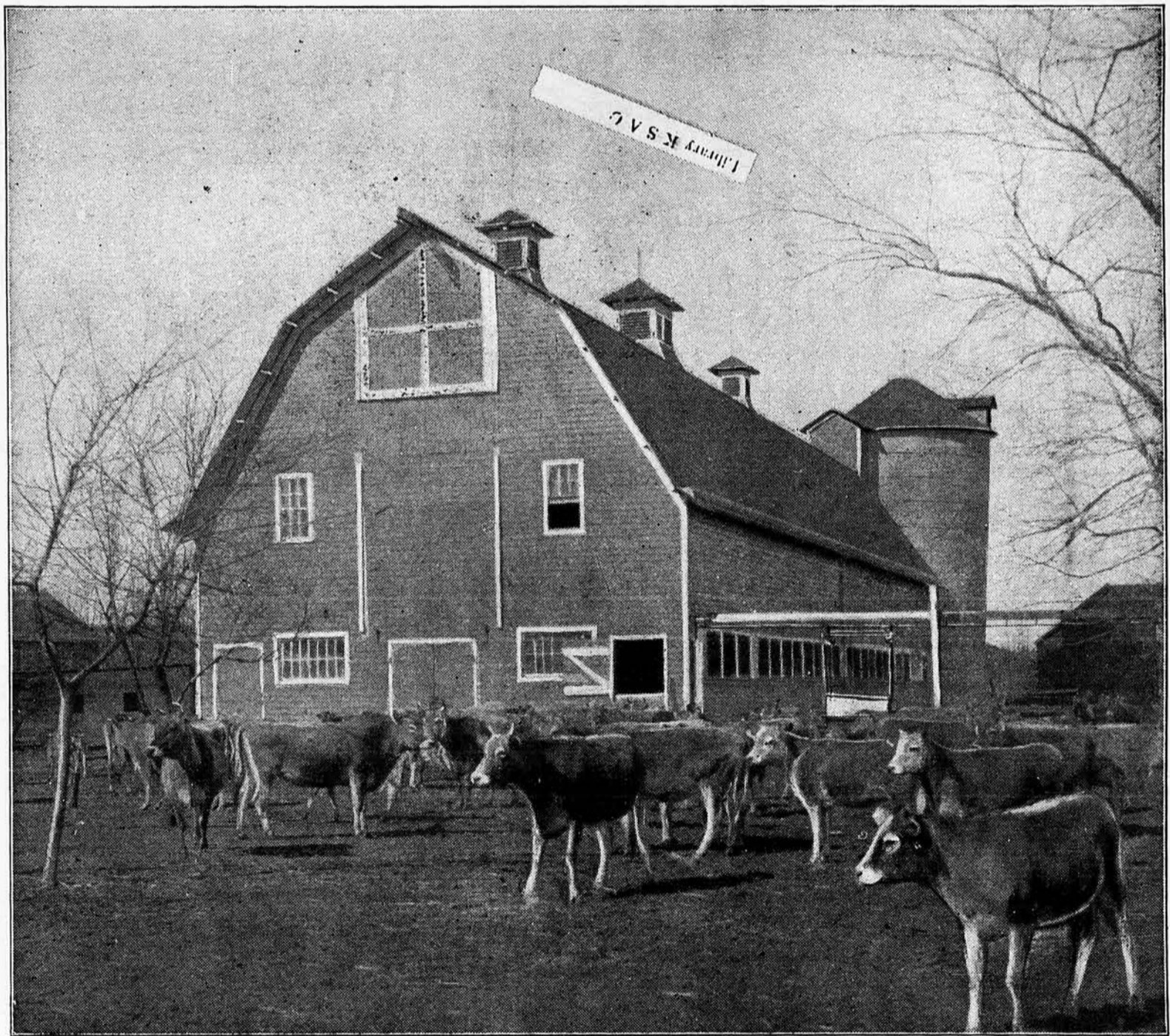


# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Volume 42

June 8, 1912

Number 13



*Place of H. C. Young, a Mail and Breeze Reader, Who Got His Start with a Few Cows*

**D**ISTANT pastures look greener; the country invites the city man and town looks good to country folks. We like a change; there is gypsy blood in all of us. We all have that far-sightedness which sees opportunities mostly in the distance. In his next Mail and Breeze article F. D. Coburn will print something that is good for that feeling. He will point out some good things in the home job. It's a fine bracer and will do you good.

**Double the Rural Route Circulation of Any Kansas Farm Paper**





# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE GREAT WEST



Volume 42  
Number 13

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 8, 1912.

Subscription  
\$1.00 a Year

## KANSAS SOIL IS CALLING FOR A NEW DEAL

"The Dairy and Livestock Special" was the name of the train conducted by the Union Pacific Railway company over its Kansas lines May 27 to June 1. The speakers were from the Kansas State Agricultural college. They were E. H. Webster, George C. Wheeler, O. E. Reed, George S. Hine, H. L. Kent, J. H. Miller, Frances L. Brown and Mrs. Mary E. Simmons. The route was first over the Oakley branch, commencing at Culver in Ottawa county, thence to Plalaville, Colby, Oakley and intermediate points, thence to Sharon Springs on the main line, thence east to Junction City, to Clay Center, Holton, Leavenworth, and other points, closing the work of the busy week at Lawrence.

**N**O TRAIN of its kind in Kansas was ever more successful than the Dairy Special which toured parts of Kansas last week. I have seen larger crowds of people on similar trains at individual towns, as at Marion and McPherson last summer on the Rock Island Wheat Special, but I never saw an attendance so evenly sustained. There was great interest in both the eastern and western portions of the state. The total attendance was well over 10,000. Russell, Wilson and Ellsworth turned out in largest numbers, and a fine body of people they were. As many as seven lectures were delivered at one time at a few stations.

Two cars were reserved for the men, one for the women and one for the boys and girls. Many overflow meetings were held in waiting and baggage rooms and on the shady side of railroad stations.

Dairy and livestock matters were discussed in all the cars, and the boys and girls and the women showed an interest as great as that shown by the men.

It was strongly insisted upon that livestock is absolutely necessary to a permanently successful agriculture in Kansas, as history has proved it to be necessary everywhere. Exclusive, or nearly exclusive, grain farming, can only be carried on successfully, in a new country, for a limited period. The end of this period has been reached in all parts of Kansas.

Livestock farming in some form is essential for a variety of reasons. Wheat farming, for example, is rapidly exhausting the humus in the soil which has been accumulating for many thousands of years. This humus is evident in the form of what may be called decaying vegetable mold. In order to produce

### How to Meet Changed Conditions the Reason For the Dairy Train

BY E. W. RANKIN  
of Farmers Mail and Breeze

good crops humus is necessary. It is on account of its absence, chiefly, that we often speak of land, which has been farmed only a quarter of a century, as "wornout," an absurd, unnecessary condition, when we remember that land that has been farmed in Europe for many centuries, no better than ours, is producing more than ever before; its productive powers, due to a correct system of handling, increasing now more rapidly than in the past.

Our land is still fertile. Humus is not another name for fertility precisely, but its presence in the soil is necessary in order to make its fertility available for growing crops.

The "blowing" of the soil which we witnessed on a portion of the trip was due chiefly to lack of humus. Plenty of humus would have "held it down" effectively. Humus also serves to conserve moisture. It is possible over much of western Kansas to increase the water holding capacity of the soil nearly 50 per cent.

Humus may be retained in the soil, or increased, by a system of farming, of which livestock, in some form, or a variety of forms, is the basis. It cannot be done by a one crop system, especially if this one crop be wheat. Humus may be put into the soil most effectively by means of barnyard manure, and by certain green manuring crops plowed under, such as rye, sorghum or cowpeas. Summer fallow was also strongly recommended. It has been followed in all ages by agricultural peoples and is followed now in western Canada, a newer country than Kansas, to its great profit.

The speakers did not hesitate to speak plainly about conditions in Kansas, these same conditions existing also in other great agricultural states. It was asserted that the continuous effort in many portions of western Kansas to grow wheat and corn almost exclusively is bad practice.

Figures covering a period of from 18 to 30 years from the records of the state board of agriculture show that in no county in the northern half of the

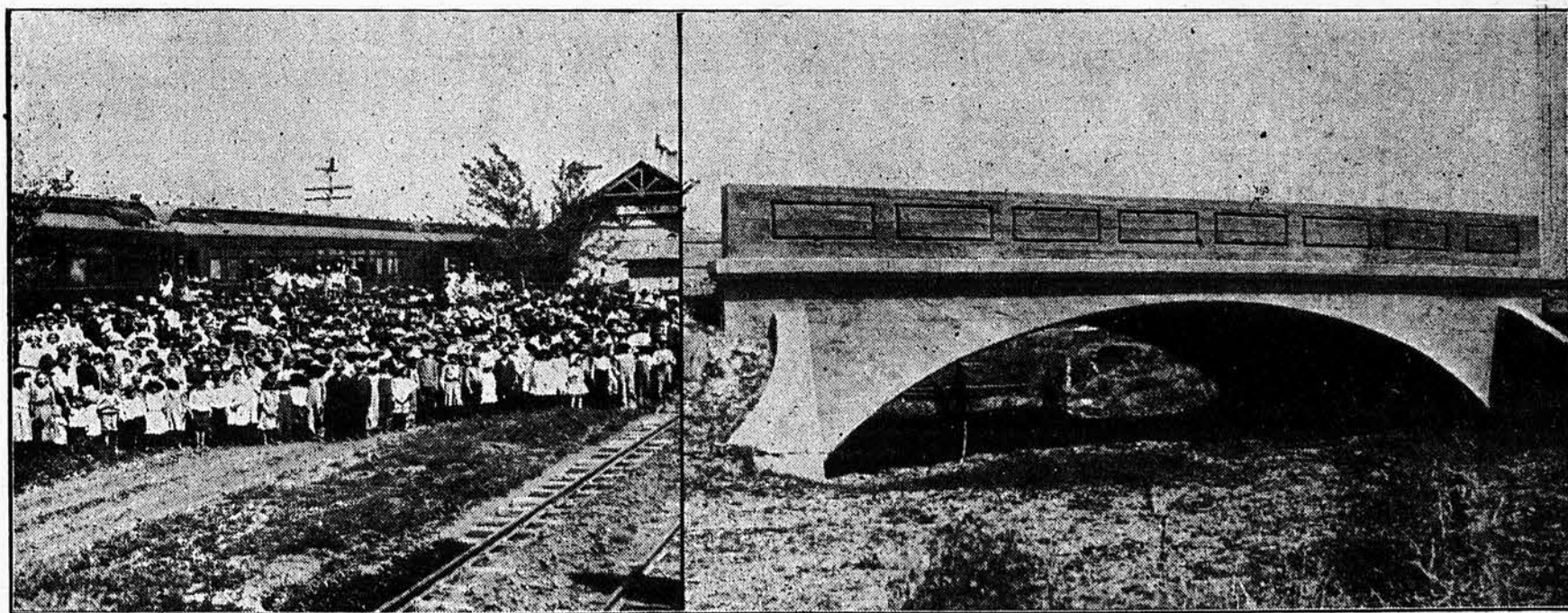
state as far west as Ellsworth county has the average yield been more than 11 bushels to the acre. The average has been from 4 to 11 bushels, and the average value of the wheat crop per acre from about \$3 to about \$8 per acre. And the figures show also that the first half of the period covered made a better showing than the latter half. Is there profit in growing wheat under these circumstances? In one of the very best wheat counties, where the average per acre for 30 years has been 10 bushels per acre, one of the speakers asked the farmers present whether they would go on raising wheat if they were sure that in the future an average of 10 bushels was the best they could hope for. The answer was emphatically in the negative. And yet it is as certain as anything that under present methods of farming, an average of less than 10 bushels will be secured in that county in the future. Our farmers plant wheat yearly with the expectation of raising, not an average crop, but a crop of the bumper variety, whereas the reasonable expectation is that the crop will be an average crop. Too many of our farmers, real estate men, yes, and agricultural papers, have had their eyes on the years when large crops were produced, while the lean years have been conveniently forgotten. The farmer often plants the crop with the uncertain prospect that if he gets a big crop he can sell his farm at a nice profit. But is not such a farmer rather a speculator in real estate rather than a farmer, and isn't it about time we came to the end of that sort of thing?

There are other remedies for the conditions described, but on this train the chief prescription was "more and better livestock" as absolutely the only means by which farming may be made permanently profitable, and possible even, for farming cannot be permanent unless it be profitable.

In the county referred to in the foregoing if the wheat yield can, by proper methods, be raised from 10 to 20 bushels per acre the profit will, of course, be a good deal more than doubled. The extra yield will be practically "velvet." Livestock as the means of raising more wheat on fewer acres was the thing insisted upon.

The kind of livestock is not so important. This must depend chiefly on the "taste and fancy" of the farmer. Western Kansas, all of Kansas, is fine livestock country. The stock may be horses, especially draft horses, cattle, beef or dairy, hogs, sheep, poultry.

(Continued on Page 21.)



The picture on the left shows the audience that heard the speakers of the dairy special at Quinter in Gove county. Wherever a picture was taken it was "women and children first;" the men folks lined up in the rear. The picture on the right was a "snapshot" taken near Hill City and shows the kind of bridges they are building in Graham county. The camera artist of the tour was G. C. Wheeler, livestock specialist of the college extension department at Manhattan, and editor of the "Feeds and Feeding" department in Farmers Mail and Breeze.

## The Farmers Mail and Breeze

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT  
Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor

A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

### Editorial Contributors.

PROF. A. M. TEN EYCK.	F. D. COBURN.	PROF. W. M. JARDINE.
PROF. CHARLES DILLON.	EDWIN SNYDER.	EDWIN SNYDER.
PROF. O. E. REED.	PROF. G. C. WHEELER.	PROF. G. C. WHEELER.
PROF. H. F. ROBERTS.	PROF. ALBERT DICKENS.	PROF. ALBERT DICKENS.
PROF. J. T. WILLARD.	PROF. T. J. HEADLEE.	PROF. T. J. HEADLEE.
DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER.	PROF. W. A. LIPPINCOTT.	PROF. W. A. LIPPINCOTT.

### Department Editors.

LIVESTOCK, Frank Howard.	FARM DOINGS, Harley Hatch
DAIRY, A. G. Kittell.	VETERINARY, F. S. Schoenleber
SWINE, E. J. Watertripe.	THE MARKETS, C. W. Metsker
HORTICULTURE, M. Mathewson.	HOME DEPTS., Mabel Graves
POULTRY, Reese V. Hicks.	

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, . . . One Year, \$1.00

### ADVERTISING RATES.

40 cents per agate line. 104,000 circulation guaranteed.

No liquor nor medical advertising accepted. By medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.

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

### OUR ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED.

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 within a week of its occurrence, 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 Farmers Mail and Breeze."

### SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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



## PASSING COMMENT by T.A. McNeal.

**THE POLITICAL SITUATION.** Political situations are shifting and changing with such rapidity these days that it isn't safe to

make predictions without a considerable number of ifs and buts.

Two months ago I would have said that the nomination of Roosevelt at Chicago would be impossible. I now think that it is not only possible but altogether probable. Whatever you may think about Roosevelt, if you are fair minded you must acknowledge that he is one of the most marvelous personalities this country has ever produced. No other man could have won the fight that it now looks probable he will win.

And in case of his nomination, what then?

On the face of it it looks as if his election is almost among the impossibilities, but the past has shown that Roosevelt can not be judged by the same rules as other men. If the Republicans who have opposed him believe what President Taft says about Roosevelt and what they have said and are saying about him, they can hardly consistently vote for him in November. The Democratic party seems on the surface at least to be fairly well united. If it remains united and a large share of the followers of Taft refuse to vote for the Colonel the ordinary political prophet would say that his election is an impossibility. Yet there is just as much reason to believe that he will be elected if nominated as there was a few months ago to suppose that he would be nominated. It comes back to the proposition that you can't measure Roosevelt by ordinary rules. He is a constant surprise party.

A few months ago I attended the Democratic banquet in this city. I sat beside a young Democrat from out in the center of the state. He told me confidently that if Roosevelt should be nominated in his township there would hardly be enough Democratic votes to pay to count. Maybe he didn't know what he was talking about but that was the way he felt about it. If he was right and the same condition prevails in a good many other neighborhoods in this and other states then Roosevelt may lose the radical standpat Republican vote and still be elected by a large majority. This fact must also be considered. While Mr. Taft and his leading lieutenants feel desperately bitter toward Roosevelt the mass of the voters, who have supported Taft in this campaign for nomination, are not so much worked up about the matter. Taft is not the kind of a man whom other men will follow to the death. Even his supporters do not warm up to him and when he is down and out a great many of them who voted for his delegates will not shed many tears. There are men who are born leaders of other men. When one of that kind of men is defeated his followers take it as a personal affliction and there is no such thing as reconciling them to his defeat. Such a man was Andrew Jackson. Andy had bitter

opposition in the ranks of his own party. He was either loved or hated with a bitterness that can hardly be understood in this day when men do not take politics as seriously as they did then. Andy managed to win his fights but if his enemies had defeated him say for a second nomination his followers could never have been reconciled to his defeat. They would have voted for his opponent in order to have revenge.

Henry Clay was another of the same kind, not the fierce fighter that Jackson was, but a born leader of men. It is said that when he was defeated many of his followers wept like children. Nothing could reconcile them to the defeat of their idol. Men will not weep for Taft.

James G. Blaine was another born leader of men, possessed of that marvelous magnetism that drew multitudes to him. He was not perhaps an abler man than Ben Harrison, for intellectually I think Harrison ranked among the first of our presidents. Plenty of men wept when Blaine was defeated but I never heard of anybody, unless it was a member of his own family, shedding tears when Harrison went down. That wasn't because he had not made a good president. It was because he lacked the element that tied men to him.

The followers of Blaine were willing to see Harrison defeated just to get even for the defeat of their great favorite, but if Blaine had been nominated instead of Harrison the most of Harrison's supporters would have supported Blaine because they wouldn't have had any particular grief on account of Harrison's defeat. So while the leaders of Taft's forces will feel so bitter in case of Roosevelt's nomination that they will not support him, that feeling will not extend to the mass of the Taft supporters. They are willing to support Taft but they will not gnash their teeth or howl with disappointed rage or weep bitter tears if he is defeated.

In Kansas there is no doubt in my mind that Roosevelt will carry the state easily if nominated, and yet there are to be some surprises, I think, in Kansas. I have been knocking round the state considerably and have tried to get all the pointers I could. Roosevelt will carry the state I think, strongly, if almost any other man is nominated by the Democrats except William J. Bryan. If Bryan happens to be the nominee the race between him and Roosevelt, so far as Kansas is concerned, will be close. I think that three Democrats out of four that I have talked with would rather see Bryan nominated than any other man mentioned and if he should be nominated a good many of the Democrats who would vote for Roosevelt, as against almost any other Democrat, would vote for Bryan as against Roosevelt.

Another thing that I think will surprise a good many people will be the strength that will be shown by the Socialist party. Everywhere I go I find Socialists active and enthusiastic. The highest Socialist vote heretofore cast in Kansas was about 16,000. I shall not be at all surprised to see 40,000 Socialist votes cast in this state this fall and if the vote reaches 50,000 I will not be astonished. If there is the same comparative increase all over the country the total Socialist vote at the next general election will not fall much under a million and a half. The leaders of the Socialist party have shown more political wisdom than ever before. There is an element in the party that believes in violence but that element is in the minority. The wise leaders of the Berger order, understand that a peaceful propaganda is more effective than violence. They also understand that they cannot on the one hand denounce standing armies and navies and at the same time encourage violent methods, or resistance, to constituted authority. They understand that where there is an outbreak and violence and dynamiting of manufacturing plants or of buildings belonging to capitalists that the trouble is apt to be charged up to Socialists and tends to create a prejudice against them.

Job Harriman in all probability had nothing whatever to do with planning the dynamite outrage in Los Angeles, but he was attorney for the McNamaras and, when he became a candidate for mayor of the city, his name was connected with that of the dynamiters. The result was that he was overwhelmingly defeated. If it had not been for that he might have been elected. Socialism has more to fear from the turbulent element in its own ranks than it has from the outside opposition and Berger knows that.

### POLITICS IN THE SOUTH.

I did not have much time or opportunity to study political conditions in the South while I was there, but I found out enough to lead me to a few conclusions that may or may not be accurate. So far as the Republican party in the South is concerned, outside of perhaps two or three states, there is no hope for it. Nobody takes it seriously. It may be that in time there will be an opposition party that will give the Democracy some trouble but it will not be the Republican party. The race question still dominates politics in the South notwithstanding the fact that the negro has been practically eliminated from participation in political affairs.

White Republicans who settle in the South either vote with the Democrats or do not vote at all. Most of them will acquiesce in the statement that the southern man's way of treating the black race is the proper way. Notwithstanding this fact, however, I came back more firmly convinced than I

ever was in my life before that the southern plan of treatment of the black race is not only fundamentally wrong, but that it is doing immense damage to the South and to the whites as well as the blacks. I am not disposed either to harshly criticize the southern white man. As a rule he is a pretty good fellow and honestly believes that his way of treating the "nigger" as he invariably calls him, is the right way and the only way. If I had been born and reared in the South I have no doubt I would believe the same thing, but the logic of facts is against the southern white man's view.

The policy of the South is based on this often repeated statement, "You must make the nigger keep his place." Everything is done to humiliate him, to impress upon him his inferiority and the utter futility of his ever trying to amount to anything as a factor in public affairs. No matter whether he conducts himself peaceably and tries to educate himself and his children or not. No matter whether he accumulates property or not, he is still referred to contemptuously as "nigger." Of course the southern man will grant that there are good "niggers" and bad "niggers" and speak of them in exactly the same tone of voice and with the same distinction as to kinds that they would speak of a good mule and a mean mule. A good workable mule is of course more valuable than a mean, balky mule but both are just mules. If the negro works faithfully and on every occasion takes pains to show that he regards himself as the inferior of the white man and demeans himself with servile humility he is designated as "good nigger," one who knows his place. I have no doubt that in such a case a good many white men would object to seeing this "good nigger" abused, just on the same theory that they would object to seeing a good mule abused.

The effect of this treatment is to destroy to a large measure the negro's self respect. In a great many cases, possibly in the majority of cases he has accepted the white man's estimate of himself, which means that he is practically hopeless concerning the future. Self respect is the most valuable and important thing in human character. Without it no man white or black can be really a good and useful man. Destroy a man's self respect, belief in himself, hope for the future and one of two things happens to him. He either becomes a criminal or a loafer.

What do the records show in the South so far as the negro is concerned? Take the state of Florida as an example, and it is one of the fairest states in the South. Forty per cent of the inhabitants are black, 60 per cent white. The whole population is less than half that of the state of Kansas, and yet Florida has almost 300 more inmates in the penitentiary than Kansas. Out of the 1,100 convicts in the Florida penitentiary some 1,050 are colored and about 50 white. That indicates one of two things, either that the negro does not have an even show in the courts of Florida with a white man or that the tendency of the system under which he is governed is to make a criminal out of him. The probability is that both things are true. Accusation of a crime in the case of a negro is probably about the same as conviction and as the negro sinks into a condition of hopelessness, as he loses his self respect and acknowledges his inferiority his tendency is to loafism and crime. The white man holds out to him no helping hand, offers him no word of encouragement but visits upon him terrific punishment when he violates a law he had no share in making and which he but dimly understands.

The effect on the white race as it seems to me is almost as damaging as on the black. Work is regarded as a nigger's job. Dire necessity and poverty may compel a white man to work, but he regards it as a calamity and disgrace. Poor white trash and niggers have to work but no white "gentleman" will soil his hands with toil if he can help it. It is bad for any country when the impression is prevalent that labor is a disgrace, that it means social inferiority. The inevitable result is to build up distinct classes, the idle aristocracy and the ignorant serving class. The aristocracy in the South has largely gathered into the cities and towns. The tenants who do the work on the lands live in miserable tenement houses such as no respectable laboring man in the North would be willing to live in. As a result of this social condition lands in the South do not advance in price as in the North. When I speak of the South I do not refer to the fruit and vegetable growing section of Florida. The lands there are being taken up by northern men with northern ideas and without the southern objection to labor.

