Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract.

The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people for the people shall not perish from the earth.

—Abraham Lincoln

November 19, 1863.
A Near View of Wilson
The President Who Has Changed the Rules

BY ARTHUR CAPPER

IT SEEMED to me, while I was in Washington, that nearly every Democrat in the United States and a number of Republicans, among them the President, had decided to run for public office, and that some of the men so active in politics were trying to make a name for themselves by attacking the policies of the President. I find Wilson, who is a man of great talents and a politician of no mean ability, has made some enemies, and I am happy to say they have been taken care of.

The President's policy has been to keep the country out of war and to do as much for the people as possible. He has been successful in this, and the country is better off now than it was before he came into power. But there are some who think he is not doing enough, and they are trying to get him to do more.

The President has been very successful in his work, and I think he has done more for the people than any other President in the history of the country. He has been a great leader, and I think he will be remembered as one of the greatest Presidents who ever lived.
THE need of cheaper money for farmers is being discussed all over the United States. It has been proposed that farmers become their own bankers through co-operative credit organizations.

Before asking the question, Can our farmers become their own bankers? it might be asked, do they need it?

The question may be answered with little hesitation: At least some change is needed.

The present banking system was developed in the last century for the middle and the manufacturer. The farmer is an outsider and generally secures accommodation at the banks. It is not the bank's fault; it is not the farmers' fault. It is the fault of the banking system.

These are well known facts. The government's figures show that farm losses run from 5 to 10 per cent above commercial loans (to business men) in almost every state. And Kansas is no exception.

The prevailing rate of interest reported in many counties in western Kansas is 10 per cent. To quote from a recent letter written by an old settler in Stevens county, 50 percent is too high. The present rate of interest that is being charged throughout this district is driving people out of the stores, the banks and (Oklahoma) by the thousands. The costs of borrowing (including interest) often exceed 50 percent.

The need of cheaper credit is attested to by a congress of 23,000 farmers for the study of the ways in which European farmers have solved this very problem. An expert commission has already left this country to complete this study, and farmers of the United States may soon be relieved of the burden they are bearing as a result of inefficient systems of credit.

Well, asks the skeptic, granting the farmers here in Kansas need better banking facilities, what can be done to give them these agencies?

The answer is simple. For them to become their own bankers. In many states and in several counties of our own state, farmers are now acting as their own millers, their own storekeepers, and even as their own laundrymen. Allen county has 30,000 farmers' co-operative laundries. In other words, apply the co-operation in the trade of buying and selling, and the explanation should be given of the word "co-operation" more frequently used.

In every industry except agriculture men have found the truth of the adage, "United we stand, divided we fall." Literally, co-operation means working together. Farmers alone hang back. The farmer thinks alone, works alone, corrupts himself alone against many. When he sees the advantage and value and advantage of co-operation he will choose the better method.

It has proved practicable for farmers to co-operate for food. They have engaged in a great management of government-owned credit in Germany alone, where co-operative credit societies are working. And there are now some 150,000 such organizations and their deposits stand at $50 million dollars. Thousands of loans are made every week at low rates of interest where formerly starving peasants paid interest rates occasionally as high as 150 per cent, frequently above 20 per cent. Are such results not worth considering?

It is almost every country in Europe from Serbia to Ireland, such banks are in operation, owned, controlled, and managed by the people themselves. There are a few in Canada, and Massachusetts has provided for them by a recent law.

But thorough, exhaustive, information should precede legislation. Briefly this is the idea of the co-operative banks. A group of men, well known to one another, organize themselves into a credit union. They buy small shares, usually about 50 per cent. (And this is the main feature) they unite in standing security for debts to be contracted in the name of the society. On this security outside banks and individuals are willing to lend money to the society at low rates of interest. Deposits also are received, both from members and non-members. New members are invited to join.
government, and also by lien or mortgage on all the cargo purchased with the proceeds. This would make the sale of interest to the importer, and the bond for the cargo would be held for the bond when paid at maturity, about 6 per cent, which is a very commutable rate on government securities.

Mr. Secklen was certainly not a slouch when it came to his business. He was a man who had entered into this combination in restraint of trade, and had stopped trade, and had stopped business at the end of this line of the line of business.

Senator Norris, of Nebraska, introduced and had passed a law in the last session of Congress, which had entered into this combination in restraint of trade, and had stopped trade, and had stopped business at the end of this line of business.

The state commission, as a result of the investigation of state railroad companies, and the courts at considerable expense and delay. The state commission is authorized to compel any railroad company, if necessary, or if they ever were necessary, they have become obsolete.

The logical state is now supposed to know what the law is and cannot plead ignorance as an excuse for non-abidance. And the state knows all the laws that are on the statute books, while the average man with limited opportunity can find out what the statute book contains, knows comparatively few laws.

It follows, then, that in order to make it possible for the ordinary citizen to know and understand the laws and are required to observe the laws in the same way as possible consistent with orderly and effective govern-

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AN ENGLISH Baronet, whose name MAN'S OPINION. just now campuses, visited this country a few weeks ago. He probably stayed for three weeks in a fashionable New York hotel and from that viewpoint gained the impression that the people of this country are great spenders and not improvers, unless, of course, they are American Barons or American Barons' wives.

No man is wise enough to look into the future and tell what will come to pass. It may be that this government will fail, and perhaps other governments have done so in the past. It may be that there is a revolution pending in the near future. But may any government be going to break loose before you and I am much older, but I do not believe it.

I think the people generally are getting more sense instead of less, that they are becoming better educated and more capable of self-government, rather than less. They are coming to prefer a more kind rather than more brutal and that the mass of men from now on in the United States will live under their own government in a way that they have not done, and with a better government than the present government, and by that time that the people of the world, in all the states and in all countries, will be able to govern themselves better than the people of this country who want an opportunity.

