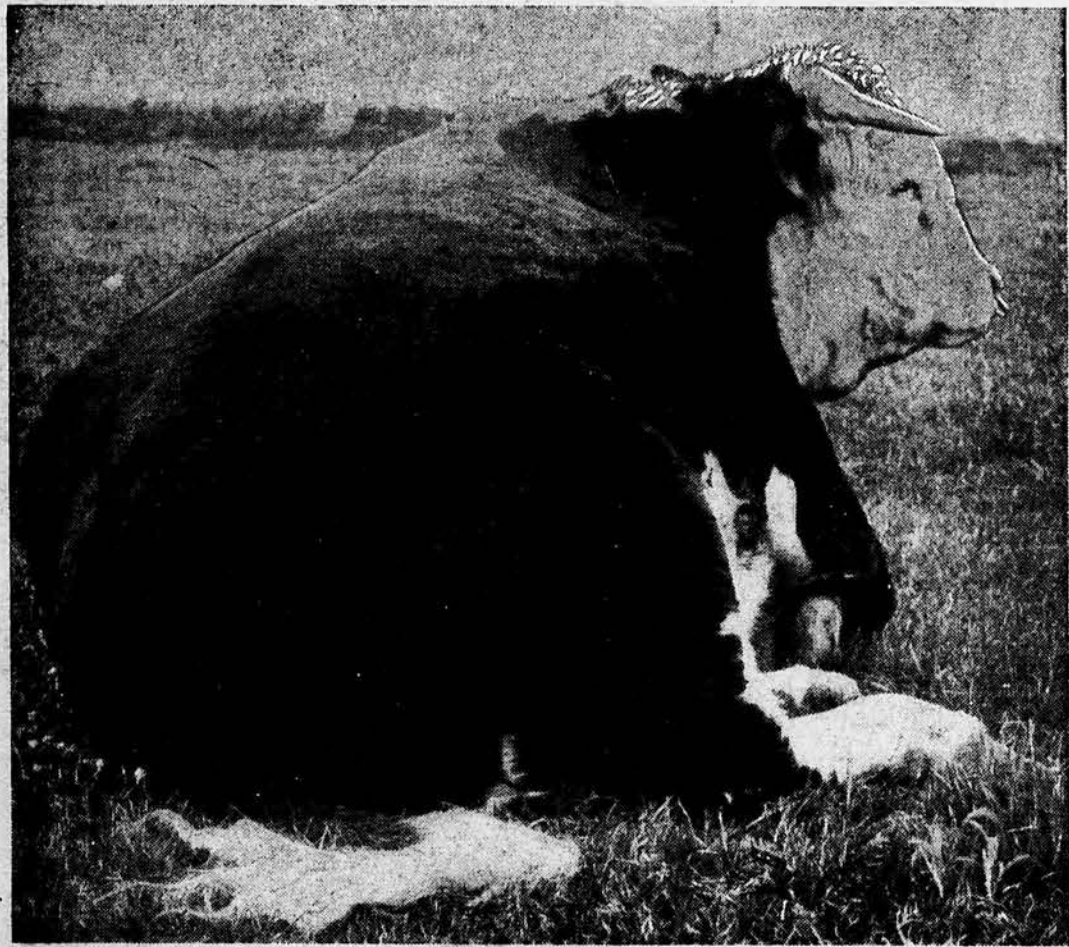


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Kansas Will Produce Approximately 50 Million Bushels this Year

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

CONTINUED dry, hot weather during the last month very materially reduced the prospect for corn, and correspondents now estimate that the prospective yield for the state is approximately 50 million bushels. This is a little more than a third of an average annual yield. The area planted to corn in Kansas this year was 6,921,000 acres. So far as merchantable corn is concerned the crop is practically a failure in many counties, save in occasional areas favored by location, as in the valleys, and those having the advantage of local rains. A notable exception to the general prospect, however, is afforded by conditions in the four northeastern counties of Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha and Marshall, where average yields an acre of 28, 25, 18 and 19 bushels, respectively, are promised. Riley county is next best with 16 bushels, followed by Atchison with 14 bushels to the acre.

KANSAS.

Washington County—It is very hot and dry. Farmers are busy plowing in spite of the dry weather. We had from 3/4 to 1 inch of rain Aug. 13 and 14. Most of the corn will be light.—Mrs. Birdsey, Aug. 25.

Franklin County—Fodder cutting and silo filling keeps everyone busy. Corn will not be a good crop. Not much plowing has been done for wheat. Pastures are dead. Stock hogs are selling cheap. Eggs 20c; butterfat 28c.—C. E. Kealey, Aug. 26.

Rooks County—Weather still continues dry. But very little plowing is being done. Double disking is being done in almost all fields. The ground is not very hard. Some are cutting corn and filling silos. Wheat \$1.40; corn 95c; oats 55c; eggs 17c.—C. O. Thomas, Aug. 25.

Republic County—It is still hot and dry. The corn is past all redemption and will not average over one-fourth of a crop. Fall plowing is about 75 per cent done. The third crop of alfalfa gives promise of making a good yield of seed. Wheat \$1.40; corn 72c; butterfat 32c; hogs \$10.—E. L. Shepard, Aug. 25.

Crawford County—Continued dry weather has cut the corn crop to about one-third of a crop. Threshing is about all done. Prairie hay has been stacked or baled. Pastures are getting very dry. There will be a larger acreage of wheat than usual. Nearly all plowing has been done.—H. F. Painter, Aug. 26.

Osborne County—No good, general rain has fallen since June. Parts of the county have had showers. Some plowing has been done, but mostly disking. Corn is being put in shocks as rapidly as possible. Sowed feed will not amount to much if it does not rain soon. Threshing has all been done.—W. F. Arnold, Aug. 26.

Butler County—It is dry and hot. There has been no rain since July 19. Corn is burned up except a few small patches in the bottoms. Hay crop is fair. There is plenty of forage to winter stock. Farmers are selling off all the stock they can. Corn 90c; oats 50c; wheat \$1.40; hogs from 6c to \$10.—M. A. Harper, Aug. 25.

Scott County—Dry weather continues. Some light rains have fallen but not enough to do any good. Threshing has been done. Feed crops are light. Stock is in good condition. No plowing has been done in north part of the county. Some summer plowing has been done in other parts of the county. Stock sells high.—J. M. Helfrick, Aug. 26.

Clay County—Wheat is about all threshed. Oats and potatoes were a good crop. Some wheat is good and some bad. Kafir promises good. Hay is about all put up and plowing for wheat is mostly done. Alfalfa and prairie hay were good and well cured. I never saw farmers so nearly caught up with their work as at present.—H. H. Wright, Aug. 26.

Leavenworth County—We are getting some good showers now, which are making good pastures and the ground plow better. The rain came too late to be of much benefit to the corn. Some corn will probably make 25 bushels an acre, and in the bottoms even better. All farm stuff is high. About the usual acreage of wheat will be sown.—Geo. S. Marshall, Aug. 26.

Pottawatomie County—It is very dry yet. Everything is drying up. The sorghums are just barely holding their own. The third cutting of alfalfa is very poor and light. Corn will not average over 5 bushels an acre taking the county over. Hay is being rushed, and prairie hay is hard on sickles as it is so dry. Hogs are scarce, the fall pig crop will be light.—S. L. Knapp, Aug. 24.

Elk County—A fine rain fell Aug. 14, which broke the drouth and started grass to growing; also filled the branches with plenty of stock water. Prairie hay is all in the stack or baled and shipped out. Corn is badly damaged with the drouth, but some fields will make some corn yet. The second cutting of alfalfa is ready to cut. Cream 28c; eggs 13c; butter 30c.—Mrs. S. L. Huston, Aug. 26.

Ford County—Weather has been cooler since the recent showers. A few localities got heavy rains. Threshing is about all done and the yield is better than was expected. Corn crop will be light. Feed soon will be ready for the mower. A few farmers have their ground ready for wheat. Others are still waiting for more rain. Wheat is going to market at \$1.40.—John Zurbuchen, Aug. 26.

Summer County—The weather is much cooler here owing to rains elsewhere. Silo filling is nearly all done. Most of them were filled with corn fodder. All farm work is at a standstill owing to the long drouth. Feed of all kinds is going to be scarce here

this winter. Wheat 1.35; corn 90c; oats 51c; potatoes \$1.50; flour \$4 a hundred; eggs 16c; butterfat 31c; hens 18c.—E. L. Stocking, Aug. 26.

Johnson County—The weather has continued dry and hot so that very little plowing has been done. A 1 inch rain Aug. 25 cooled things off for the present. Very little stack threshing has been done, and a large acreage is to be plowed as farmers have waited for a rain in order to prepare their wheat ground. Corn is greatly damaged but may make half a crop. Pastures are poor. Apples are falling on account of long hot spell.—L. E. Douglas, Aug. 26.

Coffey County—The weather is cooler but it still is dry. We have had but 3/4 of an inch of rain since June 25. Prairie hay is about all up. Pastures are drying up and stock is not doing well. Some are feeding green corn. The grain crop will be very light in this county. Some farmers are hauling water. Silos are being filled. A few public sales are being held and stock brings fair prices. Everything else sells cheaply.—A. T. Stewart, Aug. 26.

Ottawa County—The drouth continues. No good rains have fallen since June. Much plowing for wheat is to be done yet. Ground that has been plowed is hard and dry except a few spots visited by local showers. Corn will not make more than 15 per cent of a crop. Hay is good and is nearly all in stack. Threshing is about finished. It is cooler today and looks like rain. Very little wheat is moving at \$1.40 owing to elevator men being unable to get cars.—W. S. Wakefield, Aug. 26.