There has been a good deal of talk about what the southern whites are doing for the negroes in the way of education. It has been claimed that the negro children have equal educational facilities with the white. That is not true. Educational facilities for negroes in the South, so far as public schools are concerned, seem to me to be based on the theory that "anything is good enough for a nigger." And it must be said that if the theory is to prevail that the black man is always to be only a menial; if he is always to be deprived of the privileges of citizenship; if the doors of opportunity open to other men are always to be shut to him, then the position taken by Vardaman that money spent in educating the blacks is money wasted, seems to be rather logical. Of what benefit is it to the black man to fit him for the privileges of citizenship if he is never to be permitted to enjoy those privileges? The most acute punishment described in ancient mythology

was that meted out to Tantalus whose lips were permitted to almost touch the most delicious fruits but who was never permitted to taste the same. To give a man education without permitting him to enjoy the privileges and opportunities that education brings is only to accentuate the misery of his situation and make him more discontented with his lot in life.

The policy that is being pursued in this country toward the black man is I believe gradually driving the iron into his soul. It is making him an Ishmaelite who feels that the hand of every man is against him. I watched the faces of a good many blacks in the South. It seemed to me that most of them showed a look of sullen hopelessness. The rule seemed to be that no white man spoke to a black except to command. In Topeka when a white man meets a black man with whom he is acquainted he speaks to him in a friendly way, but I saw nothing of that in the South. I do not say that there is no such thing as friendly intercourse between the two races in the South, but I will say that I did not see any.

On the theory that every problem will be solved in time I presume that the race problem must be nearer solution than it was 47 years ago when the war ended and the 4 million slaves found themselves invested with nominal freedom; but to the human eye and mind, unable to look into the future, it does not seem to be any nearer solution than it did then. Here and there a black man seems to have surmounted the tremendous barriers to his progress and attained to a considerable degree of respect and consideration among the whites of the country, but these cases are so rare as to attract general remark. And it is a question whether or not these few are looked on with general favor.

I do not think that a great many of the whites in the South look on the "educated nigger" with much favor. They believe that he is putting false notions into the minds of the race and making them believe that it is possible for them to become the equals of the white man. This race problem is no easy one to solve. It is useless to ask the whites to grant to the black man equal political and civil rights. They have him down and intend to keep him down. They honestly believe that that is the only way to treat him. The white preachers preach about the brotherhood of man but they don't believe it. Just as before the war the preachers of the South not only did not attack the doctrine of human slavery, but on the contrary hunted dilligently for passages of Scripture that could be construed as upholding the institution, so now the church can be relied on to defend the present system.

If it were possible to give the blacks a territory of their own, where they could have a fair show to work out their own destiny, to demonstrate whether or not they had the capacity of self government, that it seems to me would be the best solution of the problem but so far there is no prospect as I can see of obtaining any such territory.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE IRISH.

A subscriber, H. C. Berlew, writing from Lucas, Kan., says: "I wish to say that your eulogy on the Irish strikes me as about right. Any one reading the history of the Irish Ninth Massachusetts in the Civil war, would know that the Irishman stands for liberty first, last and all the time. And he knows how to get it, especially if it takes hard fighting. They've all got the fighting blood, 'Kelley, Burke and Shea.' I'm mighty proud of my Irish blood. I've been a worker for 50 years and haven't always lain on flowery beds of ease. My Irish blood has carried me through and I am a pretty hardy old duck yet. It's the likes 'av me that believes in liberty, if yez have to fight for it."

#### BRAINS AND THE SOIL.

Down at the Oklahoma Agricultural College Experiment farm for a series of years they have been trying an experiment on two pieces of land lying side by side. The soil of each is the same. One tract has no natural advantages over the other. But one tract has been fertilized with common barnyard manure, while the other tract has not been fertilized. The result has been that while the one tract has produced during this series of years an average of nearly 24 bushels of wheat per acre, taking lean and good years together, the unfertilized tract has produced an average of about 14 bushels per acre during the same period.

This is not a theory. It is a fact demonstrated by a number of years of actual work. It is true that in spite of the best farming that can be done there may be exceptional climatic conditions that will make it impossible to grow a crop in parts of Kansas some years, but there is no sort of doubt that intelligent farming can increase the crop yield in the average year from 75 to 100 per cent above the yield of land cultivated in the ordinary manner. With land selling in the best farming sections of the state at from \$125 to \$150 per acre it means something to increase the yield of each acre by from 75 to 100 per cent. If a farmer has to pay \$150 per acre for land, he cannot afford to raise wheat on that land at the rate of 14 bushels to the acre. The fixed charges such as the cost of putting in the crop, the cost of the seed, the cost of harvesting and threshing the crop; the taxes that the farmer must pay, together with even a small interest on the

amount he has invested in the land eats up the price of his wheat at harvest time and then some. As the population of the world crowds more and more on the area of productive land the greater becomes the necessity for applying brains and skill to the cultivation of the land we have. That by proper cultivation and intelligent fertilization the lands of the United States could be made to produce not double but three times what they produce at present I have not the slightest doubt.

**GIVE 'EM A CHANCE.** Once when I was living in the cattle country I knew a man who went down into the wilds of Arkansas and bought a small herd of dogies from the hill billies of that country. When he brought them up to Kansas they were certainly the limit so far as appearances went. They were little and scrawny. Heads and horns out of all proportion to the rest of their bodies. It looked as if a large, husky man could have taken one of those little dogie steers by the tail and swung it around his head, as an athlete swings a dumbbell. I said then that there was no hope for any such cattle and that the man who bought them and drove them up there was a fool. He turned that bunch out on a range where the buffalo grass stood thick and ankle deep. Among the grass was scattered the wild pea vine with its little rich pods. Near by was the Medicine river with its sweet waters that cattle and horses loved. Those dogies went to that pasture with a hunger and relish that was remarkable. And in the course of two months they looked like an entirely different breed of cattle. Of course they were not equal to the great Shorthorns or the white faces with a century of careful breeding and selection behind them, but they grew sleek and fat and really fair to look upon. And it occurred to me that there was a lesson in the experience of those cattle. It was this: You don't know what anything in the animal line, either lower animal or human, will do until you give it a chance.

I used to know a runt of a boy. I said that he would never amount to a whoop in the world, and that was the general opinion of him. I went away and so did he. We did not meet for more than 20 years. Somehow or other, that boy had got a chance to develop along the lines that nature intended. When I saw him again he was one of the finest looking men I had seen for many a day. Polite, well dressed and prosperous. No man would have recognized in the big, well-groomed, bright-eyed and polished man the runt that I had known in the years of the long ago. And again I said: You can't tell what there is in a boy or man till he gets a chance. Away with this talk of some men being born to serve and some to rule. You don't know who has the elements of success in him till he has been given a chance.

#### CO-OPERATION IN DENMARK.

Sixty years ago Denmark was a poverty-stricken land. It couldn't boast of much in the way of either soil or climate, and the soil it had was steadily being impoverished by wasteful methods of cultivation. Poverty and discouragement brooded over the land. Then came a change. A few leaders of thought were wise enough to see what was the matter and to think out a practical remedy. They saw that it was necessary first that a people should be educated in order that they might be prosperous, and second, that their education must be of the practical kind that would make them act together and act intelligently. So education in Denmark became compulsory. Every Dane is educated unless nature has made him a mental imbecile. Education is compulsory. With education among the Danish farmers came the knowledge that co-operation among themselves was necessary to individual and general prosperity. Today Denmark has, perhaps, the most complete system of co-operation of any country in the world. Today the Danish farmer buys nothing, practically speaking, individually. He belongs to a co-operative society and buys and sells through that agency. He buys no seed for his little farm until it has been tested by an expert furnished by the co-operative society. Through this society he buys the fertilizer for his land. He buys his seed through that society and sells his product through the same agency.

He never kills his own hogs. He sends them to the co-operative bacon factories. Denmark is an agricultural country. Its three staple crops are butter, bacon and eggs, but it is not a natural grazing country. The climate is not adapted for grazing. There are only 14 weeks in the year during which the cattle can graze in the open. So the intelligent Dane has substituted roots for pasture. He raises the turnip, the carrot and the sugar beet to fatten his cattle and all the while his land is getting more fertile. The Dane has also discovered that his government can be used to help the people instead of being simply a place where a certain number of people can draw fat salaries at the expense of the people without giving any service of value in return. So he has established a government bank which loans money to farmers at a low rate of interest. A man doesn't need to have a lot of security to borrow money from this government bank. If he can show that he is a man of good character, he can borrow from the government bank and buy him a farm. The bank furnishes him practically all the money necessary to pay for the farm. In this country, when one talks about the government loaning direct to the

people through the agency of government banks, he is denounced as a wild-eyed visionary. But in Denmark it has been demonstrated that such a plan is entirely feasible. The result of co-operation is that in this little lean country of Denmark there is almost universal prosperity. There are few very rich, but there are almost no very poor, which is a most desirable condition for a country to be in. The farms are small and well tilled, which is also a most desirable situation. Now the little country of Denmark has a total area of only 15,000 square miles or less than one-fifth the area of Kansas. Yet it supports in comfort a population of 2,500,000 people. If Kansas were as densely populated as Denmark it would have a population of about 13,000,000 people instead of 1,700,000. This little country operated on the co-operative plan sends out of the country every year at a conservative estimate 150 million dollars' worth of bacon, butter and eggs. And they are of the finest quality.

Sometime, maybe, we will learn in this country that poverty is not necessary; that panics are not necessary; that waste is not only not necessary, but that it is a wicked folly. When intelligent co-operation is established in this country, as it will be; when waste is abolished as it should be; when our government comes to be in the full sense of the word the government of the people, an agency used by them, not simply to spend the taxes collected from them in supporting useless bureaus and useless standing armies and navies; when we have learned to work together instead of fight each other, then the great United States of America can support in comfort a population not of 90 million people, but of five times 90 million people. But we have a lot to learn yet and quite a distance to travel.

#### AN OLD MAID'S OPINION.

Editor Mail and Breeze—I am an old maid and my only property is two shares in an electric railroad located in a northern state. It is not completed and has paid no dividends as yet. I paid \$100 per share and the assessor took it at full value and says although taxes are paid where the road is located I must also pay in Kansas. That seems to me to be double taxation. What is your opinion? I live in a town where taxes are high. Women who have any property must pay their taxes, so why not vote also. I keep house for my father, there are only we two in the family, but I get no exemption as a housekeeper. I think where a daughter takes the place of her mother, who is dead and keeps a home for the rest of the family until they make homes for themselves, and is still staying with her father, who is very old, that the law ought to consider her the homemaker. People who have many times the amount of our furniture in value were assessed from \$50 to \$75, while ours was assessed at \$135. Our furniture is old and would not sell at that, while several other persons I know left it for the assessor to say, as I did, and he put down their fine new furniture at almost nothing. I think the assessors are to blame instead of the people.

#### AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Cherryvale, Kan.

As the foregoing letter explains itself, there is no particular occasion for comment, except to say that it occurs to me that the lady has some reason for her complaint.

#### Keep Out Graft and Redtape

I do not believe the people of Kansas are niggardly or stingy. They want the state to rank with the foremost in the Union in all things which tend to make a people happy and prosperous. But more than ever before they are inquiring closely into the expenditure of public funds and I think very rightly. Taxes have increased enormously from year to year, especially in cities, townships and school districts. It has finally become apparent that the leaks are chiefly to be found in our antiquated system of doing public business.

While I do not believe there is a state in the Union which has made more progress toward an efficient and economical administration of public affairs in the last few years than Kansas, yet, it seems to me, that it is a matter that still needs the most careful attention.

If, as a Kansan, I understand the spirit of the Kansas people, they are in deadly earnest in their desire and purpose to improve their methods of doing public business—and never more so than now. They have become aroused to the office-creating, time-killing, money-wasting redtape methods of the old spoils system, and its foster child, the fee system, and they are patriotically striving to root it all out.

I am strongly and heartily in sympathy with this striving. I believe the public dollar should go as far as any other dollar and I favor an aggressive war on all forms of inefficiency and graft, useless and unnecessary officials, clerks and commissions, excessive salaries and extravagant appropriations.

If I become governor of Kansas there will be no jobs given to political leeches, ward-healers and hangers-on, if I can help it. I propose to hire for the state the same kind of men I would hire for my own business, cleancut, honest, capable, energetic men who can give 100 cents' worth of service for every dollar of salary they draw, and I shall endeavor to work out methods for a compact, straightforward, aboveboard system of doing public business that will save the people's time and money and benefit the whole state.

*Arthur Capper*

## JAYHAWKER FARM DOIN'S

BY H. C. HATCH, GRIDLEY, KANSAS.

We like to get the experiences, views and opinions of "our folks" on any farm or livestock subject particularly if reasonable and likely to help some of us who may need the information. Your letters are always welcome. Subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze or other good publications for best letters received. Address Editor Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Wind such as blew most of the week which ended May 25 makes work just about twice as hard for both horses and men. At times it came with force enough to whirl one out of the furrow.

Luckily our soil here does not blow or we would have exchanged land with the neighbors without any transfer to show for it at the county seat. It is bad to be kept out of the field by wet weather but it is worse to have the lister furrows blown full.

All corn that was planted during the three days prior to the big rain of May 10, has been replanted or should have been. Those who replanted took the opportunity to work the land again and we have an idea that it will pay big. It gives the corn a start in clean fresh ground and kills millions of weeds.

We had one field on the creek bottom that would have made a good stand in spots while in others there was just enough to be aggravating. Had it been upland we would likely have let it stand but being rich, moist bottom we wanted a full stand so listed it all again and replanted. Sometimes upland will make as much corn with half a stand as with a full one but bottom ground should have

We need in our common schools not merely education in book learning but also practical training for daily life and work.  
—Theodore Roosevelt.

the full complement of stalks or it will raise grass and weeds in the vacant spaces.

Owing to the extremely late start most farmers have made with the crop this spring there will be even more Kafir planted than was figured on. Had the spring been an average one the acreage planted to this crop would have been largely increased but now we expect to see the acreage of Kafir the largest ever recorded in Kansas.

Should the season prove an average one, or even within 80 per cent of a favorable average, there will be no shortage of feed in eastern Kansas next winter. Practically all farmers are planning on sowing either some cane or Kafir to make hay. This was a common crop a few years ago but of late few acres have been sown to forage crops, farmers getting their rough feed from corn and Kafir grown in rows and cut with a corn binder. We still think it is best to grow most of the roughness this way but we like to have some sowed stuff to feed in the fall and early winter so will sow 4 acres to Kafir some time next month.

Too often the mistake is made of sowing cane or Kafir too early. While early sown stuff makes a larger growth it is not liked by stock nearly so well. Kafir especially gets woody and when it makes some grain the stock are inclined to pick off the heads and refuse the rest. Any time after June 20 does pretty well for sowing cane or Kafir although we know cattlemen who say that cane should not be sown in this section until after July 1. In this matter something depends on the growing season.

Corn certainly sells high in Kansas this spring. Eighty cents a bushel is about the price everywhere. In all the big grain markets the present price of corn is 80 cents or a little more. If this seems a high price to us out here, what must it seem to eastern farmers who buy practically all their grain, bringing home a sack or two in their wagons each time they go to town? The feed bills of the Vermont farmers are so high that the question of making any profit in feeding corn is becoming a serious one to them.

In a recent Vermont paper we notice that the farmers of one town are to meet to talk over the question as to

whether they had best keep on buying western grain or buy fertilizer instead and try to raise some grain of their own. They have one advantage in their feeding. It is cheap pasture. Cattle can be put out there for \$2 per head for the season if they are not wanted to milk but can be run in some pasture away from the towns. This gives Vermont farmers cheaper summer feed than we have here, where from \$4 to \$6 per season must be paid per head. The pasture season in Vermont is almost as long as it is here on native grass.

If the hedges on this farm take toll of the crops this summer as they have the last two they will not get corn as they did then. We have one field entirely surrounded by hedge and on both the east and west sides the loss has been quite large during the last two years. There is not moisture enough for both hedge and corn and the hedge must be first served, the corn taking what is left; when there is none the corn is left, too. This year we are going to sow a strip of Kafir around the hedge and let Kafir and hedge fight the moisture question out among themselves. If anything can coax moisture away from a hedge it is Kafir corn.

Some say, "cut down the hedge" and sometimes we think they are right. Again we think differently for a hedge has good points as well as sharp ones. If the posts furnished by the hedges of eastern Kansas had to be bought we should have a good deal poorer fences than we have today and we would send thousands of dollars out of the state for post timber at that. Now we can cut the posts on our own land and a good lot of wood in addition which goes far toward making up for the crops that are cut short along the hedgerows. Hedges also make good fences when thick enough and lightning does not run along a hedge as it does a wire fence, horses do not get cut to pieces on hedge and hunters cannot pass through the fields in winter throwing down the hedges as they do fences made of wire. In addition to all this, there is the question of looks for even if hedges are not kept trimmed they add much to the general appearance of the country, relieving that look of bareness noticeable in sections where no timber grows. Still, were hedge easy to get rid of we have an idea more would be torn up than there now is.

Ideas differ as to what causes smut in Kafir corn. Many will tell you that it is in the seed and that if you plant seed from smutty fields you will raise smutty Kafir and that if you have seed free from smut you will raise clean grain. From this theory we wish to dif-

Why, under the same circumstances, should not one man grow as much as another?  
—F. H. Demaree.

fer. We think that the weather at the time of heading and blooming has more to do with the smut question than anything else. We would not advise anyone to plant seed from a smutty field but if you have the cleanest of seed and the weather at blooming time is such that it blights the bloom you will have smut anyway. Red Kafir many times smuts worse than the white but notice next time and you will see that it is the early fields that smut. They head in the hottest weather and if that hot weather is dry, they blight. Then the blight is followed by smut. If Kafir is planted so that it just matures before frost we think you will have no trouble with the smut question.

What is the reason so few colts have been raised this spring? Never since we can remember have so many colts been lost and in many cases the mares were lost too. We do not think we are over-

stating it when we say that not more than 50 per cent of the usual colt crop is now running around. This complaint is not confined to this section alone but from the local papers we notice that it is a general one. Conditions in localities so far apart as Grant county, Oklahoma, and Coffey county, Kansas, seem to be the same in this particular. It is easy to say, improper feed, but some mares have been fed as well and on as good a quality of feed as ever and we notice their colts were lost just the same. We do not know the cause. It may be, of course, in the feed. At any rate, something out of the common is responsible.

At present prices of hay and grain there is no question but that mileage can be made cheaper with the average automobile than with the average team. The team must be fed whether it travels or not, but the auto only eats when it moves. It may be said that the driving team can be turned out to pasture when not in use and so be cheaply kept but the driving team that is kept in that manner cannot be considered as being a driving team at all. They will move after a fashion, of course, but as for getting any speed out of them, that is out of the question. This matter of cost may change when another crop is harvested but just now a mile can be made cheaper by gasoline power than with horses.

### Kansas Utilizing Wheat Straw

FEEDING IT TO THE SOIL.

Never before have Kansas farmers found so much use for their wheat straw as during the winter. We venture to say there will not be many blazing stacks to light up the night skies next

It's a Mail and Breeze opinion that Opportunity comes around two or three times a day on the farm and elsewhere.

fall. From \$2 to \$5 per ton with freight added has been paid for wheat straw out in western Kansas and this with a little cottonseed cake has been the daily menu for many a herd of stock waiting for the snow to clear off the range. And this ration has kept the cattle in good condition.

If there is any straw left after feeding needs have been supplied the wise farmer will scatter it over his fields. Applied directly to the land and plowed under it increases the humus in the soil and humus is what catches and holds the moisture in the soil. Prof. W. M. Jardine of Kansas Agricultural college says that 100 pounds of humus will hold 150 pounds of water while the same weight of poor thin soil will hold only about 40 pounds.

"Several methods of applying straw may be used," says Prof. Jardine. "Using the header barge in windy weather is one way. Another method is to load the straw on the barge in big loads in calm weather and unload in rows behind the barge. These rows can then be scattered some windy day. But the best way, I believe, is for several farmers to co-operate. Two or three header barges and one manure spreader are required. The spreader is kept going continually and the barges haul the straw to it. The straw should be scattered thinly. It can be applied profitably to all kinds of land."

### Four Big Papers For \$1.25

The Mail and Breeze is enabled to make the biggest clubbing offer it has ever had, and for only \$1.25 will send all four of the following papers for one year each:

The Mail and Breeze, of which nothing need be told our own subscribers or those reading this copy of the paper. It speaks for itself.

The Household, a large family magazine, containing the choicest stories and departments of particular interest to lady readers.

The Twice-a-Week Republic of St. Louis, the oldest and best semi-weekly newspaper in the entire Southwest.

Farm Progress, a big semi-monthly farm and agricultural paper which should be read by every farmer. No liquor advertising is printed in any of these papers.

Remember, all four of these big papers will be sent to one address or to four different addresses if so desired for only \$1.25. If you are a subscriber to any one of these papers your time will be advanced another year. The regular price of these papers, if taken separately would be \$2.25. Why not save \$1.00 and buy this combination? You will be supplied with the best class of reading matter for a full year. Don't fail to mention the names of these papers in sending in your order. Send your order to the Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

# Vou

owe it to yourself and family to hear the Victor

—to get acquainted with its beautiful music that belongs in every home.

Hearing is believing. Write us today and we'll send you the handsome Victor catalogs and tell you where you can hear the Victor. The dealer will sell on easy terms, if desired. Victors \$10 to \$100. Victrolas \$15 to \$200.  
Victor Talking Machine Co.  
24th and Cooper Sts.  
Camden, N. J.  
Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal  
Canadian Distributors

Always use Victor Records played with Victor Needles —there is no other way to get the unequalled Victor tone.



**Genasco**  
THE TRINIDAD-LAKE-ASPHALT  
**Ready Roofing**

The Good Roof Guide Book tells what you ought to know about all kinds of roofing. Write for it, and ask for samples. Both free.

The Kant-leak Kleet is an improved fastening for smooth-surface roofings.

The Barber Asphalt Paving Company  
Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.  
Philadelphia  
New York San Francisco Chicago

**WE SHIP ON APPROVAL**  
without a cent deposit, prepay the freight and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.  
IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our unheard of prices and marvelous offers on highest grade 1912 model bicycles.  
**FACTORY PRICES** Do not buy a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you write for our large Art Catalog and learn our wonderful proposition on firm sample bicycle going to your town.

**RIDER AGENTS** everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. We sell cheaper than any other factory.

**TIRE, Coaster-Brake rear wheels,** lamps, repairs and all sundries at half usual prices.  
Do not wait! Write today for our special offer.  
**MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. K131, CHICAGO**

**PATENT YOUR IDEAS**  
\$9,000 offered for certain inventions. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and sketch for free report as to patentability. Patents advertised for sale at our expense in Manufacturers, Journals, Patent Obtained or Fee Returned  
**CHANDLER & CHANDLER, Patent Attys**  
Established 16 Years  
975 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

**\$10.00** Sweep Feed Grinder. **\$14.00** Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.  
We manufacture all sizes and styles. It pays you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.  
**CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,**  
Topeka, Kansas.

**You Can Earn More Money**  
Experienced chauffeurs and mechanics get from \$75.00 to \$200.00 a month. Learn to run and repair Automobiles in the largest, best equipped school in the West. Now in our new building. Write today for Catalogue.  
**NATIONAL AUTO TRAINING ASS'N**  
237J North 20th St. Omaha, Neb.

**FREE To Every Farmer!**  
Here is a book that every farmer needs—a book that every farmer must have if he desires to know how to stop the losses and increase the profits of the modern business of farming.  
This book contains 60 pages, printed and ruled especially for keeping accurate account of everything you raise, sell and buy. Covers every phase of farm accounting, shows expenses, losses and profits at end of each year, also 62 tables and rules for farmers. No bookkeeping knowledge required. Bound in strong cover.  
**Our Offer:** farmer to have one of these useful books and will send it free to all who send 25c to pay for 1 year's subscription to our popular home and farm journal. Address,  
**VALLEY FARMER, Dept. AB-10, Topeka, Kansas**



**Ten Eyck's Replies**  
TO FARM QUESTIONS

Conducted for Farmers Mail and Breeze by A. M. TenEyck, Superintendent Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station, of Kansas Agricultural College, Hays, Kansas.

**Cowpeas for Seed in Brown County.**

Would it be advisable to sow cowpeas for seed in this part of the state? Is it best to sow on sandy upland, black loam with clay subsoil, or bottom land? Would prefer to sow on black loam. What variety is best adapted to this territory?—I. N. C., Willis, Kan.