There is reason to believe that the baronet's own country is facing more serious problems than this, but that his country has reached the summit of its greatness and has started on the decline. The United States is in a new age, New Zealand and Canada will grow weary of being classed as despotic and will require their independence to be restored to them by the mother country to let them go it alone wherever they desire.

India is filled with hundreds of millions of British subjects who have no love for the English. They have remained subjects because there was no war of action among them, but racial pride is stirring. There is likely to be an explosion before many years that will blow off the lid of British rule and India will be lost. There is no accurate account of the sudden break and soon or later Ireland will insist on entire independence.

The English are a wonderful people. The things that have troubled them are the people of that little little isle have amused the world, and they have not been troubled by their national greatness.

The baronet has a good deal more reason to feel pleased with the prospect at home than on this side of the water.

FAVORS PHILIPPINE TERRITORY STILL THEN.

C. I became acquainted with some Filipino boys who were here to finish their education. They had no money. They started with nothing and I saw that they were almost penniless. For this reason I told them that they would be glad to accept any help that I could give them. They told me that they were glad to accept any help that I could give them.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will be glad to have its attention directed to this matter. If it should be found that some boys are in need of help, then it would be a good cheap and good way to help them. For it would be a good way to help them.

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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Handy Farm Devices
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subscribers to The Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send your contributions to Devices Editor Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka.

Many Uses For a Claw Bar

(Please suggest.)

Mr. Editor—One of the handiest tools on the farm is a claw bar made out of

A, a small thick red from an old

the bottom of a piece of “goose neck,” just large enough to hook over a 2 by 4. This makes it handy to use as a lever in laying flooring, patent siding, etc. The other end is flattened out for a pinch bar. For a wire stretcher this tool is hard to beat and it will pull spikes and bolts out of all claw hammers fast.

Norwich, Kan.

J. A. Crandall.

Mount the Grindstone on a Post

(Please suggest.)

Mr. Editor—I have a power grind-

ner on my place and this shows the details. The post is a 4 by 4 and 12 inches (12") tall at each side, AA are two pieces of 2 by 4, 4 by 12. These are two pieces of the same size, 6 inches long, skewed in the top. The grindstones are then

may be 3/4 inch thick and squared at one end.

The square end was in the form of a “goose neck,” just large enough to hook over a 2 by 4. This makes it handy to use as a lever in laying flooring, patent siding, etc. The other end is flattened out for a pinch bar. For a wire stretcher this tool is hard to beat and it will pull spikes and bolts out of all claw hammers fast.

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Norwich, Kan.

J. A. Crandall.
Market Corn on the Hoof
Cattle Now Return the Best Price For It

BY W. A. COCHIEL, Kansas Agricultural College.

Editor's Note—Not only do best cattle pastures get the best market for farm grown proceeds from the corn belt, but the best seven years out of the eight seen (the good years with the bad) corn belt have brought a market for the corn grower through the years. In other words, cattle have not been the only factor in the corn belt's economic growth. The value of the corn growers in the market place, like the cattle feeders of Indiana, and other states, is again being recognized. It is the interest of the corn grower to a point of proof for it. As the facts are clear, and the records of every year are available, and there is no reason to believe that even the best corn grower and Breez have reproduced a part of the address.

LAMELienia have no influence on the profits derived from fattening cattle. Nothing could be further from the truth. The profit or loss of the enterprise lies in the reduction of costs of production and the increase of the income from production. The profit of a cattle enterprise is not the same as the profit of a farm. The profit of a cattle enterprise is not affected by the price of corn, but is affected by the price of cattle.

W. A. Cochiel.

"Like Magic" New Feed Stakes Wonderful Changes.

When a man has suffered from dyspepsia so much that his stomach is so called, he has a natural appetite, and then hits on a way by which he can eat the food he likes to eat, without the risk of recurrence of the disease. This is what "Like Magic," the new feed for cattle, has done.

"Like Magic," a new feed for cattle, was developed by Dr. W. A. Cochiel, of Kansas Agricultural College. It is a feed for cattle that is free of the harmful constituents of corn, and is free from the harmful constituents of feed that is used for fattening cattle. It is a feed for cattle that is free of the harmful constituents of corn, and is free from the harmful constituents of feed that is used for fattening cattle.

The feed for cattle is made up of corn, wheat, oats, and barley. The corn is ground into a fine meal, and the wheat, oats, and barley are ground into a coarse meal. The meal is then mixed together in proportion to the size of the cattle to be fed. The feed is then mixed with water and fed to the cattle.

The feed for cattle is rich in protein and contains a large amount of vitamins. It is a feed for cattle that is rich in protein and contains a large amount of vitamins.

The feed for cattle is a feed for cattle that is rich in protein and contains a large amount of vitamins.
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IT POSSESS MANY ADVANTAGES OVER LATH AND PLASTER

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Treat and Train Your Own Horses

Prof. Gleason's Big Book, Given Free To Farmers Mail and Breeder Readers, That Will Prevent and Cure Most All

Veterinary Disabilties and Cure Your Horse,甚至...}

Danger in Sowing Corn After Wheat.

And if you sow corn in that field before the wheat is completely dried, you may grow a crop of oats to be cut and cured under such conditions as those experienced this fall in Kansas, according to Prof. Leidigh.

Leidigh's Answers to Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Spontaneous Combustion of New Hay.

Spontaneous combustion is comparatively rare in hay. In some cases it may be prevented by care and protection. In others it may be prevented by the use of a silo. The best way to prevent it is to keep the hay cool and dry. This may be done by the use of a silo or by the use of a binder and twine. The binder and twine are often used to keep the hay from the ground and to keep it from being in contact with the soil. It is also important to keep the hay cool and dry by the use of a silo or by the use of a binder and twine.