Harper County—We have had a few local showers the last two weeks but no general rain all summer. Corn will be almost a failure. Kafir is a poor crop. There will not be much feed. Threshing is all done. Pastures are no good. It has been too dry for any summer crop to make much. The usual amount of fall wheat sowing will not be done this year. This year's wheat crop is about all marketed—only about 30 per cent left in the county. Wheat \$1.43; corn 90c; oats 52c.—H. E. Henderson, Aug. 26.

Douglas County—We had a 3/4 inch rain Aug. 21, but it was too late for the corn. Wheat ground plowing is slow and hard work. Lots of farmers are waiting for a good rain. The ground is too hard for horses and mules to plow. Those who have power plows are going ahead day and night. Silo filling is being rushed as rapidly as possible. Corn cutting has started. Water on upland is scarce. Stock is doing well with big prices for all kinds. Wheat \$1.40; corn 85c; oats 45c.—O. L. Cox, Aug. 26.

Riley County—There has been no rain to amount to anything for six weeks. Corn on bottoms and on good prairie land will make one-third of a crop. On this land corn is rather poor and will be cut up for silage and fodder. Silo filling is now being done. A great deal of plowing is yet to be done if it rains. Lots of wheat will be drilled in corn stubble this fall. There is much threshing to be done yet. Pastures are getting dry. Plenty of feed is in sight for winter use. Hogs \$10; cream 39c; eggs 19c; wheat \$1.38.—P. O. Hawkinson, Aug. 26.

OKLAHOMA.

Kay County—Weather is hot and dry. Not much plowing is being done. Kafir is standing still; corn is pretty well dried up. Pastures are dry and some stock is being fed. Wheat \$1.48; corn 80c; eggs 16c; butter 25c.—L. E. Deadmond, Aug. 26.

Canadian County—It still continues dry. There has been no rain for 38 days. Pastures are drying up. Lots of corn is burned up, some is being cut for fodder. Wheat \$1.30; corn 75c; oats 50c; potatoes \$1.60; eggs 12c; butter 20c.—H. J. Earl, Aug. 26.

McIntosh County—It continues dry and hot. Gardens are a thing of the past. Cotton picking is in progress, but some will not pick on account of the heat. The crop will be light. Cotton \$5.25 in seed; old corn 85c; hay \$6 to \$7.—H. S. Waters, Aug. 26.

Harmon County—It has been about nine weeks since a good rain fell. There have been a few local showers but not of any help to crops. Cotton is holding up very well. It is too dry to plow. Some milo is being gathered. There is no sale for live stock. Milo 90c; eggs 10c; butter 15c.—R. R. Grant, Aug. 22.

McLain County—It is very hot and dry. A rain is needed for the late feed stuff. Corn has made a good yield considering the drouth. Kafir is fine. Broomcorn is good. There is no fruit except apples. All live stock is doing well. Corn 73c; potatoes \$1.25; eggs 10c; butterfat 25c; young chickens 18c.—L. G. Butler, Aug. 26.

Lincoln County—It is hot and dry. Pastures are burning up. Stock water is scarce. Early corn is good and kafir and feterita will come thru in good condition. Hay crop is fair. Stock of all kinds are higher than ever known. First bale of cotton in August 23. Cotton 14c; chickens 12c; eggs 20c; butterfat 27c.—J. B. Pomeroy, Aug. 26.

Pottawatomie County—Fishing is all the farmers have to do nowadays and they are catching big hauls. There has been no rain since June 28. All crops are dried up. Stock water is scarce on high land. Pastures are dry enough to burn. There is no fat stock in this locality. No mules or horses are selling.—L. J. Devore, Aug. 26.

Beaver County—Showers the last few days have broken the severe hot weather and drouth, and have put the ground in better condition to prepare for wheat. A fair acreage of wheat will be put in. There will be no surplus of feed for stock this winter. Hogs are lower but still a good price. Kafir 65c; wheat \$1.25; eggs 10c.—E. J. Walters, Aug. 23.

Washington County—The drouth continues unbroken. Everything burned up. Even kafir has succumbed. Water holes are about all dried up and the cattlemen face a predicament. It is too dry and hard to plow. Very little wheat will be sowed in this county. Farmers are filling silos. Hay is about finished. Hay is bringing little more than expense of baling and hauling to market. Farmers generally have the blues.—J. M. Brubaker, Aug. 26.



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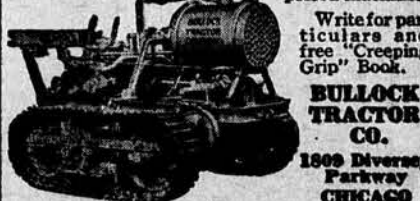
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



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Water for Crops

Pumping Irrigation is Developing Rapidly
This Year in Western Kansas

By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

A BIG INTEREST in irrigation by pumping has been created by the dry weather. This will be recorded in the agricultural history of Kansas as one of the fortunate results of the drouth of 1916. The business had got to the point at the beginning of this year where there was a general appreciation of the importance of pumping the underflow, and the conditions this summer have taught the need for this in a way that will never be forgotten. The growth of pumping irrigation will be one of the big features in the agriculture of Kansas in the next five years.

Perhaps you are one of the few persons who are not yet converted to a belief in the need for pumping irrigation—perhaps you think it will not pay. If this is the case you may know of a few failures in this business—of men who tried to pump water with inefficient equipment and failed to make it pay. You would get a brighter view of the situation if you were to go to the leading centers of irrigation in Kansas just now and see what has been done this summer. Include Garden City and the country east of there, Scott City, Ness City and Larned in your trip if you wish to investigate this thing, and you will come back converted to the big need for lifting the underflow for the farm crops. You will appreciate that it will pay.

A thing that can be noticed this year in a study of the 250 pumping plants in Kansas is that the best results, as a rule, are being obtained from the ones that have been installed in the last year or two. This does not indicate that the older plants are not making good profits—the point is that there has been a rapid and encouraging improvement in machinery for pumping irrigation recently, and that much cheaper results are obtained than was possible three or five years ago. For that matter great progress has been made in getting better results from the outfits that were already installed—if you do not believe this just consider the great increase in efficiency which George S. Knapp, the superintendent of the Garden City station, has been able to obtain with this deep well plant. There has been a great decrease in the lifting costs at this plant since he took charge.

One of the big things for a man who is starting into pumping irrigation is to learn what the other men are doing. There are many excellent plants which a man can study quite profitably if he is expecting to install equipment of his

own. These include the outfits owned by J. W. Lough, Scott City; E. J. Guilbert, Wallace; E. E. Frizell, Larned; A. L. Stockwell, Larned; A. H. Moffet, Larned; Frank Petefish, Scott City; and G. W. Atwood, I. L. Diesem, Garden City Sugar and Land company, Peter Marx, and H. H. Everly, all of Garden City. Farmers who visit the Garden City section would do well to call on the companies there which install plant equipment. A great deal of information about the costs can be obtained from them.

One of the first things for a man to do who is expecting to install a plant is to find out the underflow which he has, and the distance which it must be pumped. This is accomplished by sinking test wells, which are not expensive, and from which accurate data can be obtained. Prospecting of this kind is absolutely necessary, for there is a considerable variation in the flow in some sections. For example, Mr. Lough has excellent wells at Scott City as close as

with no change in the speed. Such results indicate in a forceful way the importance of expert help in installing a plant. If this care is taken some excellent results can be obtained, for very fundamental work has been done in the last three years in the study of the efficiency of pumping machinery.

In the sinking of the wells the first thing to decide is the number. There is little doubt but what a battery of several wells is best in shallow water sections, as this will decrease the lift, for of course there will not be so great a draw down. It may be best to install a syphonic water gathering device, such as that on the farm of Frank Petefish of Scott City, to gather up this water from the various wells and deliver it to the well which has the pump. On the high lifts the single well is best.

After the well or wells have been sunk and the type of pump decided on, the next matter to consider is the power. For much of Western Kansas this means an oil burning engine of course, for the

company, which has generators with a capacity of 3,300 horsepower. It also is being demonstrated by J. W. Lough of Scott City, the state irrigation commissioner, who has installed a plant that cost \$50,000. Mr. Lough has been especially successful with alfalfa growing, for he has a type of soil that is well adapted to this crop, and abnormally high yields have been produced.

Especially good yields have been obtained by Mr. Lough this year; they have averaged more than 2 tons to the acre for each cutting. Excellent records also have been made by other men. Did you know, for example, that E. E. Frizell of Larned, president of the Kansas Irrigation congress, has grown more than 7 tons of alfalfa to the acre as a season's yield, that the Garden City Sugar and Land company frequently has produced more than 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, that yields of more than 20 tons of sugar beets are obtained, and that A. L. Stockwell of Larned has grown more than 20 tons of kafir silage

an acre? Do you know that last year on the Garden City Experiment station where the rainfall was but 10 inches, the kafir which had received 12 inches of water by irrigation gave a yield of 40 bushels of grain and 6,600 pounds of stover? The production cost was \$13.20, which included an excessive cost for the water from the 130-foot lift, and the profit was \$16. These yields are above the average it is true, but they would not have to be nearly this large to show that the irrigation paid well. It is true that there are irrigation plants in Western Kansas which have not paid, but it also is true that many of these were not installed and managed efficiently. Good farming is required along with the water of course—the fact that the average yield of sugar beets on the fields of the Garden City Sugar and Land company is 14 tons, while the average of the

district is but 11 tons indicates this. While irrigation will make the most progress in Western Kansas it also deserves great attention in the eastern section. Good profits have been made by irrigation around Topeka, on the truck farms. All over the state the high value of irrigation on a small scale has been shown—windmill irrigation is of greater interest than ever. In the western half of the state especially the greatest

(Continued on Page 27.)