You may grow early maturing varieties of cowpeas for seed production in Brown county, Kansas, with more or less success, such varieties as New Era and early Blackeye. Sandy soil is well adapted for growing cowpeas, and may be preferable for producing the crop for seed rather than black loam with clay subsoil. The bottom land if it is not too wet or heavy should produce a good growth of cowpeas but it might not mature so good a crop for seed as the sandy land.

The black loam soil which you describe would be likely to produce a large crop of forage but less seed than the sandy land. The New Era variety is probably the best for your section of the state. Cowpeas should be planted when the weather and soil have become warm, about the first of June in your section of the state. I am mailing a copy of Bulletin No. 160, giving further information on cowpeas.

A. M. TenEyck.

**Milo vs. Kafir in Eastern Kansas.**

Will milo make as good a grain and fodder crop as Kafir in northeastern Kansas? And will it mature as quickly?—J. H., Onelda, Kan.

Milo makes as good a grain crop as Kafir when it grows successfully, but it does not make as good forage. The Dwarf milo matures earlier than most varieties of Kafir and may be matured successfully further north than Kafir. Also the Dwarf milo is perhaps better adapted to the extreme western counties of western Kansas, being perhaps a better drought resistant crop than Kafir.

One of the greatest faults with Kafir, as observed at this station, is that the growing crop is more likely to be injured by chinch bugs than Kafir. For the last two seasons the milo crop at the Hays Experiment station has been almost entirely destroyed by chinch bugs, while Kafir fields adjacent were not seriously injured by the bugs. I am mailing a circular letter giving further information on milo and Kafir.

A. M. TenEyck.

**Getting Poor Ground in Grass.**

We have some poor ground and want your opinion as to what is the best to sow in it for pasture. It is high ground, not farmed last year. We thought some of sowing Sweet clover.—Mrs. H. L. B., Concordia, Kan.

I am mailing you a bulletin on grasses. Such land as you describe may grow Sweet clover, but it may need fertilizing before it will grow grasses well. Sweet clover is a good fertilizer, and it may make good pasture. It will not bloat cattle. It is late now to get this land ready and seed Sweet clover this spring. I am mailing circular letter on Sweet clover and also advise you to get the little book mentioned in the circular.

You might plow this ground deeply, fallow it this season and seed grasses early in the fall. Say, 1 pounds each of Bromus inermis, Orchard grass and English bluegrass, per acre. Also sow 5 pounds of Alsike clover per acre, early next spring. Or sow the grasses and clover in the spring of 1913. Meanwhile you could grow some crop for pasture this summer and plow the crop under after grazing, for green manure. Also haul and apply stable manure and thus improve the fertility of the soil before seeding to grasses.

A. M. TenEyck.

**Will Summer-Fallow 60 Acres.**

I am going to summer fallow 60 acres this season; have it disked and it is clear of weeds now. It is a sandy soil and has a loose subsoil; has been double listed for several years. What would be the best method of handling it till wheat-seeding time and when should it be seeded?

I have 25 acres in wheat that I disked early last spring and then listed to broom-corn and did not get a stand. June 1 I burst the middle with the lister and planted it again and the grasshoppers took it. The

last of June I filled the furrows, disked it the last of July, the last of August I disked it again, and September 5 sowed it to wheat and have a good piece of wheat. What is the best way to get this field in wheat again this fall?—C. H., New Ulysses, Kan.

I believe listing is a better and safer method than plowing in your part of the state on such land as you describe. I would suggest to handle the 60 acres of summer fallow much the same as you handled the 25 acres last year, except omit planting the intermediate crops. The deeper working of the soil with the lister during the spring and early summer is preferable to continuous surface cultivation; but later in the summer surface cultivation to kill weeds, and level and firm the soil, is necessary in order to secure a good seed-bed.

I should advise also to use the lister on the 25 acres now in wheat, listing as early as possible. Later fill the furrows with the disk-lister cultivator, using shovel attachment on the ridges in order to kill all the weeds. Then disk and harrow as required to secure a good seedbed. This method has given very good results, nearly equal to deep plowing, at this station on rather heavy upland and should be better suited than plowing for sandy soil.

I am mailing circular letters answering similar questions and giving further information on this subject.

A. M. TenEyck.

**Late Spring Sowing of Alfalfa.**

I have 10 acres I wish to sow to alfalfa this spring. I plowed the ground deeply, a year ago last fall, then in the spring listed it into corn, cultivated the corn three times and cut the corn, and shocked it. The ground wasn't tramped any this spring. I have disked it once, it is fairly clean, but I can't get ready to sow until next week (May 20). In the meantime, I shall disk once more and maybe twice and harrow thoroughly. What do you think of this plan?—O. E. S., Cuba, Kan.

Unless the ground is too weedy, I should harrow twice or three times instead of disking in finishing the preparation of this seedbed. Disking is apt to loosen the soil too deeply. Ride the harrow the first time and perhaps the second time, giving a light harrowing the last time just before seeding. If the ground is very weedy and weeds are large you may have to disk, but harrow well after disking, preferably after a rain, before seeding the alfalfa.

The danger from late seeding is that a heavy rain may puddle the surface so that the young plants will not break through the crust. Or even after the alfalfa is up, a heavy rain is likely to wash the soil over the young plants and destroy them. Also if the land is weedy, foxtail and crabgrass may smother the late started alfalfa. The late cultivation however will destroy many of these weeds and if weather conditions are favorable the late seeding should be successful.

A. M. TenEyck.

**Kafir and Cowpeas Together.**

I read in Farmers Mail and Breeze your reply to the question about planting corn and cowpeas together. My idea was to plant cowpeas and Kafir together, in the same row, and cut with corn binder and shock as any other fodder. I thought by this way the cowpeas would cure in the shock with the Kafir and not be so likely to spoil as when grown alone. Is Kafir any harder on the land than corn?—R. S. G., Douglas county, Kan.

I tried growing Kafir corn and cowpeas together in the same row several times while at the Agricultural college at Manhattan, but without much success. The Kafir grew all right, but the cowpeas made little or no growth. By planting the Kafir quite thin the same as corn, the plan may work. But thin planted Kafir does not make as good fodder as when planted thicker, and for eastern Kansas I am quite sure that corn is the preferable crop to plant with cowpeas.

Another fault with Kafir for this purpose is that it matures too late. A late maturing variety of cowpeas would be required to plant with it, such as Clay or Unknown. If you want to produce Kafir fodder and cowpea hay, I should advise planting the crops separately, and the same also for silage, preferring to mix the crops at the silo when the green fodder is run through the cutter.

Kafir is considered to be a harder crop on the land than corn, but this is in part due to its late growth in the fall which leaves the soil exhausted in moisture and available plant food. It is true also that Kafir is a strong and close feeder on the soil and will produce comparatively larger yields on ordinary land or poor soil, than corn.

A. M. TenEyck.

No Silo Too High for the "POWERFUL SMALLEY"

**New Ensilage Cutter!**  
Enormous Appetite for Work

It's positively amazing to watch the "POWERFUL SMALLEY" Force-Feed Ensilage Cutter eat up the work! A regular hog! Everyone who sees it is dumfounded by its greediness for fodder!

Just throw on the bundles, men, for the "POWERFUL SMALLEY" feeds itself! Its chain grip-hooks seize the fodder and force it pell-mell under the giant paddle roller that shoots it into the wide, hungry throat of this ravenous cutter.

**Positively the ONLY Force-Feed Cutter**

This is the one ensilage cutter that is different from the old style slat-apron machine. Instead of the slat apron (discarded by us after 53 years of manufacturing the best in the world) we have substituted a marvelous invention—the

**"POWERFUL SMALLEY"**  
Force-Feed Ensilage Cutter  
"Enormous Appetite"

**Grip-Hooks a Wonderful Labor-Saving Device**

Two years ago the new revolving chain grip-hook type of cutter was perfected. Since then our business has practically doubled. Farmers knew that when Smalley (for 55 years their friend) put out a new cutter, that it was right. For we are the pioneers in the business—55 years of honest manufacture.

**Saves a Barful of Money for America's Best Farmers**

This new grip-hook invention tumbled silo-filling methods upside down. Now the silo is filled in almost half the time it previously took the old slat-apron machine for the job. Less hired help to pay for. The silage is cut more evenly, so that the cows eat every particle—absolutely no waste to Smalley-cut silage. Every owner is enthusiastic and happy that silo-filling is accomplished at this great saving of time and money.

**Special Chain-Drive Blower Great Power Saver**

The "POWERFUL SMALLEY" is equipped with perfected Chain-Drive Blower that saves an enormous amount of power—yet shoots the silage to top of highest silo. No worry—

and no danger, as silage travels at uniform speed through the large 10-inch blower pipe from the efficient side-delivery steel blower.

**Stronger, Heavier Than Any Other**

The "POWERFUL SMALLEY" is one-fourth stronger and one-fourth heavier than any other ensilage cutter in existence. Ten per cent steel in all parts. Specially re-enforced where most needed. Built to last a lifetime. Every "POWERFUL SMALLEY" built so everlasting strong that it will be a lifelong advertisement in selling other Smalley Cutters.

Hard-oil cups on all important bearings automatically oil parts which most need it. No danger of burning up or wearing out important bearings.

**You Need This Free Silo Book and Catalog Combined**

(One Book to One Address Only)

You wouldn't sell this book for ten dollars—if you knew you couldn't get another. For it tells an inspiring story of farm profits. Tells of the great silo mint and the astounding story of silage wealth. Tells of this nationally famous cutter—how, by its ingenious force-feed hooks, farmers have been able to save hours and days of valuable time. Tells—but you'll have to read the book to appreciate it. Write today—it's free—one to one address only. Use coupon or write a postal now to

SMALLEY MFG. CO., 6 Mill, Manitowoc, Wis.

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



The King of American Cutters

"The Hooks do the Trick" (57)

55 Years of Honest Manufacture

**FREE COUPON**

SMALLEY MFG. COMPANY  
6 Mill, Manitowoc, Wis.  
Please send free book to

Name.....  
Address.....

There are about.....silos in my township.

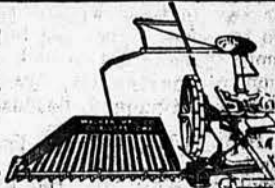
**WANTED!**

MORE FARMERS TO CULTIVATE MORE ACRES AND PRODUCE MORE BUSHELS OF CORN PER ACRE AT LOWER COST BY USING THE "BEATRICE TWO ROW CULTIVATOR."  
"WE PROVE WHAT WE ADVERTISE—YOU CAN MAKE MORE MONEY."  
WRITE TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG THAT TELLS HOW.  
BEATRICE IRON WORKS, BOX 0 BEATRICE, NEBRASKA, U.S.A.

**The Western Hay Buncher**

Gathers short thin grass for hay or short grain of a dry year, also alfalfa or clover for seed. It is especially valuable for cutting flax or alfalfa hay. Saves the labor of a man and horse and only costs one-third the price of a rake. Fits any mower. Write for circulars and prices to

Walker Mfg. Co., 14-10th Ave., Council Bluffs, Ia.



**QUESTION CORNER**

Questions bearing on farming or stock raising answered in this and other columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze. Sign full name, not necessarily for publication. We are sometimes able to give the questioner additional information privately, or a more immediate reply by mail, if stamp is enclosed. Address Editor Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

**Legal Weights.**

What are the legal weights of Kafir and cane seed?—J. D. W., Auine, Kan.  
 In Kansas the legal weight of Kafir seed is 56 pounds, of cane seed 50 pounds.

**Starting Rhubarb Plants.**

We planted some rhubarb seed which came up nicely and the plants are growing fine. When should the plants be transplanted, or how large should they be?—W. A. F., Lafontaine, Kan.  
 In starting rhubarb from seed the best way is to thin out the plants to about 6 inches apart, as soon as large enough, then leave them until the next spring before transplanting. Sometimes the seeds are sown in the fall and the plants transplanted the next spring. The common way to propagate rhubarb is by root cuttings. The root may be cut into as many pieces as there are strong eyes and planted in the fall or spring.

**Crop For Peach Orchard.**

I should like to know your opinion as to the best crop to plant in a peach orchard, and especially where the younger trees are. I had about made up my mind to plant cowpeas.—O. C. B., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Give your peach orchard clean culture during the early part of the season. If we have a wet season seed down to cowpeas some time during the first half of July. If the season remains dry, keep on cultivating but do not plant anything in among the trees. The only object in planting cowpeas is to enrich the soil. In dry years the moisture which the cowpeas take from the trees does more damage than the enriching will do good. In wet years this is not the case. Always cultivate early and late in drouthy seasons. In wet seasons this is not so important. N. O. Booth.  
 Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater.

**Deformed Chicks.**

I have had several chicks hatched with their heads drawn back. They cannot stand but roll over on their backs. They are plump and healthy but never get better. Sometimes they live a week. What causes the trouble and can it be cured?—Reader, Claudell, Kan.  
 This trouble cannot be cured but it can be prevented. One cause is the failure to turn the eggs sufficiently during the hatch. Letting the heat go down while chicks are pipping the eggs is perhaps the most common cause. This is often

**DIFFERENT NOW**

Since the Slugger, Coffee, Was Abandoned.

Coffee probably causes more biliousness and so-called malaria than any one other thing—even bad climate. (Tea is just as harmful as coffee because it contains *caffeine*, the drug in coffee).

A Ft. Worth man says:  
 "I have always been of a bilious temperament, subject to malaria and up to one year ago a perfect slave to coffee. At times I would be covered with boils and full of malarial poison, was very nervous and had swimming in the head. "I don't know how it happened, but I finally became convinced that my sickness was due to the use of coffee, and a little less than a year ago I stopped coffee and began drinking Postum."  
 "From that time I have not had a boil, not had malaria at all, have gained 15 pounds good solid weight and know beyond all doubt this is due to the use of Postum in place of coffee as I have taken no medicine at all."  
 "Postum has certainly made healthy, red blood for me in place of the blood that coffee drinking impoverished and made unhealthy." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.  
 Postum makes red blood.  
 "There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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

done unknowingly by taking the first chicks hatched, from the machine, thus lowering the heat while other eggs have just been pipped. This cooling causes the chick still in the shell to labor twice as hard to get out. In taking chicks from the machine the heat is lowered, not only by the entrance of outside air, but by taking out the heat-generating chicks' bodies, and having the space occupied by them, filled with cool air. Be sure to turn the lamp up high enough to make up for this loss of heat.

**Tomato Pruning—Celery.**

(1) When and how do you trim tomatoes to get best results?  
 (2) What is the best time to set out celery plants? Should they be set out on flat or sloping land?—E. H., Winfield, Kan.  
 (1.) There is not much to be gained by pruning tomato vines. The lateral branches are simply pinched off as they appear, leaving just the one main stem. Some growers top the vines when about three clusters of fruit have set thus turning all the energies of the plant to maturing the fruit that has formed. The advantages of pruning are earlier ripening and larger sized fruit, and plants may be set closer together, thus economizing on space. But it also means that there will be considerably less fruit than on unpruned vines.  
 (2.) Celery may be set out as soon as the plants can be grown in the spring when wanted for table use but there is little market demand for it at this time. The main crop may be set out in June or as late as the first part of July. The plants should be stocky and 4 or 5 inches high when set out permanently. Flat bottom land, rich and very moist, is best for celery. The most careful tillage is necessary for best results.

**From an Acre, 12 Tons of Feed**  
 SILO POSSIBILITIES.

D. Clem Deaver, emigration expert of the Burlington route, has addressed a strong appeal to the farmers of the country to build silos, and add substantially to the profit from their corn crop. Mr. Deaver is an agricultural authority and his counsel is based on experience. This is what he says:  
 Think of it. Sane, sensible men—by the hundreds and by the thousands—are working hard almost the year round, raising and caring for a highly valuable crop—and then deliberately wasting from 30 to 40 per cent of the gross results of their labor.  
 The whole trouble is that a large percentage of the farmers either won't or don't build silos. They aren't cutting the corn after the season and storing it away as rich fodder to increase their incomes the year round.  
 Just for instance: One acre of good corn land will produce 12 tons of corn silage. This same 12 tons with hay will feed two milk cows for 10 months. If properly cared for otherwise, these cows will bring their owner anywhere from \$150 to \$190 from the sale of cream alone during the 10 months. To say nothing of the two calves that can be raised not considering the value of the skim milk for pig and chicken feed.  
 This same 12 tons of rich corn silage with hay will put 2,400 pounds weight on 50 lambs in 125 days, which at 7 cents per pound would be worth \$168.  
 Feeding it to four steers 153 days, fitting them to top the market, would easily increase their market value \$170.  
 Another fact to be taken into consideration by cattle feeders is that it is not at all necessary to run hogs with cattle to insure a safe margin of profit when feeding corn silage. In this way all danger of loss from hog cholera is eliminated.  
 All waste from the feed lot should be carefully returned to the acre that grew the corn, thus preventing loss of soil fertility.  
 These are some of the things that can be done to stop one of the biggest wastes on the farm. When you stop to consider that the entire 12 tons of silage can be put in the silo at a cost of only \$25 you get an idea of what a tremendous saving it means. Ten acres of corn silage would accomplish 10 times as much.  
 There are innumerable other ways and methods of getting more money out of a farm; but considering the huge saving accomplished by a silo, a splendid slogan for the farmers of today would be:  
 "Farmers, build silos. Don't wait. Do it now."

**Where Watermelons Do Best**

Notwithstanding their name, watermelons thrive best in a well drained and comparatively dry soil. The best soil is sandy loam and it cannot be worked up too well. The most successful growers give the vines plenty of room, planting hills from 8 to 12 feet apart. Enough seeds are planted to insure a good stand and lightly covered with about an inch of light soil. Before the vines begin to run the hills are thinned out to two or three of the most thrifty plants. The best way of working is to cultivate closely as soon as the plants are well up, then work them frequently until the vines are running in the middles. The best growers say that cultivation should not disturb root or vine.

**A Hay Press That Carries Its Own Power Plant**

**Combination Solid Steel, Big-Capacity Press With Gas Engine Mounted on Same Truck**

This sensational Money-Making Hay Baling Outfit, which we introduced in 1910, has just about doubled the profits of the hay baler. Many balers cleaned up \$10, \$12 and even \$15 a day right along. Hay now commands a big price, and everyone wants their baled.



It's a compact, big-capacity, all-steel press, handling 2½ to 3½ tons per hour. Carries its own power plant, completely equipped. Easy to move. Coupled up short, you don't need a 40-acre field to turn it around. Always ready for business. You can get in a big day's work every day. The press has a big feed opening. It's a self-feeder, too! Feeds direct from fork. Friction clutch sprocket on press. Lever convenient for feeder; starts or stops press instantly. No condenser box, no dangerous foot tamping, no balance wheels, no complicated gears, no high-speed machinery. Simple block dropper. Extra-length tying chamber. Lever brake. **IT'S A WONDER FOR WINDROW WORK.**

**Sandwich Motor Press**

Engine is the very best quality. Hopper-cooled type—requires little water. Has both batteries and magneto. Heavy steel roller, chain drive. No belts to lose power or cause trouble. Chain delivers full power of engine.  
 Comes completely and fully equipped. Engine can be removed for other work. Can furnish outfits with 4, 5, 7 and 9-horsepower engines.  
 Both press and engine are of the very best quality—made for hard, continuous service—yet the cost of the outfit is very reasonable.

Catalog FREE  
 Few people realize how well hay-baling pays. Baled hay is in tremendous demand every place. It's shipped all over the world. Pays every farmer big to bale his hay. Pays you big to do the baling!

**Horse-Power Presses, Too!**  
 We make a complete line of hay presses—not only motor presses, with which we furnish engine (or you can use your own en-

gine), but horse-power presses of the very latest type—steel frame or wood frame—small or large capacity.  
 Send us your name and address on a postal TODAY, stating whether you wish a motor, belt or horse-power press, and we will send you our latest catalog showing the complete line of Sandwich Presses. The catalog will also give you a good idea of the big profits in hay-baling. (59)

Sandwich Manufacturing Company, 153 Main St., Sandwich, Ill.  
 Branches: Box 153, Kansas City, Mo.; Box 153, Council Bluffs, Ia.

**Base-Anchored Silo! Whirlwind silo Filler!**

Licensed under Harter Patent No. 627732



The Base-Anchored Saginaw is the sensation of the year in silo building. Only one other silo improvement compares with the Saginaw Base Anchor—the Saginaw Inner Anchoring Hoop. With these two anchoring devices the silo is as firmly planted as if it had grown out of the ground like an oak.

No fear that a Saginaw will ever blow down, collapse or bulge! You don't know how good a silo can be built until you know about the Double-Anchored Saginaw.

And you don't know what perfect satisfaction can be built into a Silo Filler until you see the WHIRLWIND. Only filler that runs full rated power and speed, operated by ordinary farm gasoline engine. Patent start, stop and reverse mechanism that a boy can operate. One-piece knife and blower wheel—simplest knife adjustment. Whole machine has only 5 gears and 4 sprockets.



A FREE copy of the greatest book on silo building ever published is ready for you. Send for it today. Ask for circular M

**FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY** (44)  
 Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa. Calro, Ill.

**Get a Square Deal**

Weigh your stock and grain on your own Scales and you're sure to get a square deal.

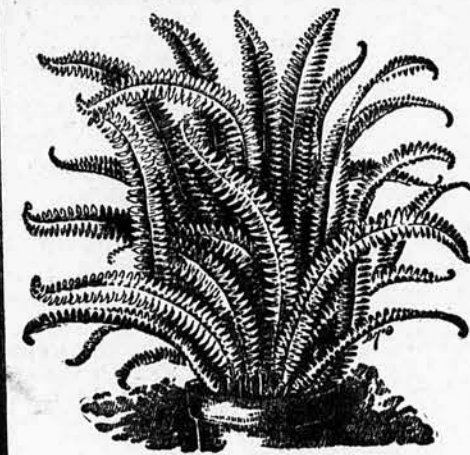
**"McDonald Pitless" Scale** —U. S. Standard—

The Original Pitless used for weighing U. S. Mails. Shipped complete except flooring. Built for hard service. 21,942 in daily use.



Steel frame and protected bearings make them always accurate. Illustrated booklet FREE. Write today. Made and Sold by **MOLINE PLOW CO.** Dept. 15, MOLINE, ILL.

**FOUR BEAUTIFUL FERNS FREE!**



Why not make your home more beautiful by the use of beautiful, charming ferns? Other homes have them and every woman loves them. They will thrive in any dwelling room near a window, require almost no attention except a little sprinkling of water every few days, and will lend a charming, decorative effect to your rooms. We have a superb collection of the most beautiful and popular ferns ever known for house culture, namely: the BOSTON, WHITMAN, OSTRICH PLUME, ELEGANTISSIMA, SCOTTI, and SPRENGERI PLUMOSUS LACE FERN. We will make you up a set of four of these beautiful decorative ferns, and send them to you, all charges prepaid, if you will send us only 50 cents to pay for a 6 months' subscription to my paper. We have secured these ferns from one of the largest growers in the world, they will be packed carefully and will reach you in just as good condition as though you had just received them from a greenhouse. Send only 50 cents, stamps or silver, for a 6 months' subscription to my popular paper and we will send you your choice of any four of these beautiful ferns, charges prepaid. Don't delay. Address at once.

**FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**



# I Promise Every Buyer Not to Rush This Car

*By R. E. Olds, Designer*

These are times when every buyer wants his new car in a hurry. The popular makers are pushed to the limit.

And these are times when mistakes creep in, when inspection is slackened, when workmanship is skimped.

I have seen many a good car's reputation wrecked to meet a rush.

## **We Don't Hurry**

We, too, are overwhelmed. Reo the Fifth is the season's sensation. With this car at this price, beyond any doubt we could sell three times our output.

Our men are doing their level best. But I say to them all, "Take your time—watch every part—don't hurry."

For men forget and forgive any little delay, but a weakness is never forgotten.

## **Care Is Costly**

The chief difference in cars, in these days, lies in the time spent on them.

That's why one car costs twice as much as another, with about the same specifications.

To be slow and exact, watchful and cautious, adds 20 per cent to the cost of a car. And it often cuts profits right in two by keeping one's output down.

But Reo the Fifth—My Farewell Car—will never be skimped for profit. That I promise you.