Curing Alfalfa to Prevent Heating.

How may I prevent the heattng of alfalfa when it is cut and wilted? The best way to prevent the heating of alfalfa is to cut it green and to wilt it in the field. If it is cut green and wilted in the field, it will be cured properly and will not contain the hay after the cut. If it is cut green and wilted in the field, it will be cured properly and will not contain the hay after the cut. If it is cut green and wilted in the field, it will be cured properly and will not contain the hay after the cut. If it is cut green and wilted in the field, it will be cured properly and will not contain the hay after the cut. If it is cut green and wilted in the field, it will be cured properly and will not contain the hay after the cut.
Silkied Grain As Good As Any

In testing corn in a silo, does the grain remain palatable when brought to the surface? Mr. Graybill, of Beatrice, would like to know, and the corn lot at his place

Experimental work in the feeding of corn silage at our various experiment stations seems to indicate the grain silage is as good as silage as if it were hauled out separately.

G. C. Wheeler

Will Pigs Do As Well on Cut Alfalfa? 

During the past season the Alfalfa was cut and fed to the hogs in the spring and fall. The Alfalfa was cut with a mow blower and fed as a cut alfalfa. The white clover is not as good a protein crop as alfalfa, but will give good results.

G. C. Wheeler

Merit of the Cement Stable Silo.

What do you think of the cement silo? I am thinking of building one of that kind and material.

The ordinary concrete silo is looked upon with great favor by the national Agricultural college and Experiment Station. As yet the concrete silo has not been tested at the station. Perconce has been set in which a silo, in comparison with one built of solid concrete, either the monolithic or the prestressed type of concrete, is not thoroughly distributed through the material, and it seems to me there is a better opportunity for cracks to develop than in a carefully built solid concrete silo. I have inspected a few which have given perfect results, and have also seen a few which developed cracks between the outside stopping due to the pressure of the silage being too great upon the unreinforced part of the slab. In my opinion the answers of a research on the silos are given to a large extent, that of the mass setting it, and the care with which it is constructed.

Feeding Pigs on Cottonseed Meal

Will you please give me your experience in feeding pigs on cottonseed meal at the Kansas Experiment Station? We have been feeding pigs on some Illinois and Missouri cottonseed meal for three months.

W. L. Longley, Kansas

A great many efforts have been made, especially by our southern experiment stations, to utilize cottonseed meal as a feed for pigs. It is very high in digestible protein, and if it were not that it seems to produce some diseased condition, would be a valuable feed for balancing the corn ration. Nearly all the experimental work seems to indicate the presence of some poisonous agent in the cottonseed, which is eventually fatal to the hog. No experiment station has discovered, as yet, exactly what agent is, and no station has solved the problem of safely feeding cottonseed meal to hogs in any considerable quantity. In smaller quantities it has been found fatal in a series of tests in a period of time. In feeding 3 or 4 pounds daily to 40 head of hogs, less than one-tenth of a pound daily is consumed by caymex hogs. Probably the amount will give no bad results.

G. C. Wheeler

Mules Poisoned By Silage

The belief is not uncommon that feeding silage to hogs is risky, but so sensitive to mold poisons that results might be serious if a little careless. Not in the feed box, should any of the silage fed were not well cured. In March issue of the Mule and Breeder, James Carmack, Phillips county, reports feeding through the winter, to his weighing culls, and broad mules in heavy in 1912 with the best of results. "I never had more horses in better condition all year than in that herd," was his comment. Since his letter appeared, Mr. Carmack has sent the January issue of the same magazine, and reports he has received from Williams Co., Kansas, and Edwards county indicates this paper. Mr. Cross writes:

I was interested in the report you made on feeding silage to horses. We are able to get a good crop of silage. I have about 75 horses, and have hayed for the last five years, and found little or no difference between the horses on the silage and those on the corn.

We have had a few in the first yard, and are using this year. In the second yard, of about 40 horses, we have fed the silage as much as possible, and began feeding it to the horses in the second yard as soon as we could.

We are now using about 25 horses in the second yard. The silage is cured and fed in the second yard.

Mr. Carmack, from the same state, has been using about a week longer another similar experiment, using coal tar to the feed, and has found the same results as Mr. Cross. In a mixed lot of horses and mules and began feeding it to the others. They were impressed with the results, and we were just as pleased as Mr. Cross.

Lewis Kinni

Wisconsin

Our horses and mules have done well on the silage, and we are using the same stuff now as we did last year.

Mr. Cross, the editor of the Mule and Breeder, has a letter from Mr. Carmack, in comments of our letter. "Your letter was well timed. We have been using the silage for our horses for some time, and wish to have others who have fed silage to hogs to write their experience."

Test For Girand Test

After June 1 every horse coming into Kansas must pass the mulin test for colic before being admitted to this state. This ruling is made by the state livestock sanitary commission. The order establishing this test to be a part of the rules and regulations of the state, was made by the state authorities to stamp out the disease in this state. In Montgomery county a dozen horses have been killed within a week. In that county eight were killed.

I like the Mule and Breeder very much -Charles Bell, Ottawa, Kan.

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Manufacturers of BARN and SILO PAINT

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An up-to-date De Laval Separator will save, on an average, 20 to 30 cents every year over any other separator.

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Arthur B. Colley

Chop Suey, Topeka, Kansas,
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The unimproved lands can be bought as low as $20 per acre with some excellent pieces as low as $15 per acre. Very easy terms will be accorded, monthly payments if desired. Taking all conditions into account, location, climate, soil, wide range of crops, pure and abundant water, steady and high priced home markets, good roads and transportation facilities, there is nothing on the market today, that, dollar for dollar can equal them.

In addition to the unimproved lands we own or control a number of improved and partially improved places which we sell at reasonable prices. These places range in price from a few hundred to several thousands of dollars, all can be bought on terms.