E. E. Frizell of Larned, President of the Kansas Irrigation Congress, and His Pumping Plant; Very Profitable Returns Have Been Obtained from This Equipment.

300 feet to wells which are almost dry. His theory is that in this section the water runs in streams, somewhat the same as it would on the surface, and it is necessary that these streams should be reached if the most water is to be obtained for pumping.

As a rule there is little trouble in getting the water in the leading underflow sections. The matter of deciding what machinery should be used, however, is quite another matter, and this can be determined only after a careful study of the results with the other plants. There is one thing on which the engineers agree, however, and that is that every plant is a problem in itself, which should be decided in the light of the principles which have been worked out in this branch of engineering. Professor R. A. Seaton of the Kansas State Agricultural college obtained some amazing results in his laboratory efficiency tests with pumping machinery. For example, one outfit had an efficiency of 60 per cent at a given lift and speed, but this was decreased to 45 per cent with an increase of 10 feet in the lift but

day of the gasoline engine for heavy pumping in Kansas has passed, and a great deal of the territory is out of the reach of central power plants. There is little doubt but what the use of the central power plant for developing the electric energy for this pumping is the coming thing in Kansas, especially on the low lifts.

The success of the central power plant idea has been shown quite well by the Garden City Sugar and Land com-



An Alfalfa Field Grown Under Irrigation on the Farm of J. W. Lough of Scott City, the State Irrigation Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey

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CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

A Winning Speech

I met a candidate for Congress recently. Perhaps to pass away the time and perhaps also as a sort of subtle flattery, he asked me what kind of a speech a candidate for Congress should make this year. It occurs to me that this is a hard question to answer.

So far as platform declarations are concerned there is so little difference between the platforms promulgated at Chicago and St. Louis that I do not see how a candidate on either ticket can work up any particular enthusiasm. Of course both platforms use up a great deal of the English language but when it comes down to actual differences of policies proposed there are none worth fighting over. It seems to me that if I were a candidate for Congress either on the Republican or Democratic ticket I should not spend a great deal of time trying to define the issues of this campaign, which at least so far as platform declarations are concerned, do not exist. I think that I should figure out as well as I could what I would try to do after I got to Washington and go out and talk the matter over with the voters in a sort of heart to heart way. I would say "I think Congress ought to do thus and so and have made up my mind that if I am elected I will try to do what I can to accomplish these things." It also might be a good idea to say further: "Now this is my idea as to what I should like to do if I can and what I expect to try to do, but I am also aware that I am only one. If elected I wish to serve the people of this district to the best of my ability and to do as nearly as I can what a majority of the people of this district wish me to do. I should be glad to have suggestions from you as to what you think ought to be done, or I would like to have your criticism if you have any to make, of the things I have indicated I would like to do."

I would not spend much time in abusing the opposition. The leaders of both parties have done a good many things they ought to be ashamed of so that one side hasn't much on the other.

I have been mingling with the voters a little and my judgment is that the old style of riproaring partizan speech will cut less congealed moisture this year than ever. I think there are more independent voters this year than ever, men and women who are not tied to any party and who have not at this moment made up their minds as to whether they will vote the Republican national ticket or the Democratic national ticket, or neither one. These people are willing to listen to fair argument but the old fashioned political harangue makes them weary.

A great many of them are not suited with either of the old parties, and by way of expressing their protest may cast a vote for either the Socialist or the Prohibition candidate for President. Possibly the Republican and Democratic campaign speakers may be able to convince these independent voters that they should cast their votes in November for either the Republican or Democratic national tickets, according to the preference of the several speakers, but I do not think they can convince them by the ordinary political bunc. used in campaign speeches.

Government Ownership

As this is written the great controversy between the railroad managers and the trainmen has not been settled. First the government board of conciliation tried its hand at affecting a settlement and failed. Then President Wilson called the representatives of the trainmen's associations to Washington to talk the matter over with them. He laid down before them the plan he has worked out which they agreed to accept. This plan in brief is this: the 8-hour day is to be recognized and if the trainmen work overtime they are to receive pay for the overtime on the basis of the hourly pay for the 8-hour day. This is not exactly what they had demanded, which was time and a half for overtime, but they were willing to make the concession. Next he called the railroad managers to Washington and laid the plan before them. They rejected it and the President will, or perhaps has before this is read, take the matter up with the leading owners of the roads.

If that fails he will go before Congress advocating a measure which if passed will put into his

hands more power than was ever put into the hands of a President, excepting perhaps the extraordinary powers granted to President Lincoln during the civil war. This bill, if passed, will give the President the power to take possession of every railroad in the country and draft every manager and employee necessary to run them. In other words at a single stroke the government will have government ownership without the necessity of buying the roads. Under this arrangement the government will fix the hours of labor and the compensation; in other words all the vast railroad transportation system of the country will be under the complete control of the Federal government. Of course if the railroad managers yield to the demands of the President this will not occur.

I am rather hoping they will not yield. I should like to see government management tried for a year or two just to see how it will work in this country.

I have been arguing in favor of government ownership while a number of my conservative friends insist that it will not do at all. The fact is, however, that neither I nor they know whether it will be a success or not. I think it will. They with equal honesty believe it will not. The best way to demonstrate which of us is wrong is to give government ownership and government management a fair trial.

Wilson's Campaign

The question is often asked, what effect will President Wilson's action with regard to the threatened railroad strike have on his campaign? It will, I think, depend on the final result of his conferences. If he manages to prevent a strike it is almost certain to help him politically. There are several million voters in the United States who have no direct interest in either side in this controversy. It is also true that a great many of them do not understand what it is all about or just what the trainmen are contending for on the one hand or the railroad managers on the other, but there is one thing they do understand and that is that the tying up of the railroads would result in untold inconvenience and business disaster. They are interested in one thing and that is about all. They do not wish to see a strike. If President Wilson succeeds in preventing a strike they will not analyze very closely the plan of settlement. They will not particularly care whether the trainmen get the best of the settlement or the managers get the best of it. The fact that will interest them is that the strike has been averted, and that too, by the action of the President. I believe that if President Wilson succeeds in averting a strike it will make him several hundred thousand votes and may elect him.

Who will Pay?

It looks as if the controversy between the railroads and the trainmen is to be settled without a strike.

So far so good.

President Wilson is to be given credit for the settlement and with that credit must naturally take the criticism of the manner in which it is to be settled.

The presidents of the railroads did a large amount of blustering. They even declared they would not yield, but the truth probably is that there never was a minute when they did not intend to yield. Then they set about to get as favorable terms as possible and we must give it to these railroad presidents that they are men of brains and resourcefulness. As between the votes of the trainmen and the votes of the railroad presidents President Wilson undoubtedly would choose the former if he had to choose. But if he can arrange to hold the votes of both that will be a consummation to be wished from the standpoint of a politician.

What the presidents of the roads desire especially is to make a good financial showing to the stockholders of the roads. If they can do that and grant the 8-hour day to the trainmen and pay for overtime, they are willing. That would give the trainmen what they desire and the presidents of the roads the reputation for being generous with the employees. So it comes about that the railroad presidents propose to the president that they will concede to the demands of the trainmen provided they are permitted to raise the rates to cover all the in-

creased expense of operation on account of the increased pay to the trainmen.

It appears as this is written that the President is willing to grant their demands.

In other words without knowing how much of an increase of expense this concession to the trainmen will cause, the roads are to be permitted to increase rates sufficiently to cover all possible increase of expenses of operation. The general public is to be the goat or rather the aggregate assemblage of goats who are to be levied upon to pay the bill.

The trainmen have argued that to accede to their demands would not necessarily increase the expenses of the roads. They have said that with the 8-hour day there should come a greater efficiency, a faster movement of trains, a more prompt delivery of freight, and that the increased service rendered would make up for the increased wages demanded.

The experience of Henry Ford has been that a radical rise in the wages paid his employees has not cut down his profits or compelled him to charge more for his output. On the contrary the price of Ford automobiles has dropped more than \$100 since the phenomenal rise in the wage scale in the Ford works. The reason is that the men and women employed render more efficient service.

There is reason to believe that the trainmen were right in their contention that the expense of handling freight a ton or pound or car would not be increased by the adoption of the 8-hour day with extra pay for overtime. Running a train is a nerve racking work. Train schedules ought to be arranged so train men as a rule would not have to work more than 8 hours. That rule could not always be followed but it should be the general rule. It would mean better service from men whose nervous energy had not been exhausted.

The railroad presidents know this but they do not intend to take any chances if they can arrange to make the general public come across with higher rates for freight and passenger traffic.

The President seems to agree with them. The Interstate Commerce Commission will agree, also. The principal business of that body for three or four years has been to do what the railroad managers wanted it to do.

The raise demanded by the railroad presidents will be granted.

The demands of the trainmen will be granted also for the most part.

The general public; well what right has the general public anyway except to pay the bills and look pleasant? If the general public doesn't wish to look pleasant what's the difference?

Another Year of War

Despite the enormous expenditure of equipment and human life, the leaders among the allies now admit that there is little prospect of ending the war this year. They have taken the offensive on all fronts and have gained some ground, but there is no indication that the central powers are yet near the point of exhaustion.