## **How I Watch It**

I am rather old-fashioned — perhaps a little too extreme. Twenty-five years spent in building cars have made me over-cautious.

I have never built as many cars as the people wanted.

Some of the newcomers, as a result, build more cars than I do. But no man can claim to build a car any better.

My steel is all analyzed. Every material passes laboratory tests.

Each part is inspected over and over. Each important part is given all my rigid tests. Parts

are rejected for the slightest flaw, no matter how badly we need them.

Parts are ground over and over to get utter exactness. Engines are tested for 48 hours. Finished cars are tested until every part is found to be perfect and noiseless.

The bodies are finished in 17 coats. Every detail of finish gets the final touch.

All this is now done with the same care and exactness as I used on my Show cars, which I built in December.

Every Reo the Fifth marks the best I can do.

## **The Center Control**

The new center control found in Reo the Fifth marks the year's greatest improvement in automobiles.

All the gear shifting is done by this round-top lever between the two front seats. It is done by moving this lever—with the right hand—less than three inches in each of four directions.

Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. There are no side levers, so the entrance in front is clear.

This arrangement permits of the left side drive, at which every maker is aiming.

## **The Little Price**

Reo the Fifth is very much underpriced. Every comparison shows that.

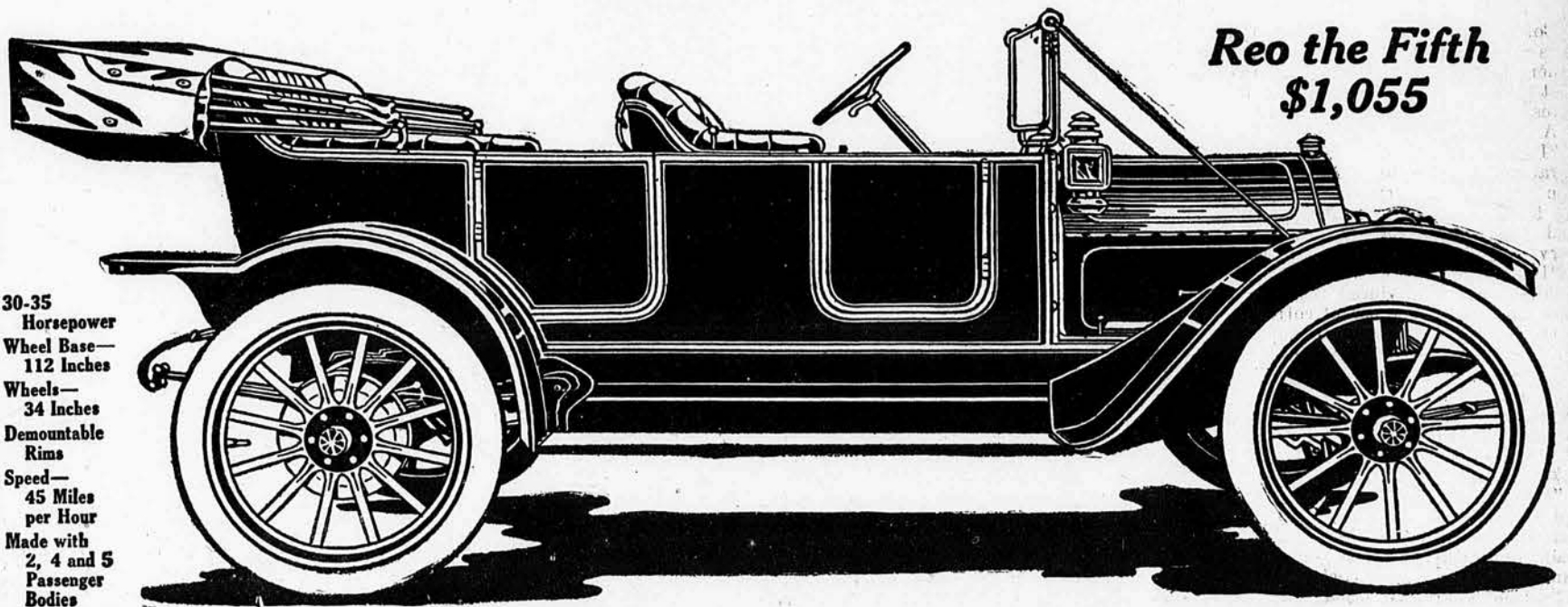
You who buy at this price will be fortunate. For, under average conditions—with average cost for materials—this price will be impossible.

## **See Your Dealer**

There are Reo dealers in a thousand towns. Many are able to make instant deliveries. The others will tell you their exact situation. See the dealer nearest you at once.

Write us for a catalog showing our various bodies and we will tell you where to see the car. Address

**R. M. Owen & Co.** General Sales Agents for **Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.**  
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.



30-35  
Horsepower  
Wheel Base—  
112 Inches  
Wheels—  
34 Inches  
Demountable  
Rims  
Speed—  
45 Miles  
per Hour  
Made with  
2, 4 and 5  
Passenger  
Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for \$100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, \$20 extra.

# Feeds & Feeding

QUESTIONS ANSWERED  
by Prof. G. C. Wheeler

(Address queries to Farmers Mail and Breeze)

All Matter Contributed to this Column by Prof. Wheeler, Expert in Animal Husbandry, Extension Service, of Kansas Agricultural College, Bears His Signature.

### Keeping Pigs Free From Worms.

What means would you recommend for generally keeping pigs from worms while growing up?—V. E. H., Randolph, Kan.

Cleanliness about the feeding quarters is the most important factor in keeping pigs from becoming badly infested with intestinal worms. Stagnant water should not be permitted to accumulate and the troughs should be cleaned frequently. Sleeping quarters likewise should be given some attention of this kind. Where these sanitary precautions are observed and the pigs are fed well-balanced rations, worms will give less trouble than where no effort is made to keep things cleaned up and disinfected. It is a good plan to use such substances as charcoal, wood ashes, air slaked lime and common salt continually. The federal government furnishes a formula known as the government hog remedy, which is very useful for this purpose. A great many druggists keep this remedy already prepared. The formula follows:

- Wood charcoal .....1 pound
- Sulphur .....1 pound
- Sodium chloride .....2 pounds
- Sodium bicarbonate .....2 pounds
- Sodium hyposulphite .....2 pounds
- Sodium sulphate .....1 pound
- Antimony sulphid .....1 pound

I am enclosing you under separate cover a little pamphlet entitled *Some Swine Problems*, which may be of assistance to you. G. C. Wheeler.

### Cottonseed for Mares in Foal.

Please tell me if horses or mares with foal may be fed on cottonseed meal and hulls without danger. And what of the feed value of the hulls? Also, will the meal cause horses or cows to go blind when fed on it?—J. H. B., Lawrence, Kan.

I should not advise feeding more than 2 pounds daily of cottonseed meal to horses. It can be safely fed within this limit. The hulls are comparatively low in feeding value. I have no data whatever on the results of feeding them to horses. They are commonly used to mix with cottonseed meal for cattle feeding. The hulls contain the following indigestive nutrients per hundred pounds: Three-tenths of a pound of protein, 33.2 pounds carbohydrates and 1.7 pounds fat. Cottonseed meal fed in reasonable quantities will not make horses or cattle go blind. When fed in large quantities as is quite commonly practiced in the South, bad results follow. G. C. Wheeler.

### Cooking Feed for Livestock.

I should like to hear from someone who has had experience in feeding hogs on cooked food. Will the cooking pay for the extra work?—T. W. C., King City, Mo.

The early agricultural writers seemed to think that cooking feed rendered it more useful to the domestic animals than feeding it raw. Along in the '70s the experiment stations took the matter up and a series of trials have been made, showing conclusively that the cooking of feed for animals is not a profitable practice. These trials have demonstrated that the raw uncooked feed produced larger gains than the same feed in the cooked condition. This was shown to be true for all classes of animals. Of course there are some exceptions. Potatoes cannot be fed profitably to animals without cooking and the same is true of the field bean.

It is occasionally profitable to use cooked or steamed feed for feeding animals for stimulating the appetite and this is sometimes practiced in feeding animals for the show ring. It is also a good practice to warm the feed in winter in preference to feeding icy cold feed during freezing weather. G. C. Wheeler.

### Weaning Ration for Spring Pigs.

For weaning my spring pigs I have on hand tankage, oil meal, shelled corn, wheat and oats, the two last ground together. What proportions of these would you recommend for the weaned pigs?—V. E. H., Randolph, Kan.

Of course these pigs ought to have had an opportunity to secure some grain previous to weaning. They naturally

eat with the sows in the same trough and should in addition have opportunity to have a little grain in a pen to which the sows do not have access. Oats are not well adapted to the young pig owing to their being too bulky for the rather limited digestive capacity of the young animal. A combination of corn and shorts makes a most satisfactory grain ration for the weaned pig. If your combination of wheat and oats contains a relatively large amount of wheat, a small portion of it might be used as the slop ration giving shelled corn in addition. I am assuming of course that you have pasture of some kind. If this pasture is alfalfa, your pigs will need no supplementary feeds such as oil meal or tankage. With the present high prices of grain it would be advisable to restrict the corn allowance to compel all the growth possible from the pasture. Experiments conducted in Nebraska and at other experiment stations to determine the most profitable amount of corn to feed, seem to indicate that during this grazing season where alfalfa is the pasture crop the most profitable grain ration under average conditions is about 2 per cent of the live weight of the pigs, daily, or 1 pound of grain to a 50-pound pig and 2 pounds to a 100-pound pig. If your pasture is limited it will be advisable to supplement it with a small portion of tankage not to exceed one-tenth of the total corn ration. G. C. Wheeler.

### Blood Meal for Pushing Calves.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—About 10 years ago I began to use blood meal to feed calves. Later I obtained the soluble blood flour which, as the name implies, readily dissolves in milk. In using the blood meal some of it was lost, since the calf was through drinking before it could be thoroughly dissolved. In the 10 years we have fed the dried blood we have had only one case of scours and this was a serious one caused by the calf drinking from a hog wallow.

My calves are always healthy and fat, make good growth and are never potbellied. I usually take the calf from the mother about the second or third feed and begin feeding by hand. The first week I give it about 3 quarts of new milk at a feed. The second week I gradually decrease the amount of whole milk and add a little skim-milk and a very small amount of dried blood. By the end of the third week I have dropped out the whole milk and am feeding each calf 1 gallon of skim-milk and 1 teaspoonful of dried blood per meal.

Sometimes, at first, a calf will object to the dried blood, but if it is fed in very small amounts and gradually increased they do not seem to know of its presence. We sometimes have difficulty in buying the dried blood but can usually get it from the mail order houses or from some packing house. I think the price at present is about \$3.80 per 100 pounds. Dried blood is the most economical calf food I have ever used as it takes the place of high priced butter fat. H. A. Fulton.

R. 5, Ft. Scott, Kan.

### ALL FOR \$1.10

The Biggest Half-Price Club Offer of the Season.

Here is the banner clubbing offer. It gives your family the choicest collection of newspapers and magazines at a price which is a very great bargain. You get all these four papers one year for only \$1.10.

KANSAS WEEKLY CAPITAL is the largest and best weekly newspaper published in the state. Its pages are full newspaper size, and are filled with the latest Kansas and state capital news items, market reports, etc.

THE VALLEY FARMER, an independent, reliable farm journal, unique and original in its methods, and immensely popular with thousands of farmers in every state in the West; well edited departments for Livestock, Poultry, Veterinary, Horticulture, Dairy, Field Crops, etc.

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, a large family magazine containing the choicest stories and departments of particular interest to lady readers. An entertaining, instructive publication for all the family, 24 to 48 pages each month.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, the greatest farm weekly in the West.

If your subscription to the Mail and Breeze has not expired we will credit you ahead for one year. Send your order at once. Address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

# I Can Double Your Pork Profits Merry War Powdered Lye Prevents and Cures Sick Hogs

It is no idle boast, on my part, to say that *Merry War Powdered Lye*—the greatest hog remedy, conditioner and fattener the world has ever known—will double your pork profits. My own personal experience, for more than 20 years, and the experience of thousands of hog raisers has amply demonstrated the fact that *Merry War Powdered Lye* will kill intestinal worms, absolutely prevent and cure hog cholera and keep your hogs absolutely immune to all hog diseases. I invite you to read some of the enthusiastic letters I have received from thousands of farmers and hog raisers all over the United States (and which are published in my free literature) who feed *Merry War Powdered Lye* regularly every day with their hog rations—and with wonderful results—proving beyond all shadow of doubt that *Merry War Powdered Lye* will do the work—and that nothing else will.

### Convincing Testimony Well Worth Reading

A. W. Davis, Hamlin, Iowa, says: "Merry War Powdered Lye is the stuff to put hogs in a thrifty condition. I will never be without it while I raise hogs." H. F. Gustoff, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes: "Best destroyer of worms in hogs I ever used. It is all right."

And that's the general testimony of Hog Raisers—and I just want to say to you that the very best way you can insure big, fat profits is to

### Feed Merry War Powdered Lye Every Day

—and begin today—for the sooner you begin, the sooner I will be able to prove to your own satisfaction that *Merry War Powdered Lye* makes good every claim—and 10c will make the test.

### Follow These Directions

Mix one tablespoonful *Merry War Powdered Lye* with slop for 10 hogs, or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed every day. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix a half can *Merry War Powdered Lye* to each bar 1 of drinking water.

### Important Warning

Some commercial lye makers are trying to persuade dealers and hog raisers that any lye will do what *Merry War* will for hogs—but it will not, it can't—because no other lye maker knows the secret process that makes *Merry War Powdered Lye* safe to use in hog feed—they don't know the combination in *Merry War Powdered Lye* that produces the fat, healthy hogs. *Merry War* is the only lye which is absolutely safe to feed your hogs and hog raisers who

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY,

Adam Schultz, McLouth, Kans., says: "I have given Merry War Powdered Lye a good trial and it has made a marked improvement in my herd. I consider it the best and cheapest remedy I ever used. I never got the results from any of the so-called hog cholera remedies as I have from Merry War Powdered Lye."

### At All Leading Dealers

*Merry War Powdered Lye* is not only the best protection against hog losses ever discovered—but it is the least expensive as well. It comes in 10c cans; full cases of 4 dozen cans for \$4.80—at Grocers, Druggists and Feed Dealers. Don't allow yourself to be talked into a substitute for *Merry War Powdered Lye*—because there are no substitutes. Most dealers handle *Merry War Powdered Lye*. If yours can't supply you, write us, stating dealer's name—we will see that you are supplied and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet on "How to Get the Biggest Profits From Hog Raising."

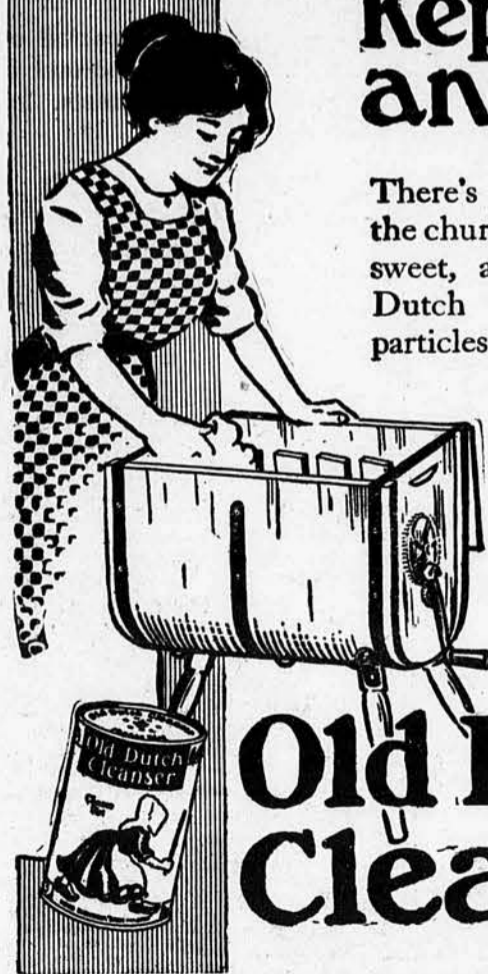
### Kettle Powdered Lye for Soap Making

If you want the best lye, exclusively for Soap Making, scouring, cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous *Kettle Powdered Lye*—it makes the best soap you ever used—but DON'T feed it to your hogs. **FED ONLY MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE TO YOUR HOGS.**

Dept. 10 St. Louis, Mo.



# Churns Kept Sweet and Clean



There's nothing that will keep the churn so thoroughly clean, sweet, and sanitary as Old Dutch Cleanser. The fine particles cut away the grease and "butter-rims" instantly. Saves half the time and work.

Many other uses and full directions on large Sifter-Can 10c.

# Old Dutch Cleanser

Kouss' Galvanized Steel Stackers, Rakes and Sheds Make Good Hay.

LET ME SHOW YOU.

Wesley Kouss, Dept. A, Salina, Kansas

Hay Stacker Buyers

If you want the strongest, most practical machine on the market, write us today. We can save you money. SUNFLOWER MFG. Co., Box M, Manhattan, Kans.



# Dairy Farming

CONDUCTED FOR FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE BY A. G. KITELL.

This department aims to be a free-for-all experience exchange for our folks who keep milk cows. We are glad to hear from you often. A Mail and Breeze subscription and other prizes awarded each week for helpful or interesting letters or bits of dairy news.

Flavor in butter is more important than color.

Better too much working of butter than not enough.

Let nine milkings pass before using a fresh cow's milk.

A pasture arranged to include a few shade trees is 25 per cent better.

A vessel holding 1,000 pounds of water will hold about 1,032 pounds of whole milk.

The poorer the cream the faster should be the speed of the churn. Churn slower where cream is rich.

Where milk is "set" in pans it is a good sanitary precaution to cover the pans with clean paper after cooling.

A cloth will do a better job of straining milk than any wire strainer. Boil the cloth frequently to keep it sanitary.

From 2 to 4 drops of pure coloring matter is sufficient for each pound of butter. Put it in the cream. There is no law against the use of harmless coloring matter in butter.

### The Calf and Its Raising.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—Instead of weaning it at once I let the calf suck the cow about a week. Nine times out of 10 it will then be easier to teach it to drink than on the day it was born. Its hunching around the cow's udder seems to be beneficial in that it will prevent milk fever and also cures caked udder. When calves are about 2 weeks old the whole milk is diluted a little with skim milk and this is gradually increased until at 1 month old they get nothing but skim milk. If taught to eat hay and grain meanwhile, there will be much less of a tendency for them to suck each other after their milk feed. For a grain feed we give 4 parts bran, 4 parts corn meal, and 1 part oil meal right after the milk, twice a day. When there is plenty of good pasture we omit one feed of grain and all the hay. They have plenty of water summer and winter. We always feed from clean vessels and each calf is fed separately. Cold milk is one cause of scours and whenever the milk has a chance to get cold we warm it before feeding. When a calf gets scours we scald its milk and then cool it before feeding, doing this for two or three feeds. O. B. Smith. Carneiro, Kan.

### Getting on With a Dairy Herd.

[Prize Letter.]

Mr. Editor—There is no such thing as a "dual purpose" breed of cattle. There are some dual purpose individuals but no breeds. The Holsteins are my choice but I would not advise a beginner to start in with valuable pedigreed animals except in the case of the sire. Start with such cows as you may have, or buy a few grades, then get a good sire and don't let a few dollars stand in the way of your getting the right one.

Next by the use of scales weed out the poor cows and keep the best heifer calves to take their places. In this way a good herd can be built up in a remarkably short time and there is a pride in breeding up and handling such a herd besides the increased profits. After a few years experience it might be advisable to invest in a few registered heifers and then build up a herd of the best pedigreed dairy cattle possible, using the same methods as before.

It is important that cows have gentle treatment, always. Whenever a man loses his temper with the cows he also loses just that much butter fat. Under no circumstances should a club or whip

be used. I have found that hogs and a manure spreader work in especially well with a herd of dairy cows. Keep all the cows your land will support and if by these methods you do not build up your land and increase your bank account there is something wrong elsewhere.

I prefer Holsteins because they hold the world's record for butter fat, produce more milk to be fed to hogs and calves, and the calves will sell for from \$2 to \$4 more per head at 6 weeks old than those of other dairy breeds. I have been selling my grade heifers at from \$50 to \$70 each when 2 to 2½ years old. Another thing in favor of Holstein cows is that they are not so nervous. G. F. Mitchell. R. 5, Holton, Kan.

### Remedies For Calf Scours

READERS' RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Editor—For white scours in calves break a fresh egg and mix in a little salt, stirring it up well. Give it to the calf in a long necked bottle and repeat in a day or two if necessary. Have a dry place for the calves to sleep. W. V. Culver. Fowler, Kan.

### Boiling the Milk Helps.

Mr. Editor—Take the milk to be fed and bring it to the boiling point, then allow it to cool to the right temperature before feeding to the calf. I have been doing this for 16 years and have never known it to fail as a cure for scours. John J. Steinbach. R. 4, Leavenworth, Kan.

### Baking Soda is Effective.

Mr. Editor—For white scours in calves I always use common baking soda—1 teaspoonful at a dose once a day. Repeat if necessary. This, also is good for pigs using a 1-pound package in about 30 or 40 gallons of swill. I have used this remedy for years and never knew it to fail. John Marshall. R. 1, McLouth, Kan.

### Just Plain Buttermilk Good.

Mr. Editor—In the 21 years that I have been raising calves the only sure cure I have found for scours is buttermilk. Lay the calf on its side, hold up its head and pour in the buttermilk through a funnel, a little at a time and about a pint at a dose. The best time to give it is between feeds. Repeat if necessary. P. Leininger. Stillwater, Okla.

### Cured Through the Mother.

Mr. Editor—Dried blood can be obtained at packing houses in Kansas City but I have found an easier way to cure scours, where calves are running with the cows. Keep a box or half barrel in the cow run supplied with salt and air slaked lime in equal parts. This is for the cows but it prevents scours in the calves. M. H. Cogswell. Preston, Kan.

### Ten Years' Use of Blood Meal.

Mr. Editor—I have used blood meal or soluble blood flour for 10 years and never had any trouble with scours. I feed it in the milk, a tablespoonful twice a day and it makes the calves grow and look thrifty. While a calf has scours give small feeds of milk until well. I feed the blood flour as soon as I begin feeding milk and after the calves are old enough to eat I put it in their feed. I buy this blood flour from Montgomery Ward at \$1.10 for a 25-pound sack. It is worth five times its cost to anyone raising calves. O. A. Kellogg. Fall River, Kan.

### U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN.

Over 8,000 appointments coming, at from \$60 to \$100 month. Those interested should write immediately to Franklin Institute, Dept C 177, Rochester, N. Y., for free list of positions open.

### OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

To new subscribers: The Farmers Mail and Breeze until January 1, 1913, for 25 cents. Call over to your neighbor or hail him as he passes on the road, if he is not a subscriber to The Mail and Breeze, and tell him about this special offer. Earn your own subscription. If you send us 4 of these trial orders and the \$1.00 collected we will extend your time 1 year.

# SEE AND TRY A DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

## Be Your Own Judge

We cannot believe that there is a sensible man living who would purchase any other than a DE LAVAL Cream Separator for his own use if he would but see and try an improved DE LAVAL machine before buying.



It is a fact that 99% of all separator buyers who do SEE and TRY a DE LAVAL machine before buying purchase the DE LAVAL and will have no other. The 1% who do not buy the DE LAVAL are those who allow themselves to be influenced by something else than real genuine separator merit.

Every responsible person who wishes it may have the Free Trial of a DE LAVAL machine at his own home without advance payment or any obligation whatsoever.

Simply ask the DE LAVAL agent in your nearest town or write direct to the nearest DE LAVAL office.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

## SHE PAID

### To Escape These Disks!

We have in our office, this very minute, the letter telling how the plucky woman here mentioned paid her hard-earned money to escape washing these disks.



Letters come to us telling how plucky women pay hard-earned money out of their own purses to escape washing disk-filled cream separators. Here is just one such instance: A lady and her husband decided to have a cream separator. He thought only of the purchase price and refused to pay more than the cost of a cheap, disk-filled machine. Like other women, this lady could not bear the thought of washing 40 or more disks twice a day. She wanted the wonderful

## SHARPLES Dairy Tubular Cream Separator

She knew that Dairy Tubular bowls contain only the little piece shown in the right-hand pan and are the only

easy-to-wash separator bowls. She also knew that Tubulars have twice the skimming force and skim twice as clean as others—thus paying more every year in extra profits than could be saved through buying any cheap machine. So, to what her husband was willing to pay she added enough hard-earned money from her own slender purse to buy a Sharples Tubular. And now she is one of the happiest, most contented separator users you ever saw.