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It takes 30 days to hatch a setting of goose eggs.

To get the maximum profit keep chicken growing right into maturity.

Old turkey hens and young toms make the best breeding combination.

Shades for the young broods is necessary through the warm part of the day.

The ground under brood coops soon becomes foul in warm weather. More or less of the coop should be cleaned out at this time.

Spraying with whitewash once a month will go a long way toward keeping down vermin in the poultry house.

Ground corn, middlings, and corn meal, mixed with skimmilk, make a very good fattening ration for young stock.

The sooner the chicks' night quarters are made ready the better. There is nothing to gain by running risks with chickens.

It does not take a hot sun long to cook eggs. In case of a long trip to town it will pay to throw a blanket over the crate.

These are the days when flesh and moisture soon become maggoty. It is always safer to buy it and run chances with limberneck in the flock.

Improving the Dust Bath.

Mr. Editor—A simple dust bath is pretty near all the trouble in chicken management. I mix it at rate of 1 tablespoonful to a gallon of lukewarm water or half the solution in a washtub, filling it about two-thirds full. I hold the chicken by the wings and cause it entirely under. In about 10 days I dip the chicken again. I do the dipping on warm days so there will be no danger of the chicken's taking cold.

Nellie Kepley
New Ulysses, Kan.

Bored Corn For Bored Hens.

Mr. Editor—I have never lost an incubator chick with bored corn, which had my first experience with bawled trouble in chicks the first year I had an incubator. A flock of 120 showed the symptom from one morning and I thought they were all doomed. Having heard of parroted corn being used for diarrhcea I fed nothing for several days but bread crumbs, but browned and boiled, and did not lose a single chick. I do not feel that the time that chicks are 20 to 30 hours old and then injected in the first few days—about one handful of cooked gizzards daily for about 40 chicks. I do not allow too much water the first few days as I believe they often drink too much and in cool weather I do not allow them to drink regularly, keep them warm, and I give a short time hope are ready all the feed I can give them. They get plenty of some green oats, barley, and fresh water.

Mrs. H. A. Werner
Gronia, Kan.
WYANDOTTES

SILVER WYANDOTTES...eggs 11, 13.50 per dozen. By John Pangley, Minneapol­
is. No. 72. 100. 32, 5. 7, 11, 4, 9, 12.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES...eggs 10, by Mrs. Emma Lewis, Leaven­
worth. No. 52. 100. 35. 7, 12.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES...eggs 11, by Mrs. J. C. Melton, In­

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES...eggs 11, by Mrs. J. C. Melton, In­

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES...eggs 13, by Emma Allen, Kansas City.

WHITE WYANDOTTES...eggs 10, by Mrs. A. H. Powell, Kansas City.

FARM RAISED BROWN WYANDOTTES...eggs 11, by Mrs. R. S. Watkins, Marion.

The Barn 1, Atchison.

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KANSAS

RELIABLE POULTRY BREEDERS

WYANDOTTES

SILVER WYANDOTTES...eggs 11, and 13.50 per

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The Barn 1, Atchison.
Swat the flies and save the baby.

Half the time the children don't mean to be naughty. They just don't understand.

Mrs. C. C. K. Dunce of Hartford, Conn., while sending in a recipe for a dye which suggests that dill seed can be bought and used to dye anything, says now will be ready for use by the time the cucumbers are ready.

Through a printer's error the directions for making rose beds published last week's paper were read amusing, but it hope all who were interested were able to figure it up, and the rosin has been ground through the food chopper they are spread out on a sheet that has been dried in the sun in order to make them turn black.

Kansas is getting into the linen bag act. A Kansas girl is to be sent next month to a millionaire French wine purveyor. She increases her savings to over $100, and that is 50 of everything else required for her outfit. We are used to hearing of New York school girls who spend a small fortune on their tuition, but when a Kansas girl spends $850,000 on something to be shown in we begin to sit up and take notice.

Pineapple Sherbet.

Four cups water, 2 cups sugar, 2 cups grated pineapple, white of 1 egg, juice of lemon. Cook the sugar and water to a syrup, add the lemon juice and pineapple. Cool, strain, and partially freeze. Then add the stiffly beaten white and continue freezing until stiff. Makes 1 quart of this sherbet.

Mrs. E. O. Atwood, Kan.

Hot Cabbage Slaw.

Cook cabbage tender, then drain off the water and cover with the following dressing: Two tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon vinegar, 1 tablespoon mustard, 1/2 cup cup vinegar, 2 eggs. Mix all together and cool over a slow fire until almost set. Four or five cabbage and several white-hot, Banner, Kan. Ross B. Mathews.

Berries Caused in Own Juice.

Select large, firm strawberries, and if necessary wash them but drain thoroughly and put them at once into a preserving kettle. To each pound of fruit to add 1/2-pound of sugar and let them stand long enough for the juice to be drawn from them. Pour the juice into the bottle and let it boil, removing the skins with a slotted spoon into the berries and let them thicken suddenly, or use hot for 15 minutes, then put in hot jell and seal while boiling hot. Turn the caps bottom side up, and if no juice escapes they will keep well.

Eldorado, Ill.

Better Build a Sleeping Porch.

Primal man slept in the open and built a porch on his lodge; civilization brought in a pair of itching blankets and a fear of fresh air. This process went on, and one day a wise and antique man had a certain quantity of pure air as when asleep, and it does not matter how long he has a desire to have as long as the body is snugly protected. A sleeping porch is the only original comforter, and can be genuine "sacred" of proven health. The joke is that or perhaps better, the body—everywhere that some people have traveled clear out to New Mexico to discover the fact. They learn that the only treatment offered for croup is to sit a sleeping porch, and they wonder why they hadn't thought of that "back home."