Germany has just gathered or is gathering an extraordinarily large harvest, and the talk of food shortage that has been indulged in among the nations outside probably is without much foundation. Germany and Austria will be able to feed themselves. They seem also to show no serious shortage of guns and ammunition, and Lord Churchill in a recent speech before the British parliament, after his return from the front, declared that the German armies were as large as they were at the beginning and even larger. There is therefore no reason to suppose that the central powers must soon weaken on account of a lack of either men, ammunition, guns or food. It must be remembered that the German boys who were 15 and 16 years old when the war began are now 17 and 18, and that there must be more than a million of these boys now ready for military service who have come on since the war started. Perhaps nearly a million boys in Austria who were under military age when the war started can now be called to the colors.

In addition Germany has raised the age limit and so has Austria. In Germany men of 50 are now subject to call, but at the beginning I think no men over 45 were called out. This will add without doubt considerably more than another million to the German army and nearly as many to the Austrian army. Again, the armies on both sides of this contest are

so vast that notwithstanding the great length of the battle lines it would be impossible to bring more than perhaps a third or possibly not more than a fourth of the total number of troops into action. So it is quite possible that even yet there are large bodies of troops on both sides that have not been on the firing lines.

When all these things are considered it can be understood how it may be possible or even probable that notwithstanding the immense number of men killed, wounded and captured since the war started the number of men actually facing each other on the various battle lines are as numerous or even more numerous than at the beginning of the war.

The figures given in the world's almanac of the total military strength of the nations engaged in this war, organized and unorganized, is as follows: Germany, 13,562,400; Austria, 9,970,466; Turkey, 4,274,780; Bulgaria, 877,503. Total for the central powers, 28,685,049. Of the allies the total theoretical military strength is Great Britain, 10,427,000; France, 7,920,000; Russia, 34,819,920; Italy, 7,119,557; Belgium, 1,514,277; total, 61,800,154. The military strength of Japan is not counted for the reason that Japan has taken no active part in the war in Europe and is not likely to do so.

It would, of course, be impossible for any nation to put its entire theoretical military strength into the field; perhaps it would not be possible to use more than one-half of its total military strength. But at that it is evident that notwithstanding the fearful losses neither side has nearly reached the limit in the way of men. While the allies have a great advantage apparently in the number of men available, this is largely counterbalanced by the fact that Germany and Austria are fighting on the inside of a circle while the allies are compelled to fight on the outside of the circle. This makes it vastly easier for the central powers to send supplies to their armies than for the allies, with the exception of France.

So Lord Churchill probably is right. There is no prospect of an early close of this sickening and useless struggle. It would seem that both sides must sooner or later reach a condition of financial bankruptcy so that they can no longer feed and supply their armies with guns and ammunition; but so far they seem to be able to do this and are doing it more effectively than at the beginning of the struggle with the exception of Germany. That nation has apparently been able to abundantly supply its armies from the beginning. It is true that there are accumulating evidences of the financial strain on all of the contending nations. It is gradually growing more difficult for them to float their war loans and the market values of their bonds and currency is slowly but certainly declining. On the other hand they have their munition factories better organized than ever and are turning out more guns and more shells.

I can see no light of peace. A year from now in all probability the war will still be going on. It looks like a fight to utter financial if not physical exhaustion.

Possibly since the war has gone so far it is best for the future peace of the world that it be fought to the point of exhaustion. It may be that when the end finally comes, when all the nations of Europe are bankrupt; when the total number of the dead killed in battle, now estimated at more than 3 million, shall have reached 6 million, when the number of men left to drag their weary way to the grave maimed and shattered by shot and shell or broken permanently in health by poisonous gases shall number more than the total dead; when debts shall have been piled so high that even the limit of taxation will not be sufficient to pay the interest; when the number of widows and orphans shall have been multiplied almost beyond the imagination of man, it may be that the people of the warring nations will compel the ruling powers to disarm, to enter into an international agreement which will insure peace in the future. As a requisite to that disarmament is necessary. The first and necessary step to secure peace between two armed enemies is to compel them to lay off their guns. Once disarmed there is little trouble as a general thing in arranging terms of peace. So it is with nations. If they continue the present policy of vast national armament there is no assurance and no likelihood of permanent peace. Perhaps they will not consent to disarmament until they have reached exhaustion.

Protection of Citizens

A mob stormed a Florida jail recently and took out five poor, defenseless negroes, two of them women, and brutally hanged them. What was the offense? Well, one of the negroes was charged with having shot a constable who was trying to arrest him. The others were only suspected of trying to aid the shooter to escape. Now helping a fellow prisoner to escape is an offense against the law, but it is not generally regarded as a terrible crime. It is prompted very often by generosity and sympathy.

It is not alleged, however, that these four, two of them women, were proved to have aided the prisoner in an attempt to escape. They were suspected of aiding him and that was sufficient. If they had done nothing whatever the fact that they were in the same jail and had black skins would have been sufficient reason in the eyes of the mob for executing them.

We have made a great deal of talk about the murder of United States citizens in Mexico and some persons are demanding that we send an army down there to fight, not the Mexicans who committed the

murders, but a lot of poor, ignorant peons who had no hand in the killings. But little is said about the fact that more black citizens of the United States are murdered by mobs in one year than there were citizens of this country murdered in Mexico in two years even while that country is in a state of anarchy.

The murder of these men and women in Florida is noted in a brief news dispatch but most of the leading papers of the country will refrain from making any adverse editorial comment.

Thought

Back of the work is the thinker,
Back of the deeds that are wrought,
Back of the world's great achievements
Is that wonderful thing called Thought.

A handful of sand for a substance
By Thought was converted to glass;
A telescope then was constructed
For reading the stars as they pass.

All of our modern inventions,
All of the comforts they brought
Would never have been in existence,
Except for the thing we call Thought.

We harness steam to an engine,
The train is trailed in its wake;
We yoke the wind to a piston
The thirst of the cattle to slake.

We touch a key, and by magic,
The currents our message convey;
We turn a switch, and presto,
Darkness is banished away.

Back of all of these wonders
This lesson to man is taught:
These wonderful wonders are only
The result of wonderful Thought.

Chickasha, Okla.

JONAS COOK.

Southwest Kansas

I was very much interested in your article entitled "Men of Small Means" in your issue of August 5, and made the remark to more than one person that you could not have hit the nail on the head better if you had been an actual settler here among us. Having tried eastern Kansas for more than 20 years, and having survived 10 years here in the extreme southwestern part of the state, I should like to say "amen" to your suggestions to renters of the eastern section.

I notice that A. H. Burg of Selkirk has given a rather gloomy aspect to the surroundings of his vicinity and I will give him the credit of being honest in his views, altho I cannot agree with all he says.

His advice in regard to visiting a place before moving to it is good, for one is always interested in the general appearance of the vicinity in which he is about to establish a home, but one month is not sufficient time for one to thoroughly know the country nor is one year sufficient time in which to prove its merits.

In the best parts of Kansas, this year and many others, it has ceased to rain for more than a month at a time and crops are almost a total failure, yet you cannot buy much of this land for less than \$100 an acre, and some of it for much more. Thus it will be seen that we cannot rightly judge a locality by a short period.

To be sure there is much unoccupied land here but I should say that we have a family to a section on an average, and in many neighborhoods a denser population. We do need more land here than in the eastern portion of the state because we do things on a larger scale. In regard to pasture will say that I have 80 head on a section and could handle 20 more on the same amount, and this is one of the worst years I have seen in the time I have been here. I think there will be sufficient feed raised to carry the stock thru all right.

I do not wonder that many women are discouraged and would return to the land of flowers and trees if they could, when I look at the homes some of them inhabit. But I do know of some women who are making brave fights along with their husbands, encouraging them by word and deed to stay where they can own their own homes, and not be compelled to give all they can "rake and scrape" to the landowner. Then, on the other hand, the homes here can be made attractive by a little effort and you will find some very nice homes here already, and I find it is the inmates of such homes that are satisfied and are not talking of going back to their wives' folks.

Will give just one example of a new-comer here in this unfavorable season. He lives across the road from my place and we exchange work with each other, and I am in a position to know of his progress. He came here last year too late to do much farming and had his improvements to make, so he hired a tractor to break a half section at \$2 an acre. A part of this he put in row crops and fitted the rest for wheat. This year his wheat averaged 9 bushels an acre and he is now selling it for \$1.25 a bushel, and the proceeds is paying for the land, the breaking and \$2.00 an acre to the good. His early plowing made 15 bushels an acre, but the later plowing brought the average down to 9 bushels.

He has since added another half section to his farm, has a large, modernly equipped house and barn and his farm is stocked with good horses and cattle. I could give several instances where the crop has more than paid for the land on which it grew in more prosperous years.

I wish to add a word in regard to dairying in this section. The same cows will not produce as much milk in a year here as in the eastern part of the state, but when we take into consideration the cost of production, the profit is as great here as there. I make this statement after having considerable experience in the dairy business in both ends of the state. Last fall I had the pleasure of visiting the Blue Valley Creamery of St. Joseph, Mo., and I was astonished to hear the manager say that they received more cream from Elkhart, Kan., than from any other shipping point. We have been shipping our cream to this establishment for more than two years. I have a pit silo and several of my neighbors also have them, and we are all convinced they are the practical type for our locality.

In conclusion let me say if anyone is contemplating coming here and going away if the first season does not suit them, my advice would be for them not to come, for it takes a longer time than that to acclimate one here, and I find that the ones who

like it best are the ones who have been here longest. If you come, bring a determination to like it, and stay by that determination till you do like it and you will be all right.

Elkhart, Kan.