What greater praise could be given Tubulars than the fact that women so greatly prefer Tubulars that they will pay to escape washing other machines? Ask for Catalog No. 158

Do you want a free trial? Do you want to exchange your old separator in part payment for a Tubular? You can do either.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. WEST CHESTER, PA. Branches: Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex. Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can. Agencies Everywhere

# EMPIRE Cream Separators



Make The Most Dollars

GET all the cream, with the least work, at the smallest expense. The world's most skilled separator mechanics, use the strongest, longest-wearing material in their manufacture. Empire Separators, therefore

**Cost Most to Make Are Most Economical to Use**

Money spent in manufacture means money saved on the farm. Seventeen cents is the average cost per year for repairs on Empire Machines. Write us for Free Book and get the facts.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY Department K, 1225 Wabash Avenue CHICAGO, ILL.



**VETERINARY ADVICE**  
 Conducted for Farmers Mail and Breeze  
 BY DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER,  
 Professor of Veterinary Science  
 Kansas Agricultural College.

Our readers are invited to consult Dr. Schoenleber in an advisory way in case of trouble with livestock. Be sure to state the history of the case, location of the disease and the conditions under which animal has been kept. If a horse state weight. Also write across the top of your letter to be answered in Farmers Mail and Breeze and always sign name in full. Unsigned inquiries will not be answered. Answers will be published in turn.

**Defective Breeding.**

I have 80 purebred Poland China pigs that were farrowed this spring and 11 of them had a soft bunch in the middle of their foreheads where it seemed they failed to mature. The sows are in a thrifty condition and the pigs were large and strong but this defect has caused quite a loss.—C. D. Agra, Kan.

These troubles are very frequently caused from inbreeding or immature breeding animals, but so far as treatment is concerned, I know of nothing that will help you out.

**Horses Eat Sage Brush.**

My pasture is full of sage brush and my horses are eating it. What effect will it have on them and what is the best way to keep them from eating it?—J. F. L., Liberal, Kan.

If horses eat too much sage brush, which is very dry and woody, it is liable to cause impaction of the bowels. If they have some other laxative food with it, it should not injure them to any extent. There is no way of keeping them from eating it unless they get other and better food.

**Discharges—Worm Remedies.**

(1) I have a mare that has the habit of throwing off. Is there any way to stop this without breeding her?

(2) Is old style smoking tobacco good for worms in horses?—P. H. N., Morrowville, Kan.

(1.) There is no way that this can be stopped as in all probability it is an unnatural and possibly an unhealthy condition.

(2.) While tobacco in many instances is very good, I would prefer using turpentine and raw linseed oil, from 1 to 2 ounces of the former to about 1/2 pint of the latter mixed and given

**Swelling on Pregnant Mare.**

I have a mare about 15 years old that is soon to drop a colt. She has a bad swelling which runs along under her belly to her forelegs. It seems to hurt her and it is a little lame. What is it and what can be done for it?—E. F. W., Kinsey, Kan.

Nothing can be done with these cases excepting to give the animal plenty of exercise and good laxative food. As soon as she drops her colt, this swelling will all disappear. The trouble seems to be one of two things, either thinning of the blood or which is more probable in older animals, a pressure upon some of the vessels which interfere with the circulation of the blood and causes these swellings in this way. Medicinal treatment will help very little.

**Throat Affection.**

I have an extra good Jersey cow and the last month have noticed a gurgling sound in her throat and her breath has a very foul smell. She has had good care all winter and will calve this month.—C. E. R., Colony, Kan.

There may be a foreign body somewhere in the mouth or throat, and would therefore examine the teeth and surroundings very closely. The fact that there is a bad odor present would suggest the above condition. Would also examine thoroughly around the outside of the throat and see if there is an indication of an external abscess and if one can be found of course it should be opened, but would suggest great caution on account of the number of large vessels in that immediate vicinity. Nothing short of a thorough examination would probably do any good. Internal treatment or local application will probably not do any good.

**Leg and Back Weakness.**

I have a pure Duroc-Jersey male that had been in good order but he is now afflicted with something and has become almost powerless in his legs and back although he eats and drinks well.—J. S. D., Horton, Kan.

These conditions are very hard to overcome as a rule. They are usually caused from one of several things, either badly infected with worms, tuberculosis, or lack of nerve force of the parts, caused

from too much of one kind of food or not variety enough, or by exposure to weather or injury. Would see that the animals get laxative food. A little Epsom salts given in the drinking water or swill if they will take it will frequently help, or 1/2 teaspoonful of powdered sulphate of copper dissolved in the swill once or twice per day for 10 days to two weeks sometimes helps the trouble.

**Lameness From Old Cut.**

I have a 9-year-old driving mare that weighs 1,095 pounds that has been very lame all winter. She first hurt herself by rearing and getting the shaft under her right foreleg. I applied some liniment which seemed to help but then she was kicked on the same shoulder and the liniment again helped for a time but then she got so lame I couldn't use her. She has an old scar on the same foot from a wire cut when she was 2 years old. The cut was through the inside quarter of the hoof and the heel has contracted while the inside quarter is cracked. This foot has a bad odor. The veterinarian says she has thrush.—S. C. O., Valley Falls, Kan.

It is hard to prescribe for conditions of this kind without seeing the case, but would suggest that you trim up the hoof, cutting away all superfluous horn and soften up the foot by soaking either in water or with some good poultice. Would then thoroughly wash the foot with some good antiseptic solution, say 1/2 ounce of creolin to 1 quart of water. Lack of use would naturally contract this hoof somewhat and it may be that it will grow out normally if it is kept soft. Would investigate with a knife and see just where this pus comes from and try and heal it with some good antiseptic.

**Too Frequent Urination.**

I have a 9-year-old mare weighing about 1,100 that is in good working flesh. She has the bad habit of urinating often, as much as 9 or 10 times a day. Her urine is clear as spring water. I have noticed this habit as long as six months ago. Is there anything to be done for it?—B. E. S., Bronson, Kan.

This irritation of the kidneys and bladder might be helped by giving her 1 ounce of nitrous ether every other day for two doses then giving her 1/2 ounce of liquor citrate of potash once per day for about 10 days. If there seems to be very much irritation, would suggest that you see a graduate veterinarian about the case.



**ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN**

The colts will get kicked and strained, run into barb wire fences, or fall. Then you need

**ABSORBINE**

As it takes out soreness and inflammation promptly, stops lameness, removes bunnies and swellings, Bog Spavins, Wind Puffs, Splints, Curbs; heals cuts, lacerations. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers, or delivered Book 2 H FREE. Write for it. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 209 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.



**Our New Perfection Broiler**

Is pleasing many women. It enables the housewife to broil as well on the New Perfection Stove as over a coal fire.

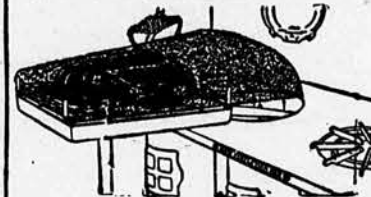
- It uses all the heat.
- It cooks evenly.
- It broils both sides at once.
- It doesn't smoke.

And of course you are familiar with the

**New Perfection Oil Cook-stove**

It is such a convenience all the year round. It will bake, broil, roast and toast just as well as a regular coal range.

Ask to see the New Perfection Stove at your dealer. It is handsomely finished in nickel, with cabinet top, drop shelves, towel racks, etc. It has long, enameled, turquoise-blue chimneys. Made with 1, 2 or 3 burners. Free Cook-Book with every stove. Cook-Book also given to anyone sending 5 cents to cover mailing cost.



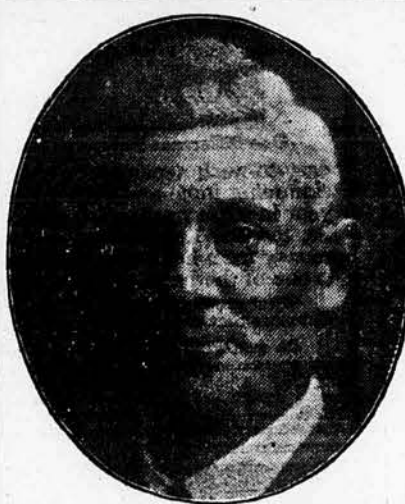
**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**  
 (An Indiana Corporation)

**DEATH TO HEAVES! NEWTON'S**  
**GUARANTEED** HEAVE, COUGHS, DISTEMPERS AND INDIGESTION CURE. Cures Heaves by correcting Indigestion. Book explains, sent free. Cures Coughs, Colds, Distempers. Prevents Colic, Staggers, etc. Blood Purifier. Expels Worms. A Grand Conditioner. A Veterinary remedy, 20 years' sale. 50c and \$1.00 per can. Use large size for Heaves. At dealers or direct prepaid. **THE NEWTON REMEDY COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio.**

**FREE** Literature will be sent to anyone interested in the wonderful Sacramento Valley—the richest valley in the world. Unlimited opportunities. Thousands of acres available at right prices. The place for the man wanting a home in the finest climate on earth. Write to a public organization that gives reliable information. Sacramento Valley Development Assn., Sacramento. **California**

**"Ropp's Commercial Calculator"**  
**A Book of Great Value to Every Farmer FREE**

This book is the greatest time and labor saver ever offered the American farmer. It is also a great money-saver and money-maker. It shows you how to accurately and instantly figure out any problem that may come up—how to figure estimates, wages, taxes and interest on any sum of money, any number of days, at any rate—tells bushels and pounds in loads of grain; correct amount at any price; weight and prices of livestock; contents of cribs, wagons, bins, etc. It is a "lightning calculator" always ready when you want it. Bound in red cloth covers, 128 pages, pocket size. One copy of this famous book free to all who send \$5 for a year's subscription to our well-known home and farm monthly. **VALLEY FARMER 20-11 TOPEKA, KAN.**



**Mr. F. Wyatt**  
 The Inventor of **The Jayhawk**

**THE FIRST PORTABLE STACKER EVER MADE**

Shortage of help and 1000 tons of hay caused this machine to be made, and now we offer it to you, with nine years of experience, made up-to-date in every way.

**"The Jayhawk" Up-to-date Haying Tools**

**Sold Direct to You at Manufacturer's Prices**

We have cut out the dealer and salesman and are going to give you this reduction. It will

**Save You 25%**  
 on price sold for last year.

**EVERY MACHINE IS FULLY WARRANTED!**

Lightest portable stacker made. Sold in 26 states last season.

Write today for **Free Catalog**

which fully explains the machine and what it will do. It will pay you to get our **REDUCED PRICES.**



**Read What One Man Says:**

Hill City, Kansas, November 27, 1911.  
 The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co.  
 Salina, Kansas:  
 Dear Sirs:  
 The Galvanized Steel Stackers I bought of you last season does the work to perfection. It has saved me a great many dollars already and I would not do without it. I do not believe there can be a better stacker made. Yours truly,  
 Chas. Staggers.

**The F. Wyatt Manufacturing Co., 600 N. Fifth St., Salina, Kan.**

## CURE THAT SPAVIN

—or that Curb, Splint, Ringbone or other lameness with Kendall's Spavin Cure. Mr. Montgomery Sheppard of Richfield, N. J. writes this about Kendall's Spavin Cure—

"I have been using your Spavin Cure and have found it a sure cure for Spavin, Splints, Ringbones, Lameness, etc." Let us send you other letters. Get a bottle of Kendall's at once. You may need it any day. At your druggist's a bottle, 5 for \$1. Ask for "Kendall's Spavin Cure on the Horse"—Free, or write to Dr. E. J. Kendall Co., Inc., Esopus Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



## BROWN FENCE

MOST durable fence made. Heaviest wire. Double galvanized. Stock strong. Chicken tight. 13 to 35c per rod. Sample free. We pay freight. The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 18 Cleveland, O.

## PIANOS! PIANOS!

### \$185 to \$200

I will send you on approval a reliable piano with bench and scarf. Am a practical piano man with twenty years experience. Can refer to Central National Bank and many schools and churches. Write for particulars of best piano proposition ever offered. Wholesale and retailer **A. J. KING**, Schiller, Cable-Nelson, 106 W. 5th St., Morenus, Mason & Hamlin. TOPEKA, KANS.

### As a Candidate For Governor of Kansas These Are the Things I Stand For

For revision of taxes downward—on city, county and township as well as state taxes.

For the strictest economy in public expenditure—a dollar's worth of service for every dollar of the people's money.

For all legislation which eliminates useless officials, clerks, commissions and boards, usually created to give jobs to political leeches and grafters.

For the civil service and merit system in the transaction of all business of the state.

For consolidation of boards and other public offices wherever possible.

For salaries for county officials instead of the present fee-grabbing system.

For a more efficient primary law, including a presidential preference, and the fullest publicity to campaign expenses and contributions, and the elimination of the slush-fund in politics.

For government by the people and not the bosses, the politicians and favored special interests.

For the election of state and county officers for a term of four years, subject to recall, and making state officers ineligible for more than one term.

For the election of United States senators and all officials by direct vote of the people, and for the non-partisan election of judicial officers.

For abolition of life terms of office of federal judges and substitution thereof of limited terms.

For an amendment to the present inheritance tax law, exempting all direct heirs up to \$25,000.

For the state publication of school books and distribution to patrons at actual cost.

For the Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

For a practical, sensible good roads law, that will do away with the wastefulness and inefficiency of the present system.

For the assessment of real estate every four years, and abolishment of the office of county assessor, except in counties where the office is created by vote of the people.

For less technicality and speedier justice in courts.

For legislation to increase the efficiency of the rural and grade schools.

I am opposed to the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment and am for the strict and impartial enforcement of all the laws of the state without fear or favor, for rich and poor alike.

For a law to give to a convict's dependent family a portion of his earnings while in the penitentiary.

For more farmers and business men and fewer lawyers and politicians for legislative work.

There are too many useless and foolish laws in this state. I favor their repeal or revision.

I favor prison for the big thieves as well as the small ones, and am opposed to paroles for banksters.

For substantial tariff reductions to the lowest basis that will support the American standard of wages.

For a law that will effectively stamp out the white slave traffic.

For public officials who respect their oath of office and who regard their campaign promises as a binding agreement with the people who elect them.

If you believe this is a platform farmers should vote for and support I shall be glad to have you mark it or clip it from the paper and hand it to your neighbor.

Arthur Capper

### Flies Are at Work in Wheat

BY T. J. HEADLEE,  
Entomologist Kansas Experiment Station.

[Written for Farmers Mail and Breeze.]

In a short time the readers of *Farmers Mail and Breeze*, living in the corn and wheat belt, will need full information in regard to ways and means of checking and destroying chinch bugs when they attempt to pass from wheat, and other small grains, into the nearby fields of corn, cane, and Kafir. Dr. Headlee, entomologist of the Kansas station, is preparing such an article for us and it will appear in the *Mail and Breeze* at an early date.—Editor's Note.

The Hessian fly is present in the wheat fields of eastern Kansas in sufficient numbers to do serious harm. As might be expected the early sown wheat is infested and late sowings comparatively or completely free. At this time of year the fly is either a small white maggot or a brown oval "flaxseed," a little less than 1/4-inch long. If present it can be found lying lengthwise of the stems between the leaf sheath and the straw. To find it pull up a bunch of wheat, roots and all, and strip down the leaves of the stalks and watch for small oval white or brown bodies.

All stalks infested will bear at best only a partial yield and practically all stalks sufficiently infested at this time to weaken the stem materially will fall and be a total loss before harvest. If practicable to pasture field with hogs after harvest, much of the waste wheat can be turned into pork.

No one can say whether the next crop will experience damage, for that depends on the weather, but it is a safe guess that the chances are in favor of heavy damage. The wise farmer will take measures looking toward the prevention of fly damage as a matter of insurance.

**How to Guard the Next Crop.**

As the result of a study of the question during the last four years, the following scheme is presented as the one most likely to prevent fly damage where wheat is to follow wheat:

Disk the stubble just as quickly after harvest as practicable, the sooner the

It is a Mail and Breeze notion that a good job shows up well all season and sometimes the next one.

better. This will conserve the soil moisture and render later plowing easier. It will start the volunteer wheat and the weeds and will cause the fly to emerge earlier.

Plow 6 inches deep three or four weeks after harvest in such a thorough manner that all stubble and trash will be thrown in the bottom of the furrow and covered by the whole thickness of the furrow slice.

Work down into a compact seed bed in such a manner that the stubble will be covered with several inches of well compacted soil. This will prevent the escape of the flies from the covered stubble, and will cause the wheat to germinate and make proper growth in the shortest possible time.

Sow on or immediately after the fly-free sowing date.

When wheat does not follow wheat, prepare the best possible seed bed and conserve the soil moisture to the greatest possible extent. Sow on or immediately after the fly-free sowing date.

As the result of four years of experimental sowings in all the parts of the state which markedly differ from one another climatically, we find that on an average, wheat sown in eastern Kansas at the north line on or immediately after October 1, is free or practically free from the fly. Wheat sown at the south line on or immediately after October 14 is free or practically free from flies and that wheat sown one day later than October 1, for every 14 miles south of the north line is likewise free or practically free from infestation. Manhattan, Kan.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

# NO MORE PUNCTURES

You know that the big automobile problem—the big automobile trouble—the big automobile expense—all arise from the question of TIRES. Get rid of TIRE TROUBLE, and you double the efficiency of your car and cut its operating expense in two. Well,

## I Want to Prove to the Thinking Automobile Owners of Kansas That the Problem Is Solved

and I mean PROVE. You know as well as I do that American ingenuity is going to solve that troublesome tire problem SOME DAY; why not NOW? It IS solved, perfectly and economically, by the

# Dahl Punctureless Tire

As resilient as air—as lasting as hard rubber

If you are really anxious to save money and avoid trouble in operating your car, you'll investigate. That's all I ask.

The Dahl Punctureless Tire (a TRIED and PROVED success) does away with the inner tube and with the use of air.

It is an elastic compound made of pure para rubber and vegetable oils, molded in forms to fit all sizes of casings. (No inner tubes are used.)

It is not affected by heat, cold or moisture—will not flatten from standing and will not crumble if the casing is cut.

It prolongs the life of the casing and can easily be transferred to a new casing when the old one is worn out. It is practically indestructible; will outlast several other casings.

It gives you the easy-riding qualities of an air-inflated tire (you can't tell that you're not riding on a pneumatic tire) and it relieves you of all the trouble and expense of punctures and blowouts.

### Will You Investigate?

Don't say "IT CAN'T be done!" Investigate and see. More than 300 cars are already equipped in Kansas, and we have thousands of satisfied and delighted customers in all parts of the country. All we ask is the privilege of "SHOWING YOU."

### Send Me Your Name Today

Write right now while you think of it, and I'll send you names of Kansas users and our booklet, "What Other People Say." See how the experts regard this great invention. See how it is saving money and time and trouble for men who are willing to look into a new idea. May I send the book?

**C. C. Davis, Mgr., The Punctureless Tire Co. of Kansas** (State Distributors)  
106 East 10th St., Topeka, Kansas

**We Want Agents:** Local agent wanted in every county in the state. One having a car and can give his time to this business preferred. Territory will be allotted so that agents will not conflict in selling.

## Rubber Roofing

ANYBODY CAN LAY IT.

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.  
In Any State East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

<b>ONE-PLY</b> . . . .	Weights 25 lbs.,	108 Square Feet,	\$1.10 per roll.
<b>TWO-PLY</b> . . . .	Weights 45 lbs.,	108 Square Feet,	\$1.30 per roll.
<b>THREE-PLY</b> . . .	Weights 55 lbs.,	108 Square Feet,	\$1.50 per roll.

**TERMS CASH:** We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

**Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.**

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

**CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 477 East St. Louis, Ill.**



# IMPORTANT!

## Investigate the Shinn System of Lightning Protection Before You Buy Lightning Rods

It's worth a little extra trouble when you're buying something to last you the rest of your life. There must be some peculiar merit to the Shinn Rod when it's used to protect more than Fifty-Two Million Dollars worth of property.

Property owners buy the Shinn because it's made better than any other and because my "System of Inspection" insures that the rods are properly installed. This is an iron-clad assurance that your buildings will be protected when you equip them with

## Shinn Lightning Rods

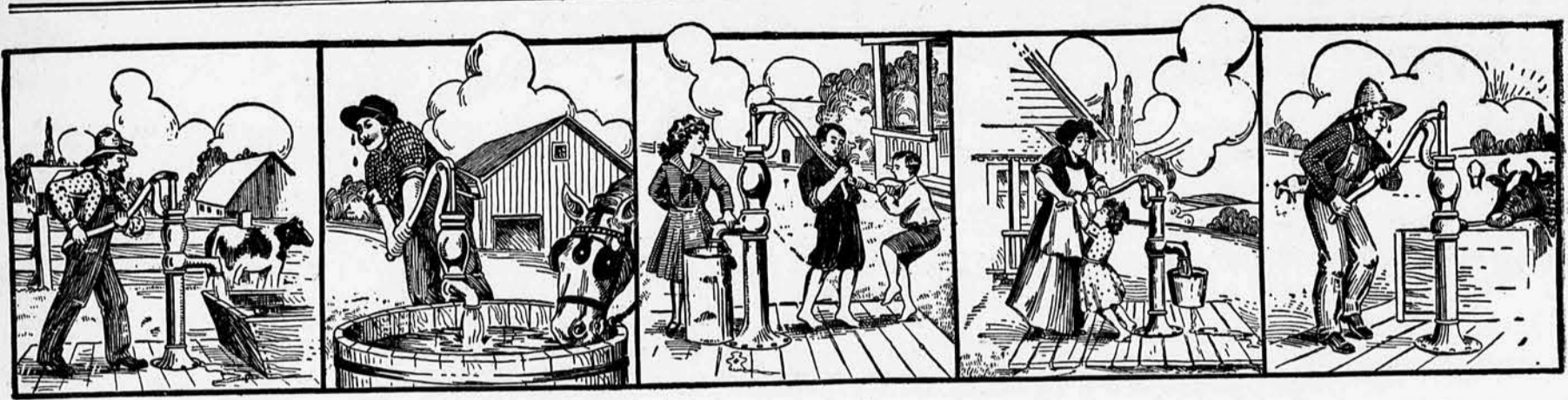
Double cable, or two cables in one, of copper 99.9% conductivity. Four-legged, self-locking brace. Special copper coupler. Every rod sold under bond backed by \$75,000 surety bond. Dealers trained in installation and every job inspected by experts from the factory. Your money back if Shinn rods fail to protect you. A sure lightning protection that science has recognized.

### Ask Your Dealer to Tell You

about the Shinn rod and have him show you the big \$75,000.00 bond. Ask your dealer or write for my big descriptive catalog, the most complete lightning rod book ever issued.

**W. C. Shinn, N. 16th St. Lincoln, Neb.**





# Why Pump and Toil Your Life Away



William Galloway  
President

## Look at the Picture at the Top of this Page

They show just what hundreds and hundreds of people all over the country are doing—actually pumping and toiling their lives away. And all because they will not give serious thought to the wonderful advantages of the pumping engine on the farm.

## Now Look at the Picture at the Bottom of this Page

It shows the famous Galloway 2¼ H. P. Pumping Engine working away at the pump while the hired help are busy with their other chores.

The most important question on the farm to-day is "power." The business farmer looks upon a gasoline engine to-day as the cheapest help he can employ, and has cut the hard labor of farm life for himself and family right in two by having plenty of power on his place. Think of the many hours you have spent pumping water by hand when the windmill didn't work; or the endless hours of hard labor you have put in shelling corn, grinding feed, churning, turning grindstone, cream separator or washing machine.