Better have a sleeping porch. The hot season is coming on and you'll need it. Perhaps you may prefer to stay inside next winter when the thermometer drops down to ten below; although I put on plenty of clothes it won't hurt you a particle. But those who once knew the joys of sleeping out know whether they sing or whistle can be persuaded to stay inside again. It doesn't cost much to have one built over the back porch. A roof above, a side and canvas curtains to let down in case of rain and there you are snug and happy as "three bugs in a rug."

Seep Made Without Boiling.

(Price Letter)

Use any kind of rendered fat—chickens, butter, mutton, or anything else you have on hand, to the amount of 6 pounds. Pour 1 quart of warm or cold water over it can of patent dye and dissolve. When cool stir in the grease which has been warmed enough to pour. The school and the home must be brought closer too. The school must be a part of the neighborhood and should be utilized on all occasions by the neighborhood. The school property should be put to its fullest use. School buildings should be made neighborhood centers, both day and night, a place for the neighborhood and the neighborhood to meet, entertain themselves and discuss all problems.

—ARTHUR CAPPERS.
Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas

Making a Fireless Cooker

By Francis L. Brown

Editor's Note-This mighty fireless cooker, one that can be washed, is used by Mrs. Brown in her own home, and a feature of it is the saved great interest at the amount of heat concentration held in Topeka two weeks ago.

Have the time these make a heavy galvanized iron can, 19½ inches in diameter on the inside and 18½ inches deep. Have the top made and not soldered, and have a wire put in the upper edge. Then take paper and clean it out, and you will have about 10 square yards at 6 cents per yard, and from 8 cut round disks that will just fit the bottom of a pan. Paste them on the outside of one until you have a layer half an inch thick, being sure to put them on smoothly. Laste layers of the aluminum around the outside of one inch, which you have covered it half an inch thick, then leave to dry.

Have the time make another can, also of galvanized iron, but make one a small 10½ inches in diameter outside measurement and 3 inches in depth. This is to form a cover for the large can, and is made smaller so it will just slip inside. Have some one of the small can, or cylinder, closed with a folded seam, but instead of running a wire in the top of this short cylinder have the upper edge turned. Have lid made for this cylinder that will be an inch larger than the cylinder itself, and have the edge of this lid turned down. Put a ring in the center of this lid and take paper and lay enough round disks in the bottom of this short cylinder, make a layer half an inch thick and put strips 3 inches wide or 1½ inches long around the sides to make a half-inch lining. Fill in the space left with waxed paper or parchment, place the lid with the ring in the middle on the paper, and holding the two to gather, turn them upside down. Then hammer the edge down on the disk the edge that was turned out on the cylinder, so making a molded seam that will also serve at a flange. The short cylinder is placed inside the deep one this flange will meet from the slipping down inside.

Next we secure two soapplates 1½ inches thick and 8 inches in diameter, or two similar disks of iron, the cooker will be complete. However, it may be used without the iron disks, or stove lids may be used successfully. The short cylinder at the top filled with sawdust and the asbestos around the sides and bottom keeps in the heat. The disks cost me 60 cents apiece and the tin work altogether cost me $1.30, so my own cooker finished cost me a total of $1.60.

I did not buy the regular fireless cooker would, in any case you or kettle that will go down into the cooker, but it will be still more useful when get triplicate vessels; that is, three that occupy the space of one. When using the disks for roasting meats we put them in water placed on them and run off without stopping to boil. One disk is put in the bottom of one, under the containing the meat, the other on top. For breakfast purposes on the side. By this we can save time, labor and effort, but if we are really more nutritious at a lower cost than she could have without the cooker.

If you need anything not advertised for in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze, write us and tell you where you can get it.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas

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1920

Dear [Name],

Name: [Name of Recipient]

Farmers Mall and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas

Dear [Name],

We find the price, and would be willing to send it to you. For a few dollars you can have a beautiful and functional fireless cooker that is perfect for your needs. This cooker does not require any kindling or embers, making it a convenient and efficient option for cooking.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Date]
Broomcorn Growers Together

We brome windgrowers in Oklahoma have been housed out of our crop last year. One boy told me he was not paying me. He was just trying to get me to sell the crop. We are organizing a branch of the National Broomcorn Association. We are not sure if it is a short-term or long-term plan. But we need an arm or club to get the cooperative idea into the farmers' heads. As President, Waller says, they are slow to organize. The sooner they get organized, the better off they will be.
Cattlemen Are Still Hopeful Outwardly But Recent Declines in the Market Breed A Decidedly Bearish Underlying-Current; Hogs Showing Renewed Strength—Gains For Corn and Wheat—New Alfalfa Quotations

(Written Specialty for Farmers Mail and BreZRZ.)

The cattle market the first of the week showed more strength in some markets, but not in others. In New York and Chicago, prices on prime-quality cattle were slightly lower, while in Kansas City, prices were steady. In Chicago, prices on choice steers were 2 to 3 cents lower, while in Kansas City, prices were 5 to 6 cents lower. In New York, prices on choice steer were 3 to 4 cents lower, while in Chicago, prices were 2 to 3 cents lower.

The market for hides and skins showed more strength, with prices on the best grades being 2 to 3 cents higher. In New York, prices on the best grades were 5 to 6 cents higher, while in Chicago, prices were 3 to 5 cents higher.

The market for corn showed more strength, with prices on the best grades being 2 to 3 cents higher. In New York, prices on the best grades were 5 to 6 cents higher, while in Chicago, prices were 3 to 5 cents higher.

The market for wheat showed more strength, with prices on the best grades being 2 to 3 cents higher. In New York, prices on the best grades were 5 to 6 cents higher, while in Chicago, prices were 3 to 5 cents higher.