C. D. STILLMAN.

Truthful James

"There are men," remarked Truthful James, "who never demonstrate that they are any earthly account till they are dead. There was Sim Dilworth for instance. Sim was too lazy to wash himself or to spit. He just let the saliva dribble out of his mouth and run down over his shirt front. Some how or other Sim induced a right good sort of a woman to marry him. It's really remarkable how many no account men do induce hard workin' women to marry 'em and take care of 'em."

"Well after the marriage Sim just settled down to the steady job of lettin' his wife earn the livin' for 'em both. He wouldn't even carry the water to fill the tub when his wife was washin'. The woman stood for that sort of thing with remarkable patience I should say, but as the years went on her temper did get a trifle on edge, especially as Sim got to lookin' worse and worse. When he was a young feller he wasn't so bad to look at, bein' large and broad shouldered and with a good color in his face. I have thought that Maria, his wife, maybe got sort of stuck on his shape and it may be that she had a notion that after she got him she could put some pep and ambition into him. That was where she was fooled. As Sim got older he let his whiskers grow all over his face, too lazy to trim 'em, and then he chewed tobacco and slobbered over himself and got to lookin' more and more disreputable and no account from year to year.

"So finally Maria did get some out of patience with him and used to land on him occasionally and give him a piece of her mind. However, it didn't seem to have much effect on Sim. When the fire would get a little too hot he would take his fishin' pole and line and mosey off to the creek and sit on the bank till he thought the storm was over. Sim would have made a bully fisherman if he hadn't been so ternal lazy that he hated to dig for bait. He had all the patience necessary for a fisherman. He would sit for 4 hours on the bank and let the fish come and hunt up his hook.

"One day Sim went off to the creek to fish as usual. There was a log reachin' out over a deep hole and Sim got out on the log and sat down. It was cool and shady there and Sim evidently fell asleep. Maria had made him take off the only shirt he had so that she could wash it, and to keep the sun from burnin' his back he had put on a blue drilling coat with big pockets in the sides. Well as I said, he must have fallen asleep and fell off the log into the water. Sim had been too lazy to learn to swim when he was a boy and so when he fell into the water he drowned. Maria didn't think nothing of it because he was away from the house for 5 or 6 hours, seeing that she had given him a pretty fair tongue lashin' that mornin' when he didn't carry no water for the wash tub, but when he didn't come to supper she concluded that maybe she had better start a hunt for him. So she called a neighbor to help her and they started out to look for him. They found his fish pole floatin' on the water near the deep hole and the neighbor dragged the hole to see if he was in there. Sure enough they found him. He was tolerable dead when they took him out but that wasn't the most remarkable thing. He had put the bait in his coat pockets and they found that four good sized channel catfish had got into one pocket and three 4-pound bass had got into the other. It was a fine catch and there was plenty to make two or three good meals for the widow and her three children.

"The neighbor examined Sim for any possible sign of life but couldn't find any.

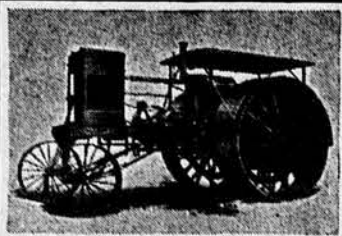
"Sim is sure dead," he remarked to the widow. "What had we better do?"

"Well," said the widow, "seein' that this is the first time in the 10 years we have been married that he has ever done anything to help supply the table, don't you think it would be a good idea to set him again?"

The Press Will Help

From One of Gov. Capper's Recent Addresses to Farmers.

When the farmers of America become really in earnest about co-operation and organization as they are in Denmark and England, they will have the active assistance of all the daily and weekly newspapers. These newspapers will then give them all the aid and all the publicity possible. Though myself a newspaper man, proud of my profession, I confess that the newspapers of the country, especially in our larger cities, have often represented interests and points of view as far as possible from those of the farmer. If our farmers, representing more than 40 millions of our population, were organized as they are in Denmark, our metropolitan papers, our legislatures and congress would be compelled to take notice of them and their interests, continually. The farmers can get these things done in Kansas, or in the nation at large when they are really in earnest. And they can have the earnest and effective support of the newspapers of the country, most of them, whenever they demand it.



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A complete line of Light and Heavy duty Tractors—a size suitable for any farm. The success and progress of the "FLOUR CITY" has been guided by the demand for Tractor efficiency. Our 1916 Catalog gives details. Ask for it.

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Hogs Grind Grain

THE HOG MOTOR is both a grinder and feeder. With it your hogs will grind their own grain, saving you money and labor. This machine will care for 30 hogs on full feed at a saving of 25% of the grain, and a pig of 40 lbs. can operate the grinder. Grinds all kinds of grain, coarse or fine, separate or mixed. No waste—grain always dry, clean, fresh. We will keep the machine in repair one year free. And refund money if not satisfied at the end of sixty days.

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Coleman Gas Lantern

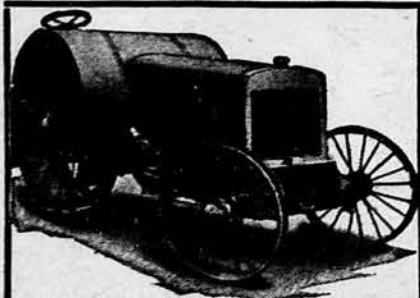
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Model "A" 25-35 H. P. 6 plows, \$2000.
Model "B" 14-22 H. P. 4 plows, \$1250.

Each Model has 17 set Hyatt Roller Bearings, besides numerous ball bearings. Gyro bearings on crank shaft and connecting rods. Built on automobile lines from high grade automobile material. In design, material and workmanship, will compare favorably with highest priced automobile made. Has 3 speeds forward—14, 5 and 6 miles per hour, and one speed reverse. With proper care will outlast any automobile. Orders filled promptly. Owing to great demand for our tractors, we will not exhibit this year at any tractor shows.

Mayer Brothers Company
153 W. Rock St., Mankato, Minn., U.S.A.

When writing to advertisers mention this paper.

A Big Place for Sheep

Flocks are Needed on Most of the Average Farms in Kansas

THERE is a great awakening in Kansas in regard to sheep. The high prices for wool and mutton in the last few months have created a greater interest in sheep raising than we have had here for many years. It seems likely that there will be a considerable increase in the number of sheep in this state. The present number, 138,000, is disgracefully small.

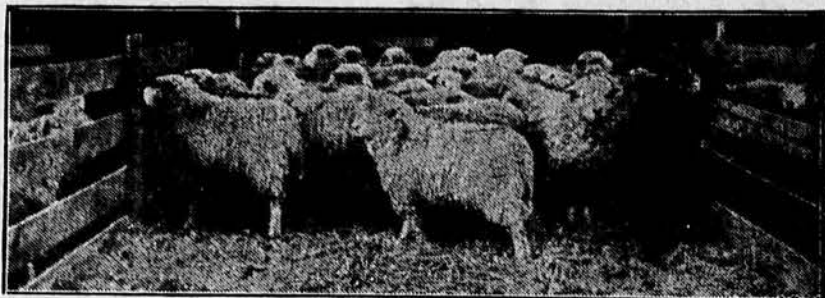
Excellent profits are being made in sheep raising, and have been made for many years. We have some farmers, such as A. L. Stockwell of Larned, who have made remarkably high profits from sheep for many years. The conditions in this state are well adapted to the developing of a highly satisfactory type of sheep husbandry. It would be a very good idea if the wheat growers who have been so badly damaged by the Hessian fly in Kansas this year would reduce the acreage of this crop and give more attention to sheep.

Many farmers would like to get started with sheep, but they are afraid of the diseases. They have not had personal experience with the animals, and they view the pests with which they are afflicted, such as stomach worm and foot rot, with a very considerable degree of alarm. It is true that sheep must be handled properly, but this also is true with other animals. The main thing is to change pastures frequently and then to use plenty of good common sense.

In starting into sheep it is well to have but a small flock. Get the experience with just a few animals, so the investment will be light, and expand the size of the flock with the growth in experience. There is a need for a small flock of sheep on practically every farm in Kansas.

The feed of such a flock consists largely of material that otherwise would be wasted, so the additional cost is very small. As F. B. Mumford, dean of the Missouri Experiment station, who has carried on investigations with sheep for many years, has well shown, the sheep's time-earned value as an improver of soils is being more and more recognized by the farmers of the Middle West. Its efficiency in cleaning land of weeds has been clearly demonstrated in every section of the United States. Sheep will eat 100 kinds of weeds that are wholly unpalatable to cattle. Among the domestic animals perhaps no other class of livestock requires so little labor in its successful care and management.

In handling a flock of breeding ewes it must never be forgotten that they are breeding animals, and that the kind of treatment most successful for the production of strong, healthy lambs is not necessarily the best treatment for a flock of fattening lambs or wethers. A prime essential for the successful handling of breeding ewes is abundant exercise throughout the year and especially during the winter. It is a grave mistake to confine the ewe flock to limited quarters during the winter. Shelter is necessary, but warm shelters are to be avoided. An ideal shelter for sheep of any kind is a shed tightly built on the north, east and west sides, but entirely open to the south. Sheep suffer more from cold, wet rains than from any other cause in the winter. If they can be protected from such rains and given a dry place wherein to lie down they will have been supplied with the best possible conditions for such animals.



Sheep Require Intelligent Care and Management, but They Give Excellent Returns and Provide a Profitable Market for Feeds.