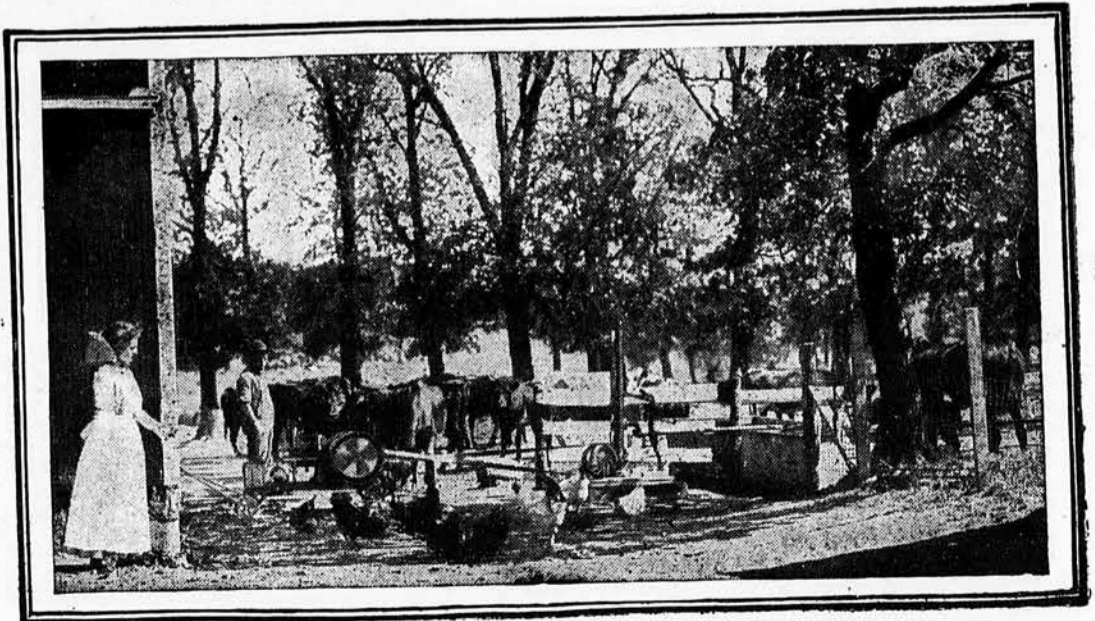
I tell you, there's nothing to it; you can't get along without a gasoline engine and you are losing a great opportunity if you don't take advantage of this Special Coupon sale and get it right now while the Coupon Check is good

## You Have Thirty Days to try this Engine Before the Deal is Closed

We don't ask you to take our word for what this engine is or will do. Test it for yourself, be your own judge, then if it don't do the work to your full satisfaction, just send it back to me and I will refund every cent of your money and pay the freight both ways besides.

Now don't wait! Don't delay! Cut off the coupon check shown at the bottom of opposite page and send it in to me together with your remittance of \$45.00 and you will soon have one of these wonderful power plants doing the work that has always been the bug-bear of your farm life.

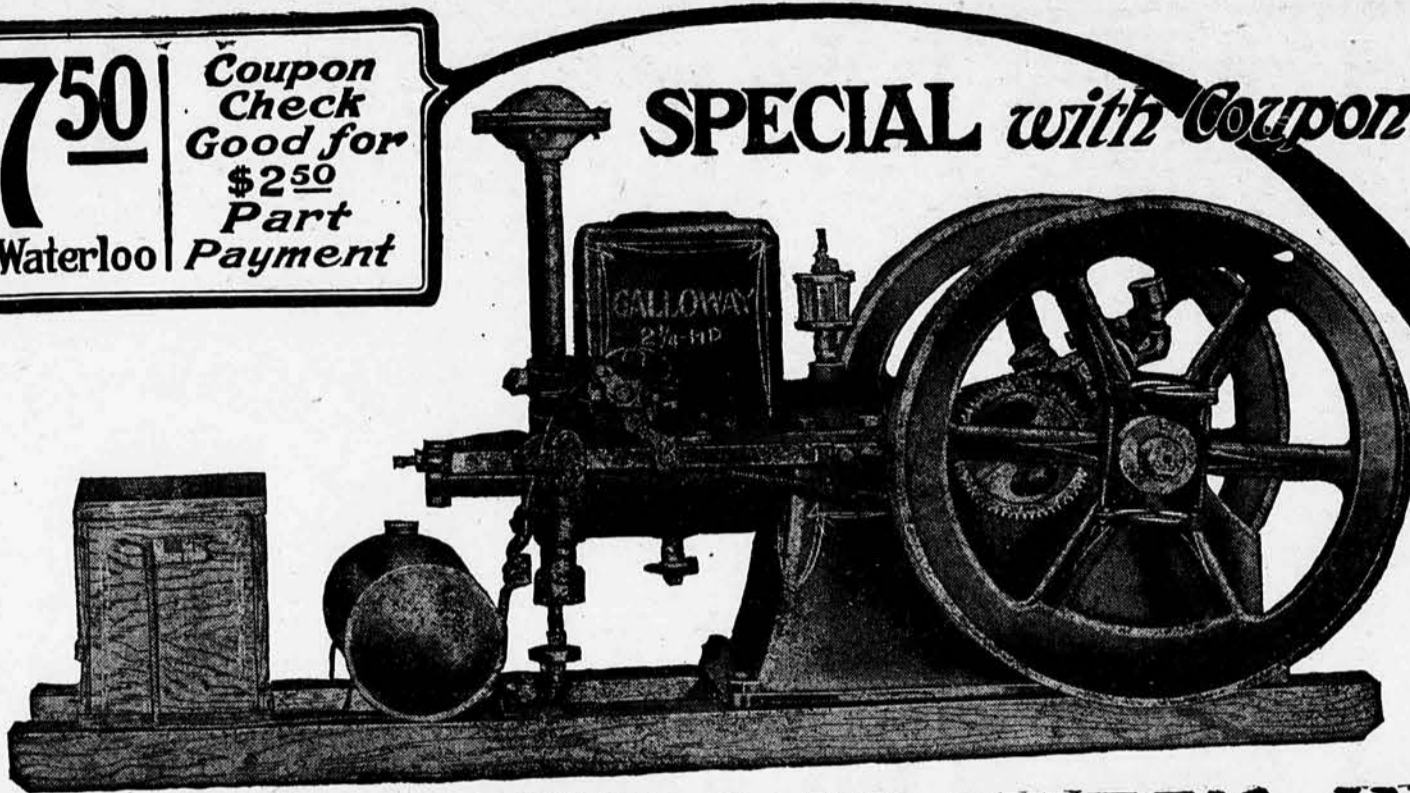
**Cash in the Coupon!  
It's Worth Real  
Money to You.**



THE WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO., 205PD Galloway Sta. Waterloo, Iowa, U.S.A.

**\$47<sup>50</sup>**  
**Coupon Check Good for \$2<sup>50</sup> Part Payment**  
**F.O.B. Waterloo**

**SPECIAL with Coupon Check**



**GALLOWAY'S FAMOUS 2 1/4 HP PUMPING AND LIGHT WORK ENGINE** (Catalog No. A1857)

Here is just the engine you are looking for—a positive masterpiece in small engine construction and yet large and powerful enough to handle all the small machines you have on the farm.

What's the use of toiling your life away pumping water, grinding feed, turning the cream separator or washing machine when, for only \$45.00 you can put one of these little giant power plants at work on your farm and devote your own time to more profitable work?

Now, remember this is not a \$45.00 engine, our regular price is \$47.50, and there has never been an engine of equal quality or of such actual horse power ever offered at anything like this price. And that isn't all—to induce you to buy right now I am offering you a coupon check which, if you will cut it out and send to me with your order for one of these engines, I will accept it as \$2.50 part payment for this engine, making its price to you only \$45.00.

Just think of it—\$45.00 for an engine that you can move around from place to place on the farm and save you all the hard work that you are now doing, that your wife is doing, that your children are doing, that your hired help are doing. You are paying out more than this every month in wages and physical exertion and making farm life a drudgery for every member of your family.

Now, everybody knows what Galloway Engines are and what perfect satisfaction they are giving to farmers all over the country. They stand in a class by themselves, they are simple, easy to operate, economical in fuel consumption and will outwear, outrun and outpull any engine of equal horse power on the market at the present time.

Now, of course, we make smaller engines than these and we show you our two smaller sizes on this same page. The 1 1/4 h. p. Air Cooled design at \$32.75 is, without doubt, the biggest bargain ever offered in an engine of this size and quality. My 1 1/4 h. p. Water Cooled design at \$39.50 is away ahead of anything ever offered at the price, but still I do not recommend buying these smaller size engines. While they are finely built of the very best of material and workmanship, and will pull as much as any engine ever built of equal horse power, I do not believe that these smaller engines are what the farmers want. There are so many things always to be found on the farm for an engine to do that require a little more horse power than the 1 1/4, that my experience has been that almost every man that has bought one of these smaller engines has been sorry for it and wished he had bought a little larger size.

Now, this 2 1/4 h. p. engine will meet your requirements. Of course, it will not run your threshing machine, nor your sixty-foot elevator, or any of the other big machines that you have on the farm, but it will handle, in good shape, all the water you can possibly want to pump for your cut-stock, or other purposes. It will handle your corn sheller, your feed cutter, ensilage cutter, your cream separator, washing machine, and all of the other smaller machines you have and it will do it with so little effort on your part that it is worth ten times its price in the actual pleasure and comfort it will give you.

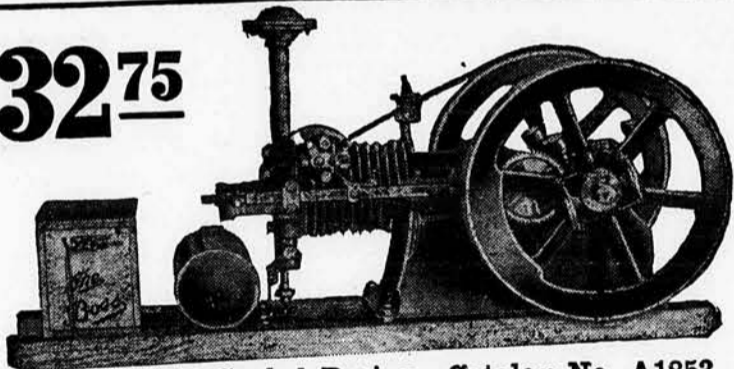
**HERE ARE THE SPECIFICATIONS**, read them over and then compare them with any other engine of equal horse power that are selling at anywhere like the price I am making you. Revolutions of fly wheel, 450; bore, 4 1/2 inches; stroke, 5 inches; pulley, plain iron, 6 x 4 inches; shipping weight, 400 pounds; floor space, 36 x 38 inches.

Now then, if you want this engine mounted on Galloway All-Steel flexible trucks just add \$6.00 to the price, it will mean \$51.00 for the complete outfit, providing you take advantage of the coupon check and send it in with your order. Of course, you know there is a great convenience in having your engine mounted on trucks. It makes it convenient and easy to move your power plant around from place to place on the farm. At the same time these engines are so mounted on skids and are naturally of such light weight that it is not much trouble to shift them around without the trucks.

Now do not put this off. Make up your mind right now to have a 2 1/4 h. p. Galloway Pumping and Light Work Engine on your farm. Make out your order, cut out the coupon check at the bottom of this page and send it in with \$45.00 and we will make you a quick shipment, and what is more, give you a legal, binding certificate of guarantee that the engine will satisfy you in every way, that you may put it to any test you can think of, compare it with any engine ever seen, give you an unconditional five-year guarantee on it against defective material or workmanship, and then besides this, at the end of thirty days if you are not perfectly satisfied with your bargain, just write and tell me so, or better still, just box the engine up, send it back to me and I will refund you your money by first mail, and not only this, but I will pay the freight both ways, besides giving you interest on your money and pay you for any expense you have been put to in transporting the engine from the depot.

We have just issued our latest complete Gasoline Engine Catalog, which fully describes all Galloway Engines and the many sizes and styles that we build. This catalog has cost a lot of money. It is the most elaborate and most expensive catalog of its kind ever published, but if you are interested in larger sized engines we want you to send for this book, because it contains much valuable information that you should have and we will gladly send it to you on request, absolutely free of all expense to you whatever.

**\$32<sup>75</sup>**

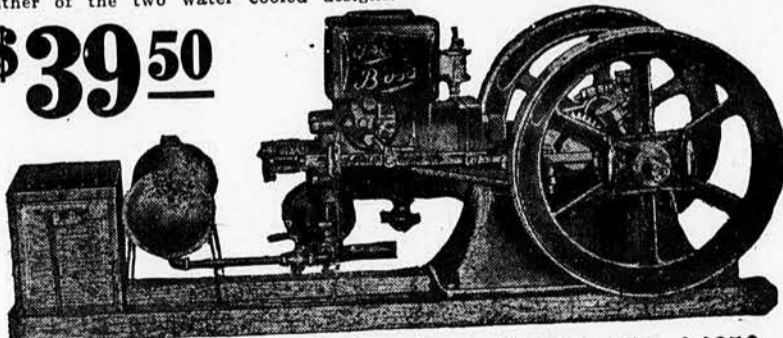


**1 1/4 h. p. Air Cooled Design—Catalog No. A1853**

Coupon not good with this engine.

These engines are thoroughly tested out before being shipped and we guarantee them absolutely to be the peer of any air cooled engine now on the market of equal size, but we still insist that you will get much better satisfaction from either of the two water cooled designs.

**\$39<sup>50</sup>**



**1 1/4 h. p. Water Cooled Design—Catalog No. A1856**

Coupon not good with this engine.

This is the smallest water cooled engine we build and if you are going to buy an engine of less than 2 h. p. this is the engine we certainly recommend you to buy. It is well made, of proper design and utmost simplicity. It will do all the work you can give it to do and will do it easily and with such little effort, that there is practically no wear and tear on the engine and when you consider the little difference in price between this engine and the air cooled design shown above, you will readily understand why we recommend your buying the water cooled engine.

Cash in this Coupon

This Coupon Is Worth Real Money to You



**The William Galloway Co. 205 P.D. Galloway Sta. Waterloo, Iowa, U.S.A.**







**The Safety Hatch Incubator**

This is the latest improved incubator and by reading our catalog you will discover it has features never before applied to an incubator. It is fireproof, has a sliding lamp that holds off enough to run ten or twelve days, and it is a perfectly sanitary machine, as the top raises and all of the insides can be taken out and cleaned. Every piece of lumber in it is kiln dried. Ask your dealer for a SAFETY HATCH catalog or write us.

**ONE MINUTE WASHER CO., EL RENO, OKLAHOMA.**

**The Fastest, Surest and Safest Silo Filler—"OHIO"**

Used and endorsed by nearly every State and U. S. Experiment Station and thousands of farmers. Send for proof. Design, materials and construction backed by 25 years manufacturing experience, and 26 years of making Silo Filler. Five styles to select from—each one non-explosive. No delays or breakdowns—capacity 2 to 20 tons per hour on one half inch cut. Direct drive. Only one belt pulley and six gears. Is wonderfully simple. Cuts corn, alfalfa, field peas, soy beans, sorghum, kafir corn, milo maize, dry fodder, etc. Send name on postal for FREE Book. Address: **SILVER MFG. CO., Salem, Ohio.**

**Save Your Alfalfa**



**Use Metz Stack Covers**

They last for years and will not rust—can be adjusted to any size stack, will save its cost the first season. For price list and full particulars address, **THE KANSAS METAL GRANARY CO., WICHITA, KANSAS**

**A "NO RISK" LIGHTNING ARRESTER FREE**

We want a man in your vicinity to show every telephone user our "NO RISK" Lightning Arrester. Easy to sell—easy to install and operate. Several persons killed and so much damage caused by lightning coming into homes over phone wire, people want the best protection against the great Destroyer. Many of our agents have sold and put in 10 to 15 in one day. We allow our men a large commission and they make good money. Write today for our splendid proposition and how to get a "No Risk" Arrester free. Do it now.

**W. E. ASHBY MFG. CO., 416 Locust St., Des Moines, Ia.**

**Strickler's Topeka Business College**

Good positions every day in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Civil Service, Penmanship. Catalogue and other information free. 111, 113, 115, 117 East Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

**St. Joseph Veterinary College**

College entirely reorganized. Recognized by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Modern equipped laboratories. 3 year graded course. Write for free catalog.

**DR. W. F. CALDWELL, DEAN, 381 South Seventh St., St. Joseph, Mo.**

**POST CARDS FREE AND ALBUM**



To quickly introduce our latest Post Cards we will send our choice assortment of 12 high-grade Artistic Souvenir Post Cards, all for only 10 cents; if you answer ad immediately we will also include free a handsome Post Card Album with fancy colored cover, black leaves. With each order we send our special plan for getting 50 extra fine cards of your own selection free. Address at once, **L.C. Phinney, 244 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.**

**CROPS and FARM WORK**

**Last Week's Showers Fell Opportunely But a More General Rain Is Needed For Wheat—Corn Is Getting Under Way But Would Do Better With Less Wind—Hessian Flies Working In Wheat—Call For Harvest Help Sent Out.**

(Crop Reporting Service of Farmers Mail and Breeze.)

Good rains Friday and Saturday of last week put an end to the damage to crops from dry, windy weather for the time being but were not sufficiently heavy to make the benefits very lasting. A good general rain now would do a world of good to all growing crops, especially to wheat which is in the head and forming grains. In some counties where rainfall has been scant the last six weeks, the crop has been hard hit but as a general rule the wheat fields of eastern Kansas and Oklahoma have been holding their own. Just one more good shower this week or next is all that wheat growers are asking for. Where moisture has been scarce the straw will naturally be short and Reporter Wakefield of Ottawa county, Kansas, says that nothing but headers can be used in the harvest out there.

The rain of last week was just what corn needed to start it stretching. At this time of year corn needs a warm sun above and moisture below and these conditions have prevailed in most of Mail and Breeze territory, although high

**CORN REPORT WANTED.**

We ask each and every one of the crop correspondents of Farmers Mail and Breeze to mail us a special report on corn Saturday, June 22. Give us as good an estimate as you can on the increase in acreage over last year, also the stand, using 100 per cent to indicate a perfect stand. State whether fields are clean or weedy, if chinch bugs are doing any damage to the crop and about how much old corn, if any, there is on hand.

winds have offset some of their good effects. Stands differ widely in the same locality, these local differences undoubtedly being due to condition of seed. All corn has had its first working and some has been gone over twice. Insect damage to grain crops has been small this spring and limited to chinch bugs here and there and some Hessian flies. The flies however are getting worse as the season advances and may do considerable damage to wheat before harvest. This also means that they will be on hand next fall and extra precautions will be necessary in putting in the next wheat crop. Dr. Headlee, entomologist at Manhattan, has a timely article on this subject in this week's Mail and Breeze.

Along with other feed crops, cowpeas are being heavily planted this spring and more will follow wheat and oats as a catch crop while still others will be tried in corn late in the season. Reporter Heyland of Marion county, Kansas, states that cowpeas are being grown for the first time in that community.

The call for harvest hands has gone out and present indications are that quite an army of help will be needed to handle the wheat crop. Our reporter in Morton county, Kansas, says that a good many men from that section will go farther east to work through the harvest. The western part of the state will be able to supply a good deal of help for eastern counties since their own wheat is backward.

**KANSAS.**

**Chase County**—Good crop of alfalfa put up. Corn shows fair stand. Wheat shows good prospects. Chinch bugs are working in oats. Stock doing well on pastures. Gardens showing up fine.—W. J. Dougherty, June 1.

**Osborne County**—Weather dry and windy the last two weeks and some fields of wheat have been damaged 50 per cent. Stalk wheat not hurt much. Corn growing so slowly and needs rain. Alfalfa harvest on and crop is fair.—W. F. Arnold, June 1.

**Jefferson County**—This has been alfalfa week here and the crop is good. Weather has been ideal for haying but good rain is needed for pasture and corn. Wheat is heading. Corn planting nearly finished. Some fields were replanted.—Z. G. Jones, May 30.

**Cheyenne County**—Some wheat damaged by high winds and dry weather.

Thick stands of fall wheat and barley are firing. Need rain badly. Corn is up and some farmers are in the fields weeding. Good deal of broomcorn being planted.—Mrs. J. S. DeLong, June 1.

**Sheridan County**—Considerable wind and dust lately. Wheat prospects on June 1 will be about 50 per cent of a crop. Good acreages of corn, kafir, milo and cane being put out but worms are doing some damage. Potatoes and gardens look well.—R. E. Patterson, May 27.

**Stevens County**—Early rye and wheat are heading out fast. Weather fine but need rain for the hard surface crust. Considerable replanting of corn and kafir necessary. Pastures fine and stock getting fat fast. Milo 70 cents, eggs 12, butter fat 22.—Monroe Traver, June 1.

**Dodge City Forestry Station**—Summer fallow wheat is standing the moisture shortage better than other wheat. A few spots are being damaged by chinch bugs. Early feed is up nicely. Alfalfa harvest in progress and crop is good in quality and quantity.—G. D. Noel, May 31.

**Phillips County**—Wheat is still holding out but every day of this weather is decreasing the yield. Small rain of about 1/2 inch on May 31 helped some. Corn growing very slowly and needs moisture, also less wind. First crop of alfalfa being put up.—N. E. Schneider, June 1.

**Lyon County**—Crops are growing fine and wheat is heading out with a good length of straw and head. First alfalfa crop was heavy. Corn is backward generally. Good prospects for hay. Good outlook for fruit except where worms stripped the trees. Stock doing well on pasture.—E. R. Griffith, June 1.

**Ottawa County**—First rain for weeks fell May 31. Dry weather has damaged wheat at least 50 per cent in this county. Oats are a failure. Corn shows a fair stand but growing slowly. Potatoes doing well. Wheat has headed short and only the header can be used in harvesting.—W. S. Wakefield, June 1.

**Wichita County**—Dry, windy weather and crops need rain. Farmers have stopped listing on account of ground being so dry. Grass is as good as we have had in several years. Horses and cattle bring good prices but few sales being held. Butter 20 cents, cream 24, eggs 15.—J. H. Dunlap, June 1.

**Miami County**—Good growing weather with plenty of moisture. Had 2 inches of rain the first of the week. Corn about all planted and what is up shows a fairly good stand. Wheat looking well and is heading out. Oats doing fine but acreage is small. Not much kafir planted.—L. T. Spellman, June 1.

**Rice County**—Light rain May 30 improved wheat a little but more is needed to fill wheat and bring out oats which is not very promising now. Corn ridging in progress. Some fields have had to be replanted on account of cut worms. Other fields show good stands. Heavy cutting of alfalfa nearly all in stack.—Henry S. Wilson, June 3.

**Brown County**—Fine rain June 1 and it was badly needed. Corn shows probably the poorest stand the county has ever had. Spring sown clover O. K. Oats are poor. Wheat heading out but stand is thin. Pastures and hay land doing fine. Wheat \$1, potatoes \$1.50, corn 74 cents, oats 50, eggs 15.—A. C. Dannenberg, June 1.

**Reno County**—Corn planting was strung along for 7 weeks but is all in now. It shows a poor stand in this part of county. Weather dry for wheat and if we don't get rain soon the crop will ripen sooner than expected. Good crop of alfalfa harvested. Cattle \$6, wheat \$1, hogs \$7, corn 80 cents, butter 22, eggs 16.—D. Engelhart, May 30.

**Butler County**—Had about 1/2 inch of rain May 31. Corn not all planted but shows good stand where up. Extra heavy alfalfa crop being harvested. Wheat and oats backward but looking well. Large kafir acreage being put out. Fat cattle \$5 to \$8 and scarce, hogs \$7 to \$7.25, corn 70 cents, oats 60, eggs 14, butter 25.—M. A. Harper, June 1.

**Barber County**—The windy weather the latter part of May did some damage to wheat and oats but a light rain June 1 has been a help. First crop of alfalfa harvested and stacked without getting wet. Corn looking well. Grass doing fine and stock looks well. Large acreage of kafir being listed. Butter 20 cents, eggs 14.—G. H. Reynolds, June 1.

**Morton County**—Wheat looks fine and is jointing. Those who planted corn early have had to replant some. Large acreage of broomcorn going in. Grass is making a splendid growth and seeding more than for years. Good rain would be acceptable to loosen ground surface. All stock doing well. Many men from here will go east to harvest.—Mrs. Margaret McGee, May 26.

**McPherson County**—Last three weeks of dry weather has given everything a setback. Oats never looked better in spite of drought. Not more than 50 per cent of wheat will be harvested. The rest will be taken by the weeds. Corn doing well but is backward. Some has been replanted and all will be worked by June 1. Largest crop of alfalfa ever harvested in the county. Pastures good. Large acreage of feed-stuffs out.—John Ostlund, Jr., May 30.

