of help wanted and employment wanted in the city, were page after page, set in solid agate type, of little ads of houses and lots for sale, or houses and lots wanted. There were some offerings, too, of farm lands. Think of the business sense of advertising farm lands for sale in a paper nine-tenths of whose readers are townspeople who have no need of farms, and no money to invest in them.

But what I started out to say was that farmers can sell their farms by letting other farmers know they have such farms for sale, and the way to let people know you have a thing is to tell them through the papers. Surely it pays the city man to advertise his town property, or so many of them would not do so in increasing number day after day; and if it pays them, it will pay the farmer.

Common sense admonishes us to offer our wares to the people who want such wares. It would not be common sense to offer a stock of woolen underwear to dwellers in the tropics, but it is just as sensible to do so as to advertise farm lands in papers that are read mainly by people who do not want such lands.

I don't know how many readers the Capper farm papers have, for the publisher of those papers has not taken me into his confidence; but as I see them in the country homes everywhere—in Texas, Oklahoma and other parts of the West and South where I have visited—I judge the number must be very large. (I am speaking especially of the Capper papers because I am writing to one of them, but what I say of them is true of other good farm papers.) Among

half a million farmers, how many would read an ad like this and reply to it, if they wanted such a place?

FARM FOR SALE—160 ACRES, GOOD
fertile soil, 80 in cultivation, rest in pasture and woods. Neat farm house of 4 rooms, with good barn and stable. Excellent neighborhood, on good road, 3 miles from railroad town. Well watered, and healthful. For particulars write Wm. J. Smith, Smithville, Mo.

Or if they wanted to buy, the owners of thousands of farms would respond to an ad like this:

FARM WANTED—AM IN THE MARKET
for small farm of 80 to 100 acres, in good neighborhood, near railroad shipping point. Write fully what you have to sell, and price. J. B. Williams, Williamstown, Okla.

It would be easy to frame an ad for the man who has a farm to rent, or the renter who wants a farm, but—as I am not in the business of writing ads for everybody I will go no further along that line.

This letter is written to impress on the minds of farmers the advantage of doing business as experienced city men do it, by using all things to bring the best results; and I know there is no result-bringer in the buying and selling of farm property, or hiring farm hands, or finding employment on farms, equal to an advertisement in the papers that

are taken in farm homes and read by farm families.

As to the Melon Wilt

My melon vines are dying. They will grow very well for a while, and then they wilt and die. What causes this? What is meant by a 3-4-50 Bordeaux solution? Marshall, Mo.

N. STEDEM.

The wilting, or dying, of your melon vines is due to the condition known as wilt. This disease is found on melons and tomatoes. It is often called the mosaic disease of the tomato. As yet it is not known just what causes this disease, and apparently there is no practical method of control. Sometimes the melon louse will attack melon vines, but if this insect were causing the damage you would notice the plant lice.

A 3-4-50 Bordeaux solution is simply an abbreviation for this formula: Copper sulphate, 3 pounds; lime, 4 pounds; and water, 50 gallons.

George A. Dean.

Kansas Experiment Station.

Until a few decades ago butter was made only in small quantities.

Butter used to be churned from the whole milk, in skin bags.

\$5,450 Per Day Spent To Fortify Goodyear Tires

The other day we cited our experts to certain well-known tires. And we asked, What could Goodyear save by building tires like these?

\$1,635,000 a Year

The answer was, "Based on current production, our saving would be \$1,635,000 per year." That means \$5,450 per day.

But that saving would probably cost our users a million dollars monthly. And the cost to Goodyear soon would be the rulership of Tiredom.

One Must Choose

Here's the choice that confronts us day after day: Shall we skimp Goodyear tires in ways that can't be seen, and increase our profit \$1,635,000 a year? Or shall we pay that price to give our users a better tire than others?

Our answer is this:

Goodyear Fortified tires, for many years, have embodied five costly, exclusive features. These are five great protections found in no other tire.

We spend on experts \$100,000 yearly to find new betterments to add.

In the past year alone we have added improvements which cost us exceeding \$500,000 a year.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

Makers of Goodyear "Tire Saver" Accessories; also Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires and other Types

GOOD YEAR
AKRON, OHIO
Fortified Tires

Fortified Against

- Rim-Cuts—by our No-Rim-Cut feature.
- Blowouts—by our "On-Air" cure.
- Loose Treads—by many rubber rivets.
- Insecurity—by 126 braided piano wires.
- Punctures and Skidding—by our double-thick All-Weather tread.