The period of gestation in ewes is 145 to 150 days, so that if it is desired to have lambs dropped in February the ewes should be bred in September. Providing the ewes secure the proper amount of exercise and are sheltered as suggested, the success of the flock at lambing time will depend largely on the kind and amount of feed given the ewes. Fortunately, sheep require a large amount of roughage, and may be maintained at a comparatively small cost, providing the right kind of roughage is available. No better roughness for breeding ewes has been found than clover, alfalfa or cowpea hay. If one has an abundance of any one of these nitrogenous feeds with good corn stover, he can maintain the breeding flock successfully by feeding a very small amount of grain. With this roughness not more than 1/2 pound a head of grain is required. A mixture of corn, oats and bran, equal parts by weight, is excellent. This may be modified by omitting the oats and feeding two-thirds corn and one-third bran. Sheep may be well maintained on clover hay and shock corn, but on such a ration care should be taken not to feed more than 1/2 pound of grain a head a day until after the lambs have been dropped.

The feeding of timothy hay or large amounts of poor quality corn stover without a nitrogenous roughage or some grain in the ration is a bad practice. Ewes fed in this manner often suffer from indigestion and at lambing time the lambs come weak, the ewes yield a small amount of milk, and the result is a large percentage of loss among the young lambs.

Feeding shock corn is a practice to be generally recommended, providing the fodder may be scattered widely over a good bluegrass pasture. If it is not well scattered the sheep will soon foul the fodder to such an extent that they will refuse to eat it. If the ewes go into winter in good, strong condition and are fed as indicated they will come to lambing time in strong condition and will be able to rear the lambs successfully to weaning time. After the lambs have been born the grain ration may be increased gradually until the ewe is receiving 1 1/2 pounds of grain a day.

The most important time of the year for the shepherd is the period during which the ewes are dropping their lambs. Skillful attention and care at this time will yield greater results than the same expenditure of time and labor at any other period on the sheep farm. It frequently happens that ewes refuse to own their lambs, and in such cases probably the best method of correcting this is to put the ewe and her lamb or lambs into a small individual pen. These pens

may be made of two panels 4 feet long by 3 feet high, hinged together at one end and provided with hooks at the other. These may be placed along the wall of the sheep barn in such a way as to provide a number of small pens 4 by 4 feet.

At present there is a good market for well fattened lambs at any season. The highest priced lambs are those weighing 50 to 60 pounds, and ready for sale from May to July 1. Such lambs are called "hothouse" or "winter" lambs, and bring a very high price in the city markets. In order to produce such lambs, it is important that they should be dropped in January or February.

The finishing of feeder sheep and lambs has developed into a business of large proportions in the corn belt in recent years. Feeders buy in the western markets lambs, yearlings or wethers, ship them to the feed lots of the corn belt and feed them for a time until they are fat and send them to market. This has been a very profitable practice.

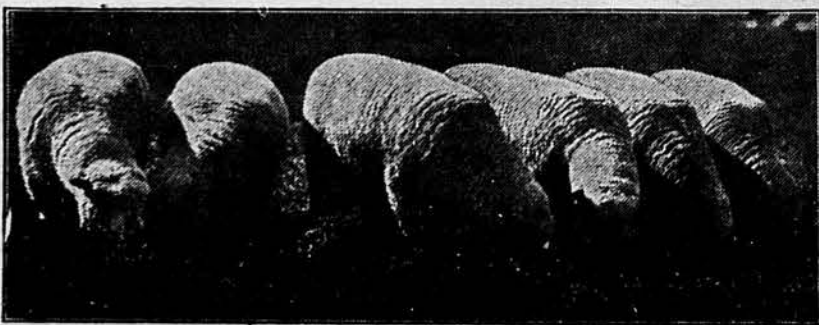
There are two sources of feeder sheep for the man engaging in a sheep feeding business—the western sheep to be purchased in the great western markets and the natives which may be purchased in most localities in the state. The most common classes of feeder sheep in the market are lambs, yearlings and wethers. The different grades of lambs are variously known as fancy selected, choice, good, medium or common, these names being used to designate the quality, breeding and condition of the feeder lambs. Yearlings are graded as choice, good or common, wethers as choice, good, medium or common. There are also offered on most markets three other classes known as bucks and stags and ewes. The most successful feeders have quite generally come to regard the western feeder sheep as much more desirable than the natives. They are more likely to be free from diseases, more uniform in size, age and breeding and are fattened in large flocks more successfully.

More About Wheat

An excellent bulletin on "The Time to Seed Wheat in Kansas" has just been issued by the Kansas State Agricultural college. It was written by L. E. Call, S. C. Salmon and C. C. Cunningham of the agronomy department. This is an excellent report of the experimental work with wheat which this department has done. It is an important addition to the available material in regard to the growing of wheat in Kansas. This will be mailed free on application to the college at Manhattan, so long as the supply lasts—a copy ought to be in the library of every man in Kansas who grows wheat.

Plan Roads September 13

Governor Capper has issued a proclamation calling a statewide good roads meeting for Topeka, September 13 to discuss road building in Kansas and to outline a comprehensive plan for road improvement. When this plan is completed, the governor proposes to wage a good roads campaign in every Kansas county in the fall to get candidates for the legislature back of the plan, so that when the legislature meets in January, it will have a program to work on.



A Small Flock of Sheep Can be Maintained Profitably on Most of the Average Farms in Kansas Largely on the Waste Feeds.

Keep the Wheat Pure

Kansas Should Hold its Reputation for High Quality With this Grain

By S. C. Salmon

MANY farmers in the hard wheat belt of Kansas are making a serious mistake in their choice of wheat for seeding this fall. Soft wheat varieties have given exceptionally good yields on many farms the past two seasons and this fact is encouraging some farmers to grow soft wheat next year despite the fact that in average seasons hard wheats will give much the better yields.

A prominent farmer in Saline county, for example, writes that he intends to seed practically all soft wheat this fall, altho in past seasons he and his neighbors have grown hard wheat almost exclusively. Another farmer inquires where soft wheat seed may be obtained, stating that hard wheat only is grown in his neighborhood. Sumner county, which is one of the banner hard wheat counties of the state, grew many acres of soft wheat last season and apparently the acreage will be increased next year.

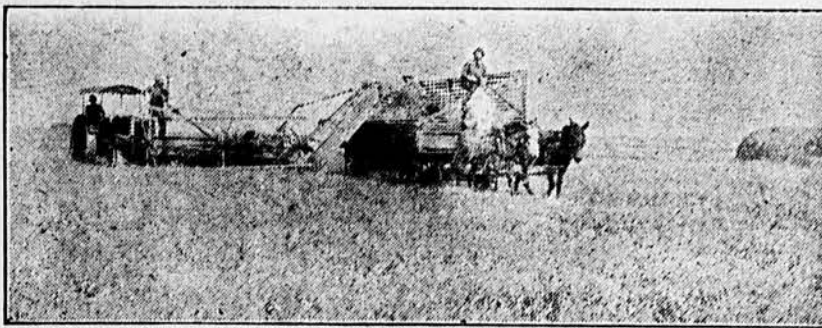
This situation is unfortunate for several reasons. The first and most important is that, on the average, hard wheats in the areas mentioned will give the best yields and better quality of grain. They are more resistant to drouth and will stand more severe winters than will the soft varieties. The only reason the soft wheats have produced the highest yields the past two seasons is because of the abundant and sometimes excessive supply of moisture. They have stiffer straw than the hard wheats and for that reason are less likely to lodge and be damaged by wet weather.

Another advantage of hard wheats is the higher price usually paid. In some seasons when there is a short crop in the soft wheat belt a higher price is paid for the soft wheat because there are certain mills and certain dealers who handle soft wheat and soft wheat products exclusively. They must have soft wheat to supply their trade and for that reason will pay more, if necessary, than for hard wheat. As a rule, however, hard wheats bring the highest price.

Kansas is known the world over for the quality and milling value of her wheat. This reputation depends on the growing of hard wheat. It would be unfortunate if soft wheat became generally grown in the hard wheat belt, for the average quality would be reduced and the price would drop accordingly.

The accompanying map is intended to show the approximate boundary line between the hard and soft wheat belts. These lines cannot be drawn exactly because the soil and the season have considerable influence on the kind of wheat that is best to grow. As a rule, soft wheats give the best yields east of the heavy line. This especially is true on bottom land. Occasionally on upland or in seasons with severe winters, hard wheats give the best yields in the northern part of this area because of their greater hardiness and drouth resistance. On the average, however, soft wheats give the best results.

West of the heavy line hard winter wheats will, on the average, give better yields and better quality of grain than

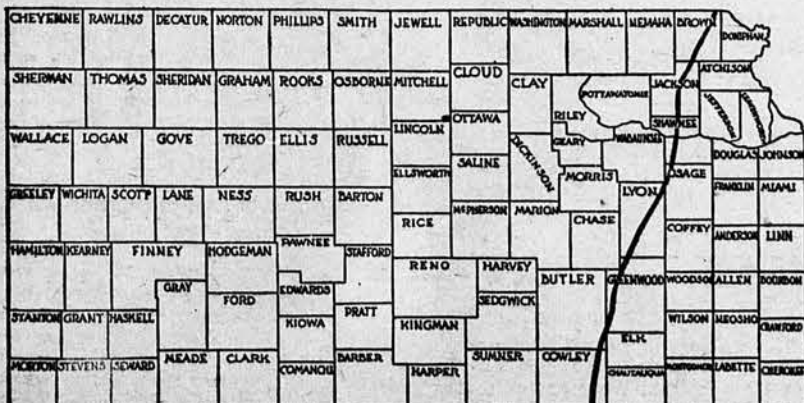


Harvesting Hard Wheat With a Header Pushed by a Helder Engine on the Farm of H. C. Bryant Near Wakeeney, Kansas.

any other kind. This difference becomes greater the farther west one goes. On bottom lands in the eastern part of this area soft wheats quite frequently give the best yields. On the uplands, however, and usually on the bottom lands also, hard wheats are decidedly the best. This fact is indicated by tests conducted by the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college in various counties in the state. In Cowley county two tests were conducted last season, one on bottom land and the other on upland. In one the best variety of hard wheat produced 25.6 bushels an acre and the best soft wheat 22.1 bushels an acre. In the other test the hard wheat produced 48.8 bushels and the soft wheat 38.4 bushels an acre.