**Marion County**—Had a fine shower night of May 31 which was badly needed. Some corn shows a poor stand on account of hard beating rains soon after planting but most of it with kafir shows a fine stand and growing nicely. Corn all worked once and some gone over a second time. Feed all sown. Wheat heading out but is

(Continued on Page 20.)

**Beautiful Book FREE To You**



**Very Unusual and Interesting**

Most remarkable underwear booklet ever published, showing different styles of genuine "Porosknit" Summer Underwear. Send today—it's free.

"Porosknit"—in all styles—is cool, elastic, comfortable, durable. Backed by Unconditional Guarantee of satisfaction or your money back.



**Look for This Label**

Accept no imitation. Remember, only the genuine can have actual label as above. Look for Guarantee Bond with every garment.

**For 50c All Styles, Shirts 25c For Men and Drawers 25c For Boys**

Union Suits—\$1 for men; 50c for boys

Send coupon now for the handsomely illustrated, free Style Booklet.

**CHALMERS KNITTING COMPANY**  
130 Washington Street, Amsterdam, N. Y.

**CHALMERS KNITTING CO.**  
130 Washington Street, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Gentlemen—You may send me the FREE Style Booklet on agreement that I incur no obligation.

Name.....  
Address.....

**DOWDEN PERFECT Potato DIGGER SAVES HALF THE COST OF HARVEST**

Simple, strong, durable, always in order. Works in all soils, all depths, hillside and level. Does not cut the potatoes—misses none—potatoes clean, on top of ground. Vines do not interfere with the working of the 'Dowden Digger. Write for Free Catalog.



Write Today. Catalog FREE.

**Dowden Mfg. Co., 1203 Elm St., Prairie City, Ia.**


**WANTED—CLUB RAISERS**

Special presidential campaign offer. Greatest special offer ever made. Good wages. Mail application at once to Circulation Manager, Capper Publications.

**Splendid New COOK BOOK FREE**

Most cook books are more or less extravagant or impractical. Here is a cook book that is different. It contains 1,000 proved, tested, practical, prize-winning recipes—all calling for only such ingredients as nearly every housekeeper has on her shelves. Included in this book are recipes for 33 salads, 33 fruit and egg desserts, 73 cakes, 65 pies and puddings, accurate rules and measurements, ways of canning and preserving—1,000 valuable recipes in all. One of the greatest collections ever published in one book.

We will send a this book free and postpaid to all who send only 25 cents to pay for a year's subscription to our big farm and home journal, The Missouri Valley Farmer. Address, **Valley Farmer, Dept. C B-11, Topeka, Kan.**



**The WOMEN FOLKS**  
Conducted by **Mabel E. Graves**



We want this department to be of practical use to the women who read Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you have any favorite recipe, any helpful hint, whether it concerns the family, the kitchen, the children, the house; or if you have anything to say which would be of interest to another woman, send it to the Home Department editor. Prizes for the three best suggestions received each week will be, respectively, a set of triple-plated teaspoons in the beautiful Narcissus design, a year's subscription to the Household magazine, and a year's subscription to the Poultry Culture magazine.

Gossip may so easily ruin a life; the kindest thing is never to repeat it.

Happiness is the best cosmetic, and enthusiasm is often better than medicine.

However, that's not necessarily an argument against medicine. The man who needs medicine should take it, but it should be medicine and not a patent drug.

The girls of Wellesley college have decided to cut out slang. There are some things easier learned than forgotten, and this is one of them.

Slang is a travesty on the English language. The more slang a girl knows the less she is able to win the respect of the kind of people she admires.

All acids and powders used in putting up fruit and vegetables are dangerous, and nothing containing them can be eaten without injury. Even alum, which some housewives like to put in their pickles is forbidden by the state board of health.

**Baked Omelet.**

Beat the yolks of 4 eggs until very light, add 1 cup of hot milk and 1 tablespoon flour dissolved in a little milk. Add the beaten whites, with salt and pepper to taste, and bake 20 minutes.

Mrs. John L. Kelly.  
Frontenac, Kan.

**Lettuce Salad.**

Arrange a head of lettuce on a platter, or in a salad dish, cut several hardboiled eggs into little cubes and sprinkle over the lettuce, and pour over it a mayonnaise dressing. To make this dressing beat 3 eggs, add 1 cup vinegar, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon mustard, 1 spoon butter, and salt, put on the stove and stir till it is thick.

Mrs. J. W. Lane.  
R. 5, Mulhall, Okla.

**Begin on the Moths Early.**  
[Prize Letter.]

To destroy moths saturate a cloth 12 inches square with formaldehyde, put in the closet and keep the door closed for 12 hours. Also put a cloth in trunk or boxes where clothes are stored. The fumes will kill eggs, moths, and germs of any kind, and leave no odor in the clothing. Repeat during the summer, and your house will be free from moths.

Mrs. M. M. Brandon.  
Humboldt, Kan.

**How to Have Creamy Curtains.**  
[Prize Letter.]

If during housecleaning you have changed the color scheme of one of the rooms to a cream or tan shade don't hang those white scrim or lace curtains up again unless you wish to lessen the color effect. Instead get 5 cents worth of yellow ochre, put a part of it with a curtain in a roomy pasteboard box and shake about for a few minutes. Remove and shake out or hang on the line and let the wind toss it about. If not of the desired shade repeat the process, using more ochre. Laces treated thus, may be changed from white to a beautiful creamy tint.

Mrs. C. K. Turner.  
Fowler, Kan.

**Ideas For Country Teachers.**

Detailed outlines of a normal course for rural school teachers in nature study, elementary agriculture, sanitary science, and applied chemistry are contained in a monograph entitled "A Course of Study for the Preparation of Rural School Teachers," which has just been published by the United States Bureau of Education for free distribution. In introducing their plan for better country schools the author says: "The rural school has not the influence that it should have.

This is largely because the course of study is ill adapted to rural life. The rural child is entitled to a course of study and a course of instruction that will dignify and enrich his life and make life for him in the rural environment, should he choose to remain there, not simply tolerable, but glorious." This booklet will be sent free upon request to the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

**Sailor Emblems for Embroidery.**

These emblems are designs for bits of embroidery to be put on children's sailor blouses. There are four anchor and bar designs, you will notice, of different sizes, and one design of the eagle. They may be put on the sleeve, and also on the V-shaped piece in front be-



11-11-131—SAILOR EMBLEMS

tween the points of the wide collar. And the children aren't the only ones who wear these emblems. The school girl 12 and 14 years old will be glad to have one of these designs worked on the sleeves of her navy blue blouse next winter. On wash goods the work should be done with a white mercerized thread, but on woolen goods they look well worked in colors, particularly red. The design should be slightly padded and worked solid in a smooth satin stitch. The transfer pattern (No. 11-11-131) for the five emblems may be obtained from the Mail and Breeze Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan., price 10 cents.

**How She Got Rid of Flies.**  
[Prize Letter.]

One of the most annoying things with which the housewife has to contend is flies. Following my resolution one summer that I would be rid of this pest, I proceeded to find out how it could be accomplished. I knew of course that flies breed in warm, damp places; so to begin at the beginning I decided as far as I could to prevent their breeding; and in this I solicited the co-operation of the entire family. By constructing a simple drain on the back porch, using for this purpose a few feet of pipe and a large tin funnel made by the tinner, no wash water or slops was thrown near the door. This of itself did away with many flies.

Most of our flies come in at the kitchen door, so I occasionally swept the door yard, keeping it clean and dry. Of course all the windows and doors were screened tightly and between the kitchen and dining room there was also a screen door. I soon learned that where there is nothing to draw flies no flies will be. I used in fly poison, for while these poisons kill a great many flies most of them contain some sweetening matter which attracts the flies and increases their number. In the mornings after the

work was done I closed up the kitchen, and by burning a little pyrethrum powder on the hot stove the flies were soon stupefied and could be swept up and burned.

The use of a fly swatter is also a help. The ones I bought did not last long, so I made some good substantial ones by cutting a flat handle from a pine board and cutting a notch at each side, close up at one end. Then I bought some window screen—6 inches will make two—cut a piece the size I wanted my swatter, turned down all the edges and sewed with heavy thread. Then at one end I lapped both sides in to the center, laid this end against the notched end of handle and wrapped firmly with stout cord.

I do not say that I had no flies at all, but by following this method during the summer the difference was so great compared with other years, that I felt amply repaid for my trouble.

Mrs. Gay Martin.  
Esbridge, Kan.

**Canning With a Fireless Cooker.**  
[Prize Letter.]

The Woman's department of the Mail and Breeze gives us a splendid opportunity to receive helpful hints and to give to others, such as we have. Last summer I made a successful experiment in canning vegetables in my fireless cooker. The peas were put in the cans with a little salt, without cooking. The cans were then filled with water, rubbers and tops put on and the tops well screwed down but not quite tight. The cans were then put in the cooker pail of warm water, where they were boiled half an hour. Then the pail was put on the hot disc in the cooker and kept there for six hours, when they were taken out, the covers tightened and the work was finished. The string beans and sweet corn were managed in the same way, except that at the end of five hours they were reheated in the cooker pail, then put in the cooker on the hot disc for five hours more. In this case the rubbers were not put on the cans until the second heating for fear of injuring the rubbers with so much heat.

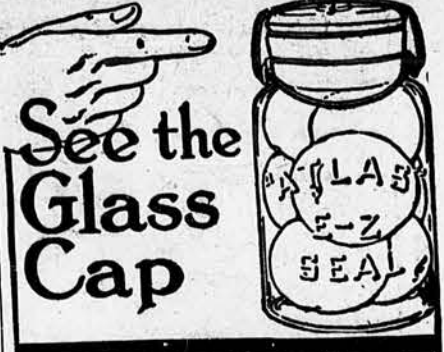
Mrs. B. A. Otis.  
Topeka, Kan.

**Is This Your Neighborhood?**

Four years ago we came to Kansas and settled on a farm near a small town. The country is settled by people who have inter-married for the past 40 years until almost all the families are related. After a few months' residence here we found there were to be no social pleasures for us. We had transferred our membership to the church of our choice and all of us—four in family—took our places in both Sunday school and church work. I was invited to teach the young people's class and had a membership roll of 22, sixteen to thirty years of age. I exerted every effort to do justice to my class, for I loved my work and the young people. I entertained them at our home, and now, after four years, not one has returned the courtesy. Not one member of the church has called on us or made us welcome in any way. Can this be true religion? I have attended many funerals here, have sung at every one of them and frequently played the organ. If my services have been appreciated no word has ever reached me. We have sold our nice, comfortable home here, and after harvest will move to a new location. Are other communities like this one? I would like to know of a nice sociable rural place where strangers are made welcome; where the rule, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," has not been supplanted by "Me and my wife, my son John and his wife, we four and no more."

**Help in Your Dressmaking**

"Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker," is a fashion book which not only illustrates all the new styles, but gives plain and simple lessons and instruction on how to make the garments fit and hang like those made by the skilled dressmaker. Patterns may be had from the Pattern Department of Farmers Mail and Breeze for all the designs illustrated. Retail price of the book is 25 cents but we send it free to any reader who encloses two 2-cent stamps to partly pay postage and cost of mailing. Address the Mail and Breeze Pattern Department, Topeka, Kansas.



**See the Glass Cap**

The very best jar from the cap—down!  
It is no trouble to "jar" things these days. Even many vegetables that you never thought of "canning"—it is easy in these all-glass jars. No spoiled vegetables or fruit—no sweltering over hot stoves for nothing! Just put up most fruit and "garden stuff" whole and get best results from the

**E-Z SEAL JAR**

This jar is safe. The glass cap fastens with a wire spring—it closes with a touch and opens with a tilt—no wrist-turning, no neck-twisting, no shattering or splattering!  
Then—the heavy, green-tinted glass keeps out the light. Your fruit opens fresh and plump instead of faded and wilted. Try the E-Z Seal way.

**Free Jar—Free Book**

Cut out this coupon, take it to your grocer—he will give you one E-Z Seal Jar—FREE. Be sure and write us for FREE Book of Recipes—it tells many things you should know. Get the Jar from the grocer. Get the Book from us.



**HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY**  
Wheeling, W. Va.

**1-Qt. E-Z Seal Jar AI FREE for the Coupon**

Please note—in order to secure free jar this coupon must be presented to your dealer before Sept. 1st, 1912, with blank spaces properly filled out.

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO.,  
Wheeling, W. Va.

This is to certify, That I have this day received one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar Free of all cost and without any obligation on my part. This is the first coupon presented by any member of my family.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

TO THE DEALER:—Present this to jobber from whom you received E-Z Seal Jar. All coupons must be signed by you and returned before Nov. 1st, 1912. DEALER'S CERTIFICATE: This is to certify, that I gave away one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar to the person whose signature appears above.

Dealer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

**Shop By Letter At the Big Store**



Our mail order service is prompt and accurate. We pay postage, express or freight on mail orders. If you come to the store we refund Railroad fare according to the amount purchased.

**The Mills Dry Goods Co.,**  
Topeka, Kansas

**DAISY FLY KILLER**



placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent prepaid for \$1. HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**HOME DRESSMAKING**

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



- 2144—Bust Supporter, 9 sizes, 32 to 48 bust.
- 5435—Ladies' Dress, 6 sizes, 32 to 42 bust.
- 8186—Transfer Pattern for Embroidered Waist.
- 8215—Transfer Pattern for Baby's Cap.
- 8228-T—Transfer Pattern for Handkerchief Case.
- 4681—One-Piece Apron, 6 sizes, 2 to 12 yrs.
- 2935—Dressing Sack, 8 sizes, 32 to 46 bust.
- 4858—Girls' Dress, 5 sizes, 4 to 12 yrs.
- 5443—Empire Slip, 6 sizes, 32 to 42 bust.
- 2882—Sack Apron, sizes 32, 36, 40, 44 bust.
- 4888—Child's Underwear—waist, drawers, petticoat, 5 sizes, 2 to 10 yrs.
- 5505—One-Piece Waist, 8 sizes, 32 to 46 bust.
- 5092—Transfer Design for Braided Skirt Front.
- 11-7-27—Transfer Design for Embroidered Scarf Ends.
- 8778—Maternity Dress, 6 sizes, 32 to 42 bust.
- 8872—Three-Piece Combination, 7 sizes, 32 to 44 bust.
- 5791—Middy Blouse, sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 yrs.
- 5495—Shirwaist, without shoulder seams, 6 sizes, 32 to 42 bust.

**Things Other Women Do**

To keep the lamp wicks from smoking soak them in vinegar, then let them dry thoroughly.—Mrs. E. J. C., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mice will not reopen a hole which has been filled with any mixture containing lye. Flour and lye mixed make a good paste for the purpose.—Mrs. John R. Angle, Courtland, Kan.

If you are troubled with ants take a large sponge, wet it, sprinkle with sugar, lay where the ants are, and when full of ants dip in boiling hot water. It will not hurt the sponge.—Mrs. T. J. Hutton, Gardner, Kan.

How many can grapes, gooseberries, and other small fruit raw? I'll tell you my way: Pick the fruit over and wash, fill jars, shake down, fill with cold water and seal. My berries kept two years and were nice.—Mrs. Rose Bryant, R. 2, Baxter Springs, Kan.

To remove match marks from paint rub the spot with a cut lemon. Then to prevent repetition of the offense apply a little vaseline and rub the spot dry with a rag. It will be difficult to strike a match on that spot thereafter.—Mary Black, Bellefont, Kan.

**Women Talk Too Much.**

"Women talk too much; they'd be better looking if they listened more," said Dr. Charles M. Green in a public lecture at the Harvard Medical school a few days ago. "That's why they are so nervous. They spend energy talking that should be applied to other ends. What woman needs is a daily quiet hour. Few women realize how little rest they take, and how much they need it. I do not say that they should sleep. But if they would only go away by themselves for one hour each day and lie down and relax, physically and mentally, it would be of untold benefit to their nerves."

**Time-Saving Sewing Apron.**

A pretty sewing apron can be made from material of any plain color. Take one width of the cloth 1 yard long. Sew on the belt at one end, with a few gathers, and at the other end turn up the cloth on the right side for about 10 inches. Featherstitch a narrow hem, featherstitch along the edge, and by putting two rows of feather stitching up and down divide the turned-up portion into three pockets. If one wishes a design may be worked in outline stitch across the front of each pocket. Such an apron is particularly useful for any woman who does fancy work. Harper, Kan. Mrs. Allen Palmer.

**If You're Soap-Making.**

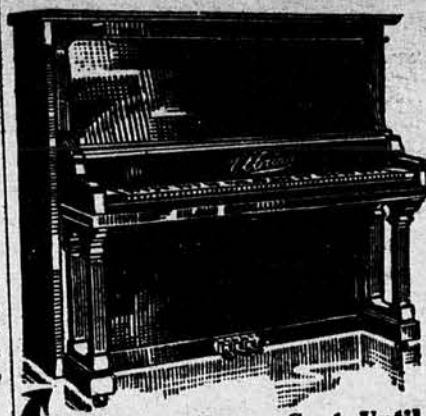
Soft Soap—In 2 gallons of soft water dissolve 1 can of lye. When it boils add 4 pounds of grease. Let it boil till clear, then add 2 gallons water. Mix well and set by to cool. Take out a cupful of it and add as much cold water as it will take and still be as thick and ropy as you wish it. Then add water in the same proportion to the whole.

Hard Soap—To 5 gallons of soft water add 2 pounds lye, 9 pounds cracklings, 1/2 pound rosin and 1/2 pound borax. I usually let the cracklings stand in the lye and water three or four days before cooking. The rosin may be left out, since its only use is to make the soap wear longer. Mrs. Myra Walcher. South Haven, Kan.

Trial trip until January 1, 1913, for 25 cents, Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

**USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.**

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 .....



**A Dozen of Your Hens Can Easily Earn This Beautiful Piano**

**\$1.50 Per Week**  
 Will buy the Elburn H-2. Positively worth \$225  
 \$50 to \$150 more than we ask our price only \$225

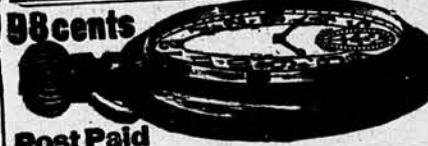
Wamego, Kan.  
 Gentlemen—Received the Elburn piano a few days ago, and am very much pleased with it. We had an Elburn piano at home. When I was married and wanted a piano for my home I wanted an Elburn, but cause I like them better than anything I know, so this makes the second Elburn Piano. Respectfully,  
 MRS. GEORGIA LOGAN, R. F. D. No. 2.

**You Don't Pay a Cent Until You Are Convinced by Trial of the Remarkable Beauty and Merit of This Piano.**

—We send it to you absolutely free. You pay no money until the piano is in your home and your friends have thoroughly tested it. We say this piano is actually worth from \$50 to \$150 more than our price, judged by prices obtained by other dealers. Every day sees the popularity of this piano grow. Thousands of Elburns are in Southwestern homes. You can trust the piano and you can absolutely trust the word of the dealer who sells it. Any bank or business house in Kansas City will tell you the reputation Jenkins has for integrity, lowest prices and best pianos. Why not write for a catalog today? We also have many choice bargains on hand in slightly used pianos from \$50 up. (Small monthly payments). Write today.

**J.W. Jenkins' Sons Music Co., Kansas City, Mo.**

88cents



Post Paid

**Guaranteed 5 Years**

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great cooking of Eight Washes we will send this beautiful wash to any address by mail postpaid for ONLY 95 CENTS. Regular washes are 25c. This wash is made of the best materials and is guaranteed for 5 years. Send this card and you will receive a perfect wash and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this card to us with your name and address in 5c. and we will send you a wash postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send this today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St. CHICAGO.

**IOWA FARMS!** Best soil, good improvements, all sizes. Bargain prices, easy terms. Write today for our 1912 Illustrated List. **NORTHERN IOWA LAND COMPANY, Independence, Iowa.**

**TITANIC DISASTER** Greatest Ocean Catastrophe in History. Our new book \$1.50 size retailing at \$1.00, to agents 50c. Sample postpaid 10c. Order quick. Agents making \$25.00 daily. Address Dept. T, Nichols & Co., Naperville, Ill.

**6 Beautiful Narcissus Silver Tablespoons FREE**

To Match Our Teaspoons  
**Extra Special 20-Day Offer**  
 To Mail and Breeze Readers!

Here is a chance for every housewife who reads the Mail and Breeze to secure absolutely free a set of 6 of our famous Narcissus Silver Plated Table Spoons. During the past 5 years we have given away thousands of sets of these beautiful table spoons, but never before have we been in a position to make such an attractive offer as we are now making to the women folks who read the Mail and Breeze.

Owing to our large purchases we have secured a price on these spoons which we believe is about one-fourth the price any local dealer would ask for the same grade of goods. We have searched through the silver plate markets of the world and have never been able to find, at anything near the same cost, goods of such remarkable wearing qualities and of such beautiful design as this justly famous Narcissus set.

**Full Standard Length and Weight**

These are not small sized dessert spoons which are usually offered as premiums. These spoons are all full standard table spoon size, 8 1/4 inches long—handle 5 1/4 inches long, bowl 3 inches long and 1 1/4 inches wide. They are silver plated and hand-somely engraved and embossed in the beautiful Narcissus design, same as the Narcissus teaspoons which we have been giving away for more than two years. Bowl is highly polished and the handle finished in the popular French gray style. The Narcissus design extends the full length of the handle on both sides. The gray finish of the handle contrasts with the bright polished bowl and produces an effect that is decidedly pleasing.

We could send you hundreds of enthusiastic letters from those of our readers who have received these spoons on other offers we have made in the past. We know they will please you, too—and if they don't you can send them back within 5 days and we will cheerfully refund every penny of your money.

**Here Is Our Offer:**

For the next 20 days, or as long as our supply lasts, we will give one set of 6 Narcissus Table Spoons free and postpaid to all who fill out the coupon printed below and send \$2 to pay for a three-year new, renewal or extension subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze.

We will send one set free and postpaid for three one-year subscriptions to the Mail and Breeze at our regular rate of \$1 per year. One of these subscriptions may be your own renewal, but the other two must be new subscriptions. If you want to be sure of securing one of these beautiful sets before our offer is withdrawn clip out the coupon and send it in today. Address

**FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

**Use This Coupon Now!**

Publisher Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.  
 I am enclosing herewith \$2 to pay in advance for a three-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze. You are to send me as a free premium, postpaid, one set of 6 full size Narcissus Silver Plated Table Spoons.  
 This is a (new) (renewal) (extension) subscription.

Name.....  
 Address.....  
 (If you send 3 one-year subscriptions use a separate sheet of paper for the 3 names.)





**Soil Calling for a New Deal**

(Continued from Page 3.)

try, or a combination of two or more of these classes. A farmer is not going to succeed with any kind of livestock he does not like. As for the kind of farmer who does not like any kind of livestock, well, he would better turn his attention to some other kind of occupation.

The importance of good breeding was insisted upon, yet none of the speakers urged any farmer of average means, or of less than average means, to discard the stock now on hand and to buy purebred stock to take its place. The speakers, however, did urge the importance, the necessity, really, for satisfactory results, of using purebred sires of good individuality and of good ancestry. The sire is more than half the herd or flock.

Kansas is unsurpassed as a natural horse country, and this is perhaps true of western Kansas especially. Farmers were not urged to go into the "horse business," though that is a good business, but they were urged to use good heavy mares for their farm work and to breed them to high-class, purebred stallions, of one of the draft breeds, and to aim at raising horses that will weigh 1,500 pounds or more. There is a steady market for such horses at good prices.

Kansas is third as a beef cattle state, though many of our cattle raised for beef are not what they should be. Instead of having fewer cattle upon our farms than there were formerly upon the ranges there should be more and there must be more if the country is to continue to be supplied with beef in the markets at prices the people can afford to pay. If you decide to "go in" for beef cattle, that is, if you like beef cattle and do not care for dairy cattle, bend all your energies to the production of cattle of the beef type. The kind of beef cattle, Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus or Galloways, should depend somewhat upon conditions under which they are raised, but chiefly upon the liking of the individual farmer.