The market for alfalfa showed more strength, with prices on the best grades being 2 to 3 cents higher. In New York, prices on the best grades were 5 to 6 cents higher, while in Chicago, prices were 3 to 5 cents higher.

The market for poultry showed more strength, with prices on the best grades being 2 to 3 cents higher. In New York, prices on the best grades were 5 to 6 cents higher, while in Chicago, prices were 3 to 5 cents higher.

The market for eggs showed more strength, with prices on the best grades being 2 to 3 cents higher. In New York, prices on the best grades were 5 to 6 cents higher, while in Chicago, prices were 3 to 5 cents higher.
**Special Notice**

All advertisements, whether sold by the newspaper or any other agency, are subject to approval by the editor. The editor reserves the right to refuse publication of any advertisement, at his discretion, or to charge extra for the space occupied by the advertisement. The publisher and editor of the newspaper do not assume responsibility for the statements made by the advertisers. Dealers whose ads appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and bargains worthy of consideration.

**Special Bargain**

For sale, 146 acres located 2 miles from Kansas City, Mo. A fine small farm with all improvements. Large barn, 36x48, 3 acres of pasture, land good for feed, houses, 36x48. Asking $1,500. Call 3-279. J. L. O'Byrne, Kansas City, Kan.

**MISSOURI**

**ARIZONA**

**BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE**

Dealers whose ads appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and bargains worthy of consideration.

**RENTAL OF LAKE OCEAN**

Dealers whose ads appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and bargains worthy of consideration.

**COLORADO**

**CALIFORNIA**

**CANADA**

**FINANCE IN REAL ESTATE**

Dealers whose ads appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and bargains worthy of consideration.

**DOMESTIC COAL**

Dealers whose ads appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and bargains worthy of consideration.

**MISSOURI**

**WASHINGTON**

**TEXAS**

**ALASKA**

**BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE**

Dealers whose ads appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and bargains worthy of consideration.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

GROCERIES for land or land for goods.

EXCHANGES—all kinds—free list. Peters草原, Topeka, Kansas.

CATTLE, horses, sheep, hogs, farm land, peaches, blueberries, fruits, and vegetables.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

190.75 acres, 4 miles west of Kansas City, Missouri. Platte River runs through. All improved, mowed, and in good condition. In 4 parts.

190 acres, 3.5 miles south of West Branch, Kansas. One quarter mile of railroad track. 8 miles from Clearwater, Kansas. All improved. Good farm, good water, good climate.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A perfect little place for a homestead, 10 acres, 350 feet of railroad track, good farm, good water, good climate—Ozark, Missouri.

NEW MEXICO

BEGONATED fruit land, at. bedroom. The land is here. It is in good condition, ready for improvements, and the price is right.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

For sale in the heart of the Central Plateau of New Mexico, a tract of 100 acres, consisting of 40 acres of arable land and 60 acres of timber land.

For sale in the heart of the Central Plateau of New Mexico, a tract of 100 acres, consisting of 40 acres of arable land and 60 acres of timber land.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

150 acres, 6 miles west of Kansas City, Missouri. All improved, mowed, and in good condition. In 4 parts.

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OKLAHOMA

INDIAN LANDS eastern Okla., title to go.

For sale in the heart of the Central Plateau of New Mexico, a tract of 100 acres, consisting of 40 acres of arable land and 60 acres of timber land.

LAWYERS—Lawyers for small fees, free." Local delivery.

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WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

Frank Howard
Manager Illinois Department.

FIELD MEN.
A. J. Howard's Farm.
A. J. Howard, Illinois, is a native of
Middleton, Illinois, where he was born
and grew up. He was educated at Middle-
town University and Illinois Agricultural
College, and received the degree of B. S.
from the former institution. He has
been engaged in the breeding and raising
of hogs for many years, and is well known
in the hog-breeding world.

E. E. Kansas and S. Nebraska.
By John W. Johnson.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska.
By E. J. Reeder.

Reeder's Farm, near Manhattan, Kansas,
where he was born and grew up. He
was educated at Kansas State University
and is a graduate of the agricultural
school there. He has been engaged in
the breeding and raising of hogs for
many years, and is well known in the
hog-breeding world.

PUBLISHED STOCK SALES.

Sold at auction by Mr. J. H. Bowen.

Polish China Hogs.
A. A. Haskins, Nebraska. A. A. Haskins,
Nebraska, is a native of Nebraska, where
he was born and grew up. He was
educated at the University of Nebraska
and is a graduate of the agricultural
school there. He has been engaged in
the breeding and raising of hogs for
many years, and is well known in the
hog-breeding world.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri.
By E. D. Dorsey.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri.
By C. H. Walker.

Whitfield's Hogs.
Whitfield, in Smith County, Kansas, is
a native of Kansas, where he was born
and grew up. He was educated at Kansas
State University and is a graduate of
the agricultural school there. He has
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Southern Cattle.
J. E. Smith, Kansas. J. E. Smith, Kansas,
is a native of Kansas, where he was
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Kansas State University and is a
graduate of the agricultural school
there. He has been engaged in the
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Aberdeen Angus Cattle.
B. F. Edds, Kansas. B. F. Edds, Kansas,
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Kansas, is a native of Kansas, where
he was born and grew up. He was
educated at Kansas State University
and is a graduate of the agricultural
school there. He has been engaged in
the breeding and raising of hogs for
many years, and is well known in the
hog-breeding world.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri.
By E. D. Dorsey.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri.
By C. H. Walker.

Whitfield's Hogs.
Whitfield, in Smith County, Kansas, is
a native of Kansas, where he was born
and grew up. He was educated at Kansas
State University and is a graduate of
the agricultural school there. He has
been engaged in the breeding and raising
of hogs for many years, and is well
known in the hog-breeding world.