In Dickinson county the best hard wheat yielded 28.6 bushels and the soft wheat 23.3 bushels an acre. In Marshall county the best hard wheat produced 32 bushels and the best soft only 24.7 bushels; in Lyon county the yield of the best hard wheat was 59.1 bushels and the best soft wheat 46.6 bushels. In another test in the same county the yield of the best hard wheat variety was 15.4 bushels and of the soft wheat 12.6 bushels. Of all the tests conducted in this area not one showed a distinct advantage for soft wheat and in most cases the hard wheats produced from 3 to 13 bushels more an acre. In some of the tests there was too much rain for the best growth of wheats. This would give the advantage to the soft wheats since they are better able to stand wet weather. It is quite likely that in a series of years the hard wheats would have more advantage than is shown by these tests.

The value of the hard wheat varieties to the wheat industry of Kansas is shown partly by the history of wheat growing in the state. The first settlers of Kansas brought with them seed wheat from the states east of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. These were mostly or entirely of the soft winter varieties. They proved quite satisfactory for several years since they were grown only in that part of the state where they were well adapted. As settlement pushed westward, however, many crop failures were recorded. Spring wheat was then introduced and grown quite extensively in the northern and western counties because of the repeated failures of the soft winter varieties to withstand the cold of winter or the drouth of summer.



West of the Heavy Line the Hard Wheats Will on an Average Give the Best Yields and the Better Quality of Grain.

In 1873, Russian colonists emigrated to the United States, some of them settling near Newton, Halstead, and Moundridge, Kan. Each family brought with them a quantity of the Crimean or what came to be known as Turkey wheat, which they had grown in Russia. Later the United States Department of Agriculture introduced and distributed the Kharkof variety.

The good qualities of these wheats were not generally recognized for a long time. The acreage gradually increased, however, until a few years ago there was practically no soft wheat grown in Central or Western Kansas and no spring wheat except in Northwestern Kansas where a small acreage is still sown because of dry fall weather which makes it difficult to get fall wheat started.

It is generally recognized at present that profitable wheat production in Nebraska, Montana, Oklahoma, and much of Kansas depends on the hard winter varieties. For Kansas to again take up the growing of soft wheats where the hard wheats are now generally grown would be a step backward.

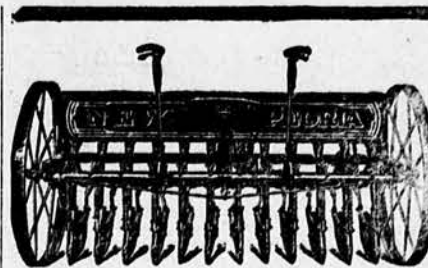
Many farmers believe that soft wheat is more resistant to Hessian fly and grow it rather than hard wheat for that reason. There is no doubt that in many cases the fly will attack hard wheat rather than soft wheat where both are grown in the same field. Soft wheats are not resistant to fly, however, and if grown exclusively and are sown early in a fly infested locality they are just as certain to be injured as are the hard wheats. So far as known, there are no varieties of winter wheat able to resist the attacks of this insect.

That soft wheats are not resistant to fly is shown by the fact that this insect first made its appearance in the United States and now does the most damage in areas where soft wheats are grown almost exclusively. Since the Hessian fly can be controlled by seeding at the proper time and by the destruction of the fly in the stubble and volunteer wheat, the best practice is to seed the kind of wheat that on the average will give the best yield and quality. For most of Kansas, this unquestionably is some one of the hard wheat varieties.

The best varieties of soft wheat for Southeastern Kansas appear to be the Fulcaster and Red Sea, both of which are bearded varieties, and Currell, which is a beardless variety. Fultz does well on bottom land. In all tests conducted by the agronomy department, the widely advertised Miracle or Marvelous, as it is sometimes called, has so far failed to substantiate the claims made for it. It appears to be no better than many other varieties grown in this part of the state and is inferior to some. The Harvest Queen is one of the best soft varieties to grow in Northeastern Kansas and probably is more widely grown than any other.

The best varieties of hard wheat are the Turkey and Kharkof and selections from them. There is practically no difference between Turkey and Kharkof either in appearance, quality of grain or yield. Both came from Russia and were probably originally the same variety.

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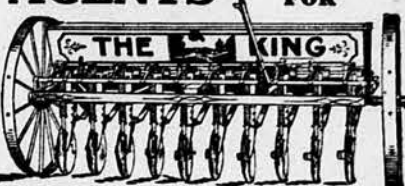
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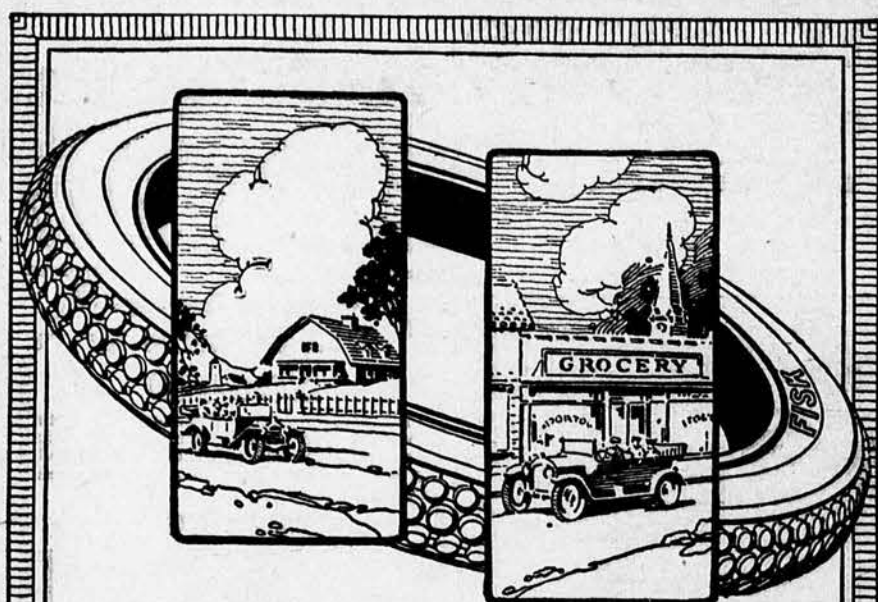
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Saving the Alfalfa Seed

A Good Return Was Obtained from This Legume

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE TACKLED that alfalfa seed crop with a grain binder the first of this week and I never saw anything handle nicer than did that alfalfa. It stood just about knee high and it cut and bound as well as any small grain I ever saw. I shocked the first 10 acres and found but one loose bundle on the field. As to shattering off the seed, I could not see that any was lost. The morning was just a little damp, as showers had fallen around us the night before and the alfalfa was tough in the morning but the afternoon was as dry as ever and we could not notice that any of the bolls were knocked off by the packers.

I shocked the alfalfa up four bundles to the shock and hoped that it would cure out enough so we could stack it this week. It has cured sufficiently for hay but we are just a little afraid to stack it this week because of the seed. Alfalfa is great stuff to heat in the stack and we did not care to run any risk of stack burned seed, especially as the weather gave no promise of rain. Just as soon as it seems entirely cured we shall put it up in round stacks like grain and give it a good top of coarse hay. The other 8-acre field is not yet ripe enough to cut but it will likely be ready inside of three days.

We cannot get a huller at this time and so shall wait until we can secure one even if we have to postpone threshing until cold weather. There are a number of such jobs in this neighborhood and we expect to get a huller without difficulty. Our experience with common grain separators as clover threshers has been such that we are convinced that at least 30 per cent of the seed is lost when threshed with the grain machine. We have never raised any Sweet clover on this farm but from my inquiries last winter I was convinced that a clover huller would take practically all the hulls from Sweet clover seed. When threshed with a grain separator Sweet clover has to be sold as unbulled seed and there is but small demand for that.

We have at two different times put threshed clover straw thru the machine the second time and both times secured a large amount of seed. On one occasion when we started threshing it was seen at once that a large part of the seed was not being taken out so the blower was brought back over the machine and the straw deposited near the feeder so it could be pitched in again. The first time the straw was threshed we got 8 bushels and the second time 4 bushels and even at that a very large amount of seed was left in the straw. The second time we re-threshed clover straw we did not get so much, only about 1½ bushels out of 10, but that straw had lain in the field during several heavy rains and was nearly rotten. In both instances the threshing was done by experienced men and the reason the clover was not taken out was simply because the machine was not made to handle such stuff.

An inquiry from Iowa reads like this: "Please tell us how you stack your fodder. Do you bind it?" Yes, we always bind all our fodder whether it be corn or kafir. In a year like this or 1913 the only way to make sure of it is to stack it. In 1913 we stacked part of ours and part was left in the field. That left in the field was half rotten while that stacked kept as bright as when cut. Corn which has been hard hit by drouth usually is not very tall and the bundles are not too long to stack well. We make round stacks just as if stacking wheat or oats but as the bundles are longer we make the stacks larger. Fodder does not slip and the bundles can be laid very sloping so that no rain penetrates. It usually is best to make the extreme top out of coarse hay and tie it down.