Dairying was given much attention, and the interest in this splendid type of farming was evident everywhere. It was good also to see the cream cans at practically every station. The college men believe thoroughly in the dairy business, but it was not urged that every farmer make dairying a prominent feature of his farming operations, whether or no. On the other hand the farmer who has a strong dislike to milking cows, who will not be kind to them, and who will not take the great pains so essential to successful dairying, would better let them alone. The average cow, producing about 125 pounds of butter fat per year, or about 3,000 pounds of milk, is scarcely a profitable cow. She just about pays for her keep. In order to build up a herd of really profitable milk cows no great outlay of money is required. The cows now on the farm should, under ordinary circumstances, be used as the basis of such a herd. It should be known through periodical weighing and testing just how good each cow is. Such weighing and testing require little time and labor. A good dairy herd simply cannot be built up without the use of a good sire. He should be purebred, but he should not have a pedigree merely. He should be from ancestors which were large milk producers. Holsteins were recommended as being perhaps better adapted to central and western Kansas conditions than any of the other common dairy breeds. A poor dairy sire always costs too much, no matter how low the price, while it is difficult to pay too much for the really superior sire.

As an instance of good and bad policy in breeding an example was given on one of the charts of a common cow yielding about 3,000 pounds of milk per year. She was bred to a purebred Jersey bull. The resulting heifer, owned near Manhattan, produced 6,000 pounds of milk. The cow was one year later bred to a Shorthorn bull, and produced another heifer calf. This heifer gave practically the same amount of milk and of butter fat as the mother. This cow and her Shorthorn grade calf produced butter fat worth about \$34 per year, or perhaps enough to pay their way. Think of milking a cow like that twice a day 365 days in the year and getting nothing for all the labor! Of course, the calf is worth something and the manure and skimmilk are valuable, but that is a pitifully small, though very common showing. The butter fat from the Jersey

grade sold for \$70, not a great showing, but a quite satisfactory average if maintained throughout a herd and nearly twice as good a showing as the average Kansas cow makes, but nowhere near the limit within the reach of the average farmer. If the farmer feels he cannot afford the outlay required to purchase a first-class dairy bull, the only kind that should be bought, several neighbors should join in the purchase of such a bull.

Fully half the time of the lectures was given up to silage and the silo, not merely for the farmer who milks cows, but for the farmer who is interested in other branches of livestock farming. As a matter of fact, more silage is probably being fed at the present time in Kansas to beef cattle than to dairy cattle. The college men were careful to guard against two common misapprehensions regarding silage. One of these is that silage is only valuable, or chiefly valuable, for dairy cows, and the other misapprehension is that only corn is suitable to put into the silo. Silage is valuable for nearly all kinds of livestock, and the silo is the very best investment the farmer can make, and this applies to practically every farmer. The farmer who admits that the silo is a good thing—for the other fellow, but that his circumstances are "different," is almost certainly mistaken.

The farmers of western Kansas especially were urged to build a silo, or if not able now to "build" a silo, to "dig" one; not only as a means of holding the very best food obtainable for their stock, but also as a means of preserving varieties of crops that do well under western Kansas conditions, and further, in order to store up in good years, food for use in the lean crop years that are inevitable in that part of the state, for silage can be kept two, three, four or five years.

Chief emphasis, in the western part of the state, was laid upon the superior value of Kafir, sorghum and milo for silage purposes. It is an error to suppose that only common corn can be used for silage, or even that it is greatly superior to other kinds of crops for this purpose.

Two experiments were made at the college with a small herd of cows in feeding silage made of corn and of sorghum. In one experiment the sorghum gave slightly better results than the corn. In the other experiment the corn gave somewhat better results. It seems probable therefore that sorghum is practically as good, pound for pound, as corn, and in the western half of the state, certain other crops such as those named, will produce a greater tonnage every year than common or Indian corn. This indeed is true over nearly the whole of Kansas. The reason many of us have supposed there is nothing to be compared with corn for silage purposes is that nearly all the literature about silage and the silo has come from states further east where corn is used almost entirely for silage and where it is doubtless the best crop for this purpose. It may well be imagined that the farmers in the further western part of the state were mightily interested in this kind of talk, and their questions frequently were only cut short by the departure of the train.

Farmers Mail and Breeze has said a great deal about the silo during the last three years, and will continue to say it. A man said to me some months ago, "I should think your readers would get tired of all this silo talk you are giving them." Well, may be some of our readers are tired of it, but we give them fair warning that they are never to hear the last of it.

Miss Brown and Mrs. Simmons gave lectures, or talks, to the women in which I, though a mere man, was immensely interested. These two useful, well trained women are devoting their entire time to the extension work of the agricultural college. The "lectures" to the women were rather delightfully familiar talks about foods, their care, how to cook them, the relative value of different foods, sanitation, with a cordial invitation to swat the fly and to make war upon all harmful bacteria. The women were urged to see to it that more of the family food, meat, fruit and vegetables, are grown upon the farm. Perhaps the most novel suggestions were made regarding the canning of meats. It was claimed that it is quite as feasible to can meats of almost any kind as it is to can fruits and vegetables. Samples

of meat, beef, pork and rabbit canned at the college were exhibited.

Mr. H. L. Kent of the extension department of the college talked to the boys and girls about dairying and livestock raising. When the possibilities of dairying, especially, were told to his audiences he was heard with the most intelligent eagerness.

The trip was made under the supervision of J. H. Miller, head of the extension department of the Agricultural college. Prof. Miller is a genius at organization and is, moreover, a very effective speaker. He and his department are rendering the state very loyal and effective service.

**FREE TO POULTRY RAISERS.**

**Great Book of Money-Making Poultry Secrets—Given to Mail and Breeze Readers.**

The well-known poultry authority, Mr. Reese V. Hicks, has written an intensely interesting and practical book that should be in the hands of every person interested in raising poultry for profit.

This book is "Tricks of the Poultry Trade"—the one different, desirable poultry book of the year. Among the many valuable secrets found only in this book are the following: Three methods of selecting the laying hen; A sure and certain method of selecting eggs for hatching; How to raise 500 chickens on a lot 30 by 40 feet; How to build a natural hen incubator; How to build feed hoppers and fireless brooders; How to make feed at 10 cents a bushel; How to make winter egg ration, poultry feeds and tonics, egg preserver, louse killers; How to grow pullets that lay young and make a large egg yield; How to handle incubators to best advantage; The trick of securing more pullets than cockerels; How to tell age of eggs and fowls; How to prevent lopped combs.

All these and many more subjects—too numerous to mention here—are fully covered in this great book. It is big value for two dollars of anybody's money—but we're giving them away FREE on this plan: We will give you one year's subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, one year's subscription to Poultry Culture, the best poultry journal in the West, and one copy of this great book of poultry secrets—all for only \$1.25. State whether you are an old or new subscriber. Address at once, Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

Trial trip until January 1, 1913, for 25 cents, Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

**Good Positions**



**Await Graduates of Gem City Business College**

Quincy, Illinois  
Annual attendance 1400, 23 teachers. Students from majority of states. Occupies its own \$100,000 specially designed and equipped building. Thorough courses in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Actual Business Practice, Penmanship and Mathematics. Write for our beautiful, illustrated catalogue and year book free.  
D. L. RUSSELLMAN, Pres., Lock Box, 144, Quincy, Ill.

**LAWRENCE Business College**

Lawrence, Kansas.  
Write for our beautiful illustrated catalog free. It tells all about the school, contains school room views, shows students at work, and will tell YOU how to fit yourself quickly and at small expense for a good position. We secure the position for you. P.O. Box 144, Lawrence Business College, Lawrence, Kans.

**Learn the Auto Business**

We are making a special summer rate of \$25.00 for our full course of instructions in car driving, ignition and repair work. Our school is under the supervision of our regular shopmen and only a few students are handled individually. If you are coming to any Automobile school see us first.

**The Standard Engineering Company**  
1116-18 East 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.

**Emporia Business College**

**The School That Gets Results**  
in an ideal city with clean moral surroundings. Pleasant rooms. Strong Y. M. C. A. Living expenses the lowest. May enroll for a trial month. No solicitors. Free catalog. Address C. D. Long, Emporia, Kan. Box M.

**Arkansas City Business College and School of Telegraphy**  
Address E. G. BETZ, Manager, for free catalog. ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

**Why Not Take Your High School Work in Lewis Academy**  
The Preparatory Department of the **COLLEGE OF EMPORIA**

Lewis Academy has a special faculty of unusually well equipped instructors, all of whom have bachelors' or masters' degrees from standard institutions. Academy students have advantage of the college library of 12,000 volumes, the college scientific equipment, the new \$25,000 gymnasium, with special physical directors for both boys and girls. Exceptional home advantages for girls in the new \$30,000 girls' dormitory.  
For catalogue address Pres. H. C. Culbertson, Emporia, Kan.

**QUEEN CITY COLLEGE — Be Your Own Dressmaker OF DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING**  
A thorough course in cutting, fitting and finishing garments. Open all year. Write for free catalog. Out-of-town pupils given special attention. Address Mrs. E. O. GIRARD, Principal, 714 1/2 Francis St., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**A Commercial Education**  
The power that moves the world. We have the best equipped school in the West. Write for catalogue and free tuition offer. Do it now.  
Kansas Commercial College, 721 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.

**Until Jan. 1st 1913 Only 25 cts.**  
**Mail and Breeze Special Trial Rate**  
(Cut out this coupon and return it at once.)  
ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.  
Dear Sir—Enclosed find 25 cents for which send the Farmers Mail and Breeze until January 1, 1913, according to your special trial offer to the following address. This is a new subscription.  
Name .....  
Postoffice .....  
R. F. D., or Street or Box No. ....  
State ..... Date .....



WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, Kansas and Oklahoma, 410 East Williams street, Wichita, Kan.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Berkshire Hogs.

Aug. 27—J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Aug. 7—John B. Lawson, Clarinda, Ia. Aug. 8—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Aug. 31—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdale, Kan. Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

Kansas and Oklahoma.

BY A. B. HUNTER.

J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan., is claiming October 8 as his annual pig sale date.

A Good Percheron Sale.

The fourteenth annual sale of Percherons was held at Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, Towanda, Kan., Wednesday, May 29.

ROBISON'S CONSIGNMENT.

MARES.

Table listing mares from Robison's Consignment with names, ages, and prices.

Table listing Heroine, 2 years, sire Lamy, C. C. Andrews, and Miss Summer, 12 years, sire Beaumont, Chas. Johnson.

STALLIONS.

Table listing stallions like Casino Model, 2 years, sire Casino, L. B. Robinette.

DR. AXTELL'S CONSIGNMENT.

MARES.

Table listing mares from Dr. Axtell's Consignment like Casarine, 7 years, sire Casino, Wm. Tomb.

STALLIONS.

Table listing stallions like Diavolo, 1 year, sire Paragon, George M. Roberts.

Kansas and Nebraska.

BY J. W. JOHNSON

L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan., is offering for sale five Shorthorn bulls.

Low Prices for Quick Sales.

A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan., has some extra fine spring yearling Poland China boars.

Good Poland China Pigs.

F. R. Barrett, Cadams, Neb., is a breeder of Poland Chinas that has always bred the best.

A Good Young Herd.

An enterprising young Duroc-Jersey breeder, that we visited last week, was C. C. Thomas of Webber, Kan.

Farmer and Auctioneer.

Col. N. S. Hoyt, Mankato, Kan., is a Jewell county farmer as well as livestock auctioneer.

he is always on the job. He had the biggest and most successful season last year he has ever had and many of the best purebred sales of last season are to Col. Hoyt's credit.

Best Berkshire Blood.

C. W. Elyea, Jewell City, Kan., is starting his advertisement. Mr. Elyea is a breeder of Berkshires and has been in the business since 1891.

Kansas, Missouri and Iowa.

BY C. H. WALKER.

Dooley's big, spotted Polands are giving excellent satisfaction. He writes that orders are coming so fast he can hardly fill them.

For the very best in Double Standard Polled Durhams write C. J. Woods, at Chiles, Kan.

T. J. Blake, Hiawatha, Kan., is offering a few choice young Shorthorn bulls for sale at prices that warrant buying.

No bigger and no better big type Polands are bred and raised than are to be found in the Robinson herd at Maryville, Mo.

For Jersey cattle, from the only register of merit herd in Kansas, write R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.

Neef's O. I. C.'s are the kind that grow big, the prolific kind and the kind that will go into other herds and make good.

Good yearling Hampshire sows and matured matrons, bred for August and Sep-

tember litters, are being offered at bargain prices by J. R. Lawson, Ravenwood, Mo.

For choice Berkshires of the best breeding and individual merit, get in touch with O. L. Steanson, Troy, Kan.

Big Hogs Worth the Money.

One of the leading big type Poland China breeders of the West is Clarence Dean of Weston, Mo.

Kansas and Missouri

GEO. W. BERRY.

W. T. Hutchison's Durocs.

Among the progressive breeders of Duroc-Jersey swine none have achieved more genuine success than W. T. Hutchison of Cleveland, Mo.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. I have spent about \$400 a year for advertising in newspapers, and your paper brings me lots of results.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Please stop my ad for this year. I can say that I am well pleased with the results I have got from the Mail and Breeze.

Every week for years Farmers Mail and Breeze has printed voluntary letters from its advertisers and different letters are printed every week.

OIL-OIL-OIL

Table listing oil products like XXX 46 gravity water white kerosene, XX 42 gravity kerosene, etc., with prices.

Large advertisement for Sal-Vet featuring an illustration of a man feeding a pig and text: 'I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay'.











To the Holstein Cow.

The Holstein cow is the cow for me; You ask me how I know? I tell by the pail she fills so well And by what the testers show.

The Holstein cow is the cow for me; You ask me in what way? For the little mouths she will feed so well. And the debts that she will pay.

The Holstein cow is the cow for me; You say you must be shown? Then look at the store bill she has paid With just her milk alone.

The Holstein cow is the cow for me; No "dual cow" in mine. I like a cream check every week—Prosperity, rain or shine!

—W. I. Raymond, St. Charles, Ia.

Topeka Will Have a Big Fair

GET A PREMIUM LIST.

Premium lists of the Kansas State Fair at Topeka are being mailed by Secretary H. L. Cook. A careful perusal of one of these lists will give the reader an idea of the great institution the fair at Topeka has grown to be and what one may expect of the fair next fall. It will be held the week of September 9-13. The prize money for exhibits alone approximate \$22,000, divided as follows: Horses, \$4,500; cattle, \$7,000; swine, \$2,200; sheep, \$1,400; poultry, \$1,800; dairy, \$600; agriculture and fruits, \$2,500; bees and honey, \$400; art and textile, \$1,250.

An unusual number of special prizes are offered for exhibits. Breeders' associations, business houses, and other organizations are supporting the fair liberally in this way. Arthur Capper, publisher of Farmers Mail and Breeze, has put up three cash prizes for boys exhibiting yearling fat steers and numerous subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze will be awarded to exhibitors of farm crops.

This year the livestock end of the fair will be made the big feature and with a good crop and fruit year Agricultural Hall should bloom as never before. Special attention will be given the farm machinery. A special space has been set apart in Agricultural Hall for collective county exhibits for which liberal cash premiums are appropriated and the attention of county fair officials is called to this particular feature. The fair board asks that county fair officials see to it that their county and fair is represented at Topeka with the best they have to show. It will be a splendid opportunity to advertise a county's resources and possibilities, besides giving an opportunity for the officials to compare notes, get acquainted and so become better qualified to serve their own fair associations. Information of any kind concerning the fair will be gladly furnished by Secretary H. L. Cook, Topeka, Kan.

What Can Be Done With Cowpeas

A READER'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Editor—In this country we consider cowpeas one of the best crops for hay. As a soil builder there is nothing like them except, possibly, alfalfa. Cowpeas ought not to be planted until about the middle of June or first of July. If one wants all the seed to ripen it is well to plant a little earlier than that. If wanted for hay only, they may be planted after wheat. If you want to raise a bumper crop of corn just disk your wheat stubble and plant cowpeas. Then, when at their best, turn the peas under and plant to corn next spring. Some of our farmers plant them in corn just ahead of the last cultivation and get a fine crop of peas as well as lots of feed. Cattle will eat the dry stalks and the peas improve the land.

If you want to raise a lot of hog feed without much labor, plant a few rows in the corn field and when ripe turn in the hogs and let them gather the peas. Taskee, Mo. Grant McCoy.

Jim Fike Will Win His Bet

Jim Fike, the Kansas "wheat king," of Thomas county says his wheat prospects are the best in 15 years. In his gambling with the weather in western Kansas Fike never lost out entirely until last year when he did not harvest enough off 16,000 acres to furnish seed for this year's crop. Last fall he took extra pains in putting in the crop, plowing 2 inches deeper than he had ever plowed before and sowing the best Russian hard winter wheat the Agricultural college could furnish him. His friends

have estimated that if his crop only makes an average yield he stands a good chance of making a clear profit of \$90,000. His crop got a good start last fall and last winter's snows kept up the moisture supply but the rains early in May were what turned the tide in his favor.

Commencement at Manhattan

COLLEGE YEAR ENDS JUNE 13.

The present school year at Kansas Agricultural college closes June 13 with commencement exercises at Manhattan. On that day 225 young men and women will receive diplomas and will then be ready to put their knowledge and training to the test along the lines of their chosen vocations. Of the number graduating 83 are finishing the course in home economics, 65 have completed the various farm courses (not including the farmers' short course), 36 are mechanics of one kind or another, 17 are veterinarians, and the rest have concluded four years' work in general sciences.

This army of well trained young men and women should have a wholesome and beneficial effect upon the state, and it undoubtedly will. Not only Kansas but other states will be benefited, in fact the good work of the school is reaching across the water. William Hislop, a Scotchman from Edinburgh itself will receive a master's degree in animal husbandry, and Franco Rosado will go back to his native land, the Philippine Islands, a trained civil engineer.

Nearly every Kansan is acquainted with the big farm school at Manhattan through some phase or other of its work but next week would be a fine opportunity to go up to Manhattan and see at close range what the state is doing for Kansas farm boys and girls. There will be thousands of other visitors there and the college authorities and students have arranged to entertain their guests in various ways. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached Sunday, June 9, by Bishop Sidney C. Partridge of Kansas City, and the commencement address the following Thursday will be delivered by John H. Atwood, also of Kansas City.

A New Trade—Learn Blasting

MUCH DYNAMITE BEING USED.

With the advent of dynamite as an aid in farming there has come a demand for men who know how to handle the explosive. In the near future we may expect to see the "blaster" abroad in the land, the same as the well digger, thresherman, corn sheller, etc. Just now there are few men who are qualified to do this kind of work. The average farmer would use dynamite if he were not afraid of it. As a matter of fact dynamite is no more dangerous than gasoline, gunpowder, acetylene gas, etc. There is nothing technical or difficult to learn about the safe handling of dynamite and we believe any bright young man from the farm who will take a little trouble to learn to employ it in its various uses will have a trade that will help him earn a good many dollars in the years to come. Dynamite has been used on stumps and boulders for many years. Recently it has been found specially effective in digging ditches, draining lowlands, planting trees, rejuvenating rundown orchards, subsoiling, etc.

The Farmer's Greatest Need

Not so very long ago the Missouri board of agriculture sent a number of questions to about 600 representative farmers in the state, among the questions being this: "What, in your opinion, is the greatest need of the farmer of today, or the greatest problem with which he must contend?" Of the 440 who replied 40 per cent answered, "Hired help," 14 per cent, "The maintenance and improvement of soil fertility," and 16 per cent, "Good roads." Seventeen correspondents replied that the farmers' greatest problem is how to combat combinations that are believed to fix prices for what he sells or buys; 13 believe too much extravagance exists on the farm; 10 favor the elimination or curtailment of the powers of the middleman, and nine name co-operation in buying and selling as the greatest need.

Sour milk and irregular feeding help make the pot-bellied calf.



Are You Prepared For Harvest Time

Why risk your entire season's profits on a sudden turn of the weather? Lack of sufficient power may spell ruin.

Plenty of reserve power means a quick, full harvest. It's the necessary aid to bigger, better crops and larger profits.

So when harvest time comes, be sure you have plenty of power.

Don't depend on animal power. Play safe. Horses and men are profit wasters. Use the "ever-ready" mechanical power of a Hart-Parr Tractor. Then you'll understand why

Harvest Days Are Hart-Parr Oil Tractor Days

One Hart-Parr Tractor is more efficient than 15 to 30 horses and several men. Hauls 3 to 5 big binders with steady, even pull. Never tires. A blazing sun can't sap its strength or endurance. Exerts full power every minute you work it.

Depending on size, it will harvest 60 to 100 acres a day and save \$8 to \$10 daily over horses. Many a Hart-Parr owner pulls a 6-bottom gang plow and 7-ft. harvester behind his tractor and easily harvests and plows 20 acres a day. This kills weeds and insures a better crop next year.

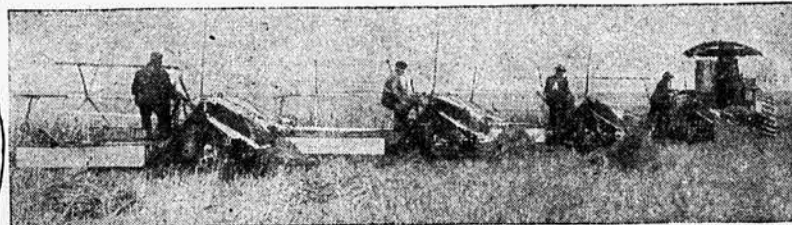
It's the easy-to-operate One Man Outfit. Uses cheapest kerosene for fuel. More reliable than horses. Costs nothing for upkeep when idle. Three sizes: 30, 40 and 60 B. H. P.

Write for our 1912 catalog. It tells all about this general purpose farm tractor.

HART-PARR CO.

234 Lawler St.

Charles City, Iowa



Measured In Moisture Or Money Service is Perfect

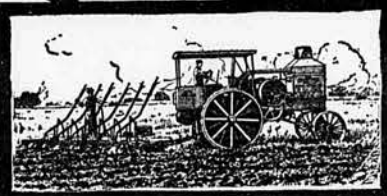


WHEN blistering sun and hot winds are drawing the moisture out of your ground—when quick harrowing must be done to break the surface after rains—then the Oil Pull

will produce the biggest profits in moisture or money. The Oil Pull plows—rolls—discs—harrow— all at one operation. It does the work in a hurry and when the difference of a few days means a big crop or no crop. And for every acre plowed the Oil Pull saves you money in fuel—burns 7c to 9c kerosene instead of 16c to 20c gasoline. Remember the Oil Pull will be the Grand Prize for wheat at the Dry-Farm Exposition at Lethbridge, Alberta, next October.

Abundant Power For Dry-Farm Plowing

You men who know the emergencies of dry-farming realize that you must have a tractor of resistless power that will not fail at the critical moment. It must be ready for 24-hours a day work. Every part must be sturdy and dependable. The Oil Pull meets all these requirements.



It offers more power, more reliability than are really necessary. Write a postal for the big Rumely catalog "Foil- ing and Tilling the Soil!"—a real text book of tractor information. Address M. Rumely Co., 5862 Main Street, LaPorte, Ind.

GEORGE W. HAZEN, Adams County, N. D. says: In plowing last Fall I pulled eight bottoms 7-inches deep with a 26-foot drag attached behind. I can say the Oil Pull develops more power than you had claimed for it and I am highly pleased.

**Saves 1/3 Baling Cost**

**Ann Arbor**

**"THE BALER FOR BUSINESS"**

25 YEARS ON THE MARKET Give Size of Your Engine and we will tell You the Baler to fit it. We Build Baling Machinery Only.

Write For Catalogue No. 1

60-75 tons in 10 hours. For Steam or Gas. Ann Arbor "Columbia," with 10-16 H. P. Bales from 40-45 tons in 10 hours. For Gas Engine. Peerless Jr. and Ann Arbor No. "20," with 24-6 H. P. Will bale 12-25 tons in 10 hours. A light weight Baler for Gasoline Engine. Our New Catalogue No. 1 Gives Details. Manfd. by ANN ARBOR MACHINE CO., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

**THE WINDROW BALER**

**ERTEL'S GEM HAY PRESS**

**BALES 15 TONS A DAY**

No other Hay Press will do so much work in so short a time and do it so well. Will make smooth, hard bales, ten tons to a 36-foot car. Automatic brake-arm controls rebound of plunger, preventing danger to team and wear of machine. The Gem is built almost entirely of wrought steel and castings. It is a full circle press, two feeds to each round. 5 days free trial. All machines guaranteed. Write for free book. Geo. Ertel Co., Mfgs. 296 Ky. St., Quincy, Ill.