Southern Cattle.
J. E. Smith, Kansas. J. E. Smith, Kansas,
is a native of Kansas, where he was
born and grew up. He was educated at
Kansas State University and is a
graduate of the agricultural school
there. He has been engaged in the
breeding and raising of cattle for
many years, and is well known in the
cattle-breeding world.
Percheron Stallions

A. R. Jones, Jr., Topeka, Kansas

Percheron Stallions

The Percheron is a magnificent breed of draft horse. They are used for draught work, and are also fine for pulling carts. They are hardy and require little care. The Percheron is a breed of horse that was brought from France to America in the 18th century. They are known for their strength and stamina, and are used in a variety of roles including work, racing, and as draft horses.

POLAND CHINA

G. J. Schenider, Topeka, Kansas

Schenider's Poland China presents a few very fine fall bulls for sale, out of our best stock. We have a selection of Poland China bulls that are well-bred and have proven successful in the breeding of high-quality stock. They are available for purchase at our farm.

Big Type Polands!

Polaris, 24, 340.00
Kilgore, 24, 270.00
Stallion, 24, 100.00

Big Orange, Big Sensation & Ott's Big Orange

In season with our Poland China Stud Bulls at $6.00 per stallion, and have on hand more of every race of the correct type that will please you.

J. O. JAMES, Braddyville, Iowa

Pleasant Valley Stock Farm!

Big Boned Poland Chinas

G. L. LOOKABIE, Pleasant Valley, Kan.

We are now offering a few choice fall bulls at choice prices. They are the kind that make good. Satisfaction guaranteed.

L. W. CUTRIGHT, MG., Walonga, Oda.
**DUROC-JERSEY**

Perfection Stock Farm!

Full bulls and gilts, new entries booked for the future. Brand New Location! CLAREN BROOK, UNION TWP, OHIO.

**BAKERS FALL BY DREKEL'S PRIDE**

The Queen's Heifer, 3 years 6 months old, bred by A. Lowe, 1437 13th St., Oskaloosa, Iowa. The son of a grand champion bull, and the grandson of a grand champion sire. W. T. Hutchison, CLEVELAND, MO.

**TATARAX HERD DurocS**

Duroc Boars of the Very Best Blood. All at the highest prices. The price of the first premium boar is $300. The price of the second premium boar is $250. The price of the third premium boar is $200. The price of the fourth premium boar is $150. Mr. H. S. Beach, Eastern States, J. H. Hoag, Kansas City, Mo., and Mr. H. W. Clapp, Bureau, Mo.

**A FINE OFFERING**


**HILLSIDE HERD**

We offer several fine Duroc-Jersey boars and gilts for sale. Our boars are from the best blood in the country and will make excellent stock. J. C. Price, 221 N. 3rd St., Kansas City, Mo.

**Big-Type Durocs**

For sale, a fine Duroc-Jersey boar of the best blood. This boar has been selected for breeding stock and will make a fine foundation sire. R. D. Young, Pleasant Valley, Kans.

**Stith's Duroc-Jersey**

Besides offering our fine herd of Duroc-Jersey stock for sale, we have several fine boars and gilts for sale. C. W. Stith, Duroc-Jersey Farm, Eureka, Kansas.

**HANNA'S Durocs**

We offer for sale a fine herd of Duroc-Jersey stock. Our boars are from the best blood in the country and will make excellent stock. J. C. Price, 221 N. 3rd St., Kansas City, Mo.

**Quivira Place Durocs**

A few choice summer boars and gilts, bred by Quivira, 10th Ave. H. G. Musell, Rochester, Kansas.

**Bankcroft's Durocs**

A few choice Duroc-Jersey boars and gilts, bred by Bankcroft, 1001st St. E. O. Bankcroft, Osburne, Kansas.

**HAMPSHARES**

**PURE BRED HAMPSHARES**

Breeding stock of all ages. Bred to regular Hampshire Hogs. E. J. Price, 221 N. 3rd St., Kansas City, Mo.

**CLOVERDALE HAMPSHARES**

A few choice Hampshire sows and gilts, bred by Cloverdale Hampshire Farm, E. O. Ashley, 1001st St., Kansas City, Mo.

**BERKSHIRES**

**LEON A. WAIT'S Berkshires**

The favorite Berkshire Farm, on the outskirts of town, near the depot. W. D. Libby, 620, Kansas City, Mo.

**New York Valley Berkshires**

A fine herd of Berkshires on the edge of the town. They are bred by a leading breeder. The farm is near the depot and is easy to get to. J. M. Heaton, 601st St., Kansas City, Mo.

**Berkshire Sows**

18 head of young purebred sows, representing the best of the breed. These sows are in excellent condition and are ready to go to market. J. H. S. Beach, Eastern States, J. H. Hoag, Kansas City, Mo., and Mr. H. W. Clapp, Bureau, Mo.

**Lookabaugh's Shorthorns**

Sold on Time at Private Treaty

Six or nine months old. What we want in your best order. Young Heifers and Bulls at $50, $75, $100 and up. Two Heifers and a Bull, not related, $220 for the three—Others Mixed. W. E. Lookabaugh, 4701st St., Kansas City, Mo.

**Over 200 Head From Which To Select**

Breeding stock don't miss this opportunity. As many good stockmen can not be here at the same time. COWS WITH CALF AT FOOT AND BRED-BRED.

**Galloway Farms Annual Sale**

Waterloo, Iowa, June 19, 1913

86 HEAD

Imported and home bred, 59 Holstein-Friesians, 150 Galloway, 60 Duroc, 10 Berkshire, 40 Reserve Young Bulls, the Farmers and Stockman Kind.

All registered. Complete descriptive and illustrated catalog coming in application. Lot 100 copies issued. Write to order. A real prize prospect. See return when and where your orders are filled. J. W. CONNER, LAMBERT KANSAS.

**Registered GALLOWAY CATTLE**

For sale, 100 head of all ages. Bred by the best breeders and raised on the finest farms. Also a few bulls. H. A. GOOD, 601st St., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

**BONNIE BRAE Holsteins for Sale**

Breeders of high grade Holsteins from two to six years old. Holsteins from the best families of high grade Holsteins. J. W. CONNER, LAMBERT, KANSAS.

**DENTON'S Galloway Cows**

For sale, several choice young cows, priced reasonably. C. W. Martin, 10th Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**RUSSELL'S G.O.'S**

For sale, several choice young cows, priced reasonably. W. W. Cornish, 10th Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**ANGUS CATTLE**

Grand View Stock Farm, 601st St., Kansas City, Mo.

**JERSEY CALVES**

From a registered Jersey bull. Young of today, sale of tomorrow. J. B. Martin, 10th Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**ANGUS CATTLE**

With purebred breeding, outstanding merit. W. A. DENSON, DENSON, KANSAS.

**DENTON'S Angus**

A few choice young bulls, priced reasonably. C. W. Martin, 10th Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**ANGUS CATTLE**

With purebred breeding, outstanding merit. W. A. DENSON, DENSON, KANSAS.

**JERSEY CATTLE**

With purebred breeding, outstanding merit. W. A. DENSON, DENSON, KANSAS.
BREEDING

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C. S. NEVIUS & SONSS' NINTH Annual Sale Shorthorn Cattle

Glenwood Farms

1 ml. south of Chiles, Kan.

Friday, June 6

48 HEAD

BULLS—FEMALES

THIRTY-EIGHT females—Thirty pure Scotch of high quality, 15 with calves at foot, balance safe in calf. Eight head consigned by R. S. A. C. GLENWOOD has turned out many good cattle but we never offered a better lot of cattle than these. Be our guests sale

Wnte today for Illustrated catalog.

C. S. NEVIUS & SONS CHILES, KANSAS

Write today for Illustrated catalog.

C. S. NEVIUS & SONS CHILES, KANSAS

Auctioneers—B. L. Harriman, John D. Snyder, Andy James.

HOWELL REES & SONS' SALE OF SHORTHORNS

AT SOUTH OMAHA, NEB. Wed., June 11, 1913

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AT SOUTH OMAHA, NEB. Wed., June 11, 1913

C. S. NEVIUS & SONS CHILES, KANSAS

Write today for Illustrated catalog.
Don’t Overpull Your Work Horses During Harvest

Run Your Binder This Year With a Light Weight 4 H.P. CUSHMAN ENGINE

It’s the modern way. It gives you more power and Marshall, smoother, steadier running. Weight only 167 lbs. Two horses with this powerful little engine on your binder are better than 4 horses without the engine.

It Saves a Team

Farm Cushman

The Original Binder Engine

Quickly and easily attached. Universal adjustable brackets do the work. Anyone can run this simple 4 H. P. 4 Cycle engine on the binder. Runs the reel and sickle, elevators, binds and delivers the grain. The team simply draws the machine. The sickle and wheel skids. The throttling governor, with the Schieber Carburetor, insures even running, no jerking on engine or binder. No waste of fuel.

Cut your grain with ease—enjoy it all. C. H. Ssoeck (Tex.) writes: "Cushman engines on our binders saved a 1200-acre crop. Enabled us to harvest and save water. I have raised wheat in Kansas and Oklahoma." E. W. Gann (Illinois) writes: "With the Cushman I cut 8 to 10 acres more with less horsepower. In tangled grain, when binder choked, I simply stopped the team and the engine cleared the binder.

SEE YOUR DEALER NOW—WRITE US TO-DAY

Don’t Wait until Harvest. We Cannot Guarantee Deliveries to 8-10-14 with Cushman engine after August 15. We can deliver any engine at any time. We have the largest and the best engine in the world.

Horse or pull the machine, engine runs sickle and red, elevators, binds, delivers.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS, 2030 N. SL, LINCOLN, NEB.

Prompt distribution from Kansas City and Wichita

Use Road Oil For Chincug Bugs

The latest discovery for the extermin-ation of chincug bugs is a certain kind of road oil. The men who are fighting this pest at the Kansas Agricultural college believe this oil to be more ex- tensive than the tar now used in the trade. While a great many chincug bugs have been destroyed this spring by the frequent and early rains in Kansas, the destruction of them in the wheat fields is on the increase. This oil is not experimented for the general market and can be bought only by the carbals, farmers associations, granges, unions, institutions, and commer- cial firms who understand the needs of the districts by means of this oil by ordering in large quantities. The cost for the oil would be about 4½ cents a gallon f. o. b. Kansas City. In order that these different organizations may get the necessary to their districts, the charges will be kept at the lowest possible. The farmers should be in at once the number of barsels they need and send their orders to Donn Miller.

How to Get Your Auto Tag

Secretary of State Charles H. Hol- sacion has received word from the fert. that the Kansas automobile red motorcycle tags will reach Topeka next week. This means that he can begin to get orders for tags for June 1. The tags will be good until July 1, 1914.

To get a tag application must be made to the county treasurer, who will have the blanks. No application for money can be received by the secretary of state direct from the owner.

If convenient, apply to your county treasurer in person, pay him and have him fill out the application. If not convenient he can come to the county treasurer and have him fill out the form from the certificate of ownership. The county treasurer will fill out the form.

Write your name and address plainly.

The county treasurer will send you a tag which will be good for a license until July 13. The tag will be sent you direct from the secretary of state’s office by parcel post upon receipt of the certificate of ownership from the county treasurer. At the same time, a receipt will be sent you with full copy of the new automobile law containing the road tax and the license will be sent you by first class mail.

Practically all of your money is in spent for the maintenance of the roads. Automob-