Corn fodder this year—in this locality, at least—has much more fibre than in 1913 and it has fully tasseled out. For this reason it will likely keep much better in the shock than in 1913 but for all that we intend to stack up the most of our fodder. It is not only safer from the weather but is much nicer to feed in stormy times. Kafir fodder should be stacked, too, for all indications are that it will not mature. Short kafir bundles stack about as nicely as anything that could be handled. Many farmers stack fodder in long ricks or piles but I always thought that round stacks well carried up kept the best. I would rather have the fodder left in the shock than to have it put up in piles. This class of fodder must be topped out just the same as hay; if one will not do that he had better leave the feed in the field.

I have received a number of letters during the last week from prospective buyers of prairie hay. I will have to ask them to take this paragraph for an answer. Hay cannot be bought as cheaply as it could two or three weeks ago for the reason that haying is over and all not sold directly from the field has been stored. I have talked with a number of farmers who have large amounts of hay stored and they all say that now the hay is stored they do not care to sell at present prices. One cannot blame them, for present prices do not leave them fair day wages. There is every indication of higher prices in the near future. Probably as cheap as any good hay could be bought out of the barns here now would be \$7 a ton, baled and delivered on the car. The time for cheap hay is past; if one wanted to buy cheaply he should have bought when it was being shipped directly from the field.

From Manhattan comes a letter from a reader who has 15 acres of third crop alfalfa on rich bottom ground which he had thoughts of leaving for seed but fears that it might not make seed. I am of the opinion that it would not make a paying seed crop as the growth is too rank and thrifty. I notice in our upland alfalfa that in spots where the alfalfa grew very rank there is much less seed. In one spot where an old straw stack had stood the alfalfa was very rank and here but little seed formed. I think this reader had better cut his alfalfa for hay, and he has likely done so before this. I have been told that alfalfa in this county which was left for seed on the Neosho bottom was not seeding well, but I cannot say personally as I have not seen it.

A friend living in Colorado who farmed for years in Rice county, Kansas, but who has not farmed for the last three years, writes to say that our plan of deep listing next spring and then splitting the ridges shallower at planting time will be good if we can hold the lister in place while splitting the ridges. We had thought of that difficulty but think we can hold the lister by means of the subsoiler. This friend thinks we had better reverse things and list shallow at first and deep list at planting time. This would not work in our heavy soil. If we list here we must list shallow. The reason for the deep listing at first is to supply drainage for the shallower furrow in which the corn is to be planted. It will also make cultivating easier. I do not like single listing on our heavy soil as the ridges are very hard to stir if dry weather comes. What experience we have had with double listing in this soil has been favorable.

A Reward

Governor Capper says he would like to be re-elected. Well, he's going to be. His announcement is just a matter of form.—Barnard Bee.

Better Farming for Wilson

A Trip Was Made to Some Good Places

BY R. O. SMITH

WILSON county's first farm bureau tour was a decided success. The interest and enthusiasm manifested by the crowd is an indication that similar events will be better attended, and can be made highly beneficial to the county.

This being the first attempt to conduct a farm bureau tour, a great deal of attention was paid to creating a spirit of sociability and getting acquainted with our neighbors. On the other hand, however, stops were made at four successful farms for the purpose of gaining information that will lead to raising the standard of farming in Wilson county.

The point set for congregating was Rest. Here sixteen car loads of farmers and their families came together; five coming from the Altoona neighborhood and two or three from Fredonia, the remainder of the crowd being from the Benedict, Guilford and Rest neighborhoods. After adding "Farm Booster" banners advertising the Old Settlers' picnic at Benedict to the decorations already on the cars, the party proceeded to Buffalo and made a short stop. Here four more cars joined in and the boosters, thru 4 miles of disagreeable dust and a tantalizing sprinkle of rain, journeyed to the farm of Frank Powell to visit the first demonstration.

The dusty roads just passed, the drouth stricken fields, the smeared windshields and dirt-laden travelers, bade fair to making the demonstration here a real object lesson. After viewing an unusually well kept farmstead on one side of the road the attention of the party was called across the way to a field of corn standing green and thrifty, with stalks 10 and 12 feet high and many bearing two ears; a field that many farmers estimated would yield 60 bushels an acre.

The county agricultural agent and Mr. Powell then explained to the party that this field had once been too wet for cultivation and quite unproductive, that Mr. Powell had been severely criticized for purchasing such a place, and then how, by a few strings of tile the field had been drained. Following the drainage of the field, crop rotation with Red clover, and thoro cultivation had brought it to its present state of productivity. The following advantages of tile drainage were brought out: During excessively wet periods the fields can be plowed before the weeds get too much of a start; it is never necessary to plow a field when it is too wet and thus get the soil out of condition for cultivation when it turns dry; when the tiles are not carrying water they help to aerate the soil so that the roots get air and crude plant food material can be manufactured into available food for the plant. It is also understood by all that when the ground is cultivated at the proper time soil moisture is conserved by the formation of a mulch on the top of the ground.

After taking another drink of the good lemonade made by Mrs. Powell, the party started for Benedict. A short stop was made here to make a few announcements and make a count of the number of cars in the procession. It was found that there were 27. A run of 40 miles brought the tourists to the farm of E. B. Studebaker where an inspection was made of a successful dairy, and Mr. Studebaker gave a very interesting talk on the relation of the dairy to profitable farming in Wilson county. Questions were asked by members of the party regarding the actual profits, derived from the 20 cows being milked and the figures impressed the visitors with the fact that dairy farming must eventually supplant general grain farming. Questions about the silo revealed the fact that this addition to the average farm is a partial insurance against the severe drouth conditions to which Wilson county is frequently subjected. Kafir and the sorghums being more drouth resistant than the regular corn crop they insure one against a lack of material with which to fill the silo,



and their full feeding value is retained in the silage.

The farm of Max J. Kennedy was next visited and here the party had the pleasure of looking over a modern dairy barn and silo in the process of construction. Mr. Kennedy is a breeder of purebred Holstein cattle and is equipping his barn with the most modern stanchions, litter and feed carriers and is preparing to demonstrate the value of purebred dairy cattle. Before leaving the Kennedy farm a delegation from the Fredonia commercial club passed around good cigars and gave the Farm Boosters a formal welcome to Fredonia.

The invitation of the business men of the county seat was received with applause and the boosters hastened to the hotels and restaurants for the noon meal and an hour's rest. A hasty inspection was made of the commercial club rooms and the farm bureau office and the procession then made a run of 10 miles to Lafontaine. Leaving Lafontaine the party visited the farm of Howard Hill.

Mr. Hill is a breeder of purebred Shorthorn cattle and the grade of stock passed for review and the comments of the visitors were an indication of Mr. Hill's success in his chosen line. A short talk was given by D. H. Branson, a specialist in animal husbandry in the extension division, of the agricultural college, on the value of the purebred sire in the farmer's beef herd. He brought out the points in which a good beef steer excels the scrub animal in the utilization of feed stuffs. Mr. Hill then took up the discussion and called the attention of the audience to the development in beef production made by a purebred steer that was grazing on the meadow before them.

Upon being questioned regarding the value of Sudan grass, Mr. Hill said that it is very drouth resistant and had given excellent results as a feed both in the silo and as a pasture crop.

Neodesha and Altoona remained on the schedule so the party thanked Mr. Hill for his hospitality and the information gained and left. A short stop was made in Neodesha where the new county hospital was visited and then the boosters proceeded to Altoona. Here the commercial men extended them a cordial welcome and invited them to a feast of watermelon. Needless to say, everyone present participated and extended a hearty vote of thanks to their host.

Upon checking over the number in the booster party it was found that 30 automobiles with 150 persons arrived at Neodesha.

Rye For Fall Pasture

BY C. B. HUTCHISON.

After six weeks of severe drouth and intense heat, bluegrass and most other pastures are so dry that they will supply no pasturage until late in the fall even with the aid of the usual late summer and early fall rains. The man who has much livestock on hand will find it necessary to provide temporary fall and winter pasture. For this purpose there is no better crop than rye.

Rye may be seeded any time during September or October. It may be sown just as early as the seedbed can be put into proper condition on stubble land or after corn has been cut for silage or fodder.

A bushel and a half an acre is enough for early sowing but 2 bushels should be used later, or a mixture of 30 or 40 pounds of rye and 15 or 20 pounds of vetch will give good results if sown early in September.

Small fields of such cover crops supply a great deal of pasture at little expense and leave the soil in better condition than if they had not been grown. The vetch is a legume which adds nitrogen and the fine roots of rye protect the soil against washing, which is more serious between growing seasons than most people realize. Next spring the rye may be turned under as a grain manuring crop before corn planting time.

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Amount sown per acre easily regulated merely by shifting feed gauge levers.

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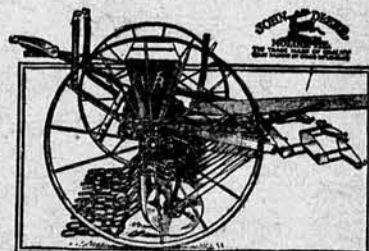
An even stand of grain is secured, because pressure springs compel all the discs to cut furrows of even depth, and the closed forward delivery places seed at bottom of these furrows.

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Smooth running—each wheel drives half the feeds, equally distributing the work. A direct, double, gear drive from the continuous axle.

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BEATER drive works on the principle of a horse power. No clutches, no chains, no trouble. Mounting the beater on the axle (a patented feature) does away with half the types of castings.

Only hip-high to the top—but has big drive wheels. Wheels out of way when loading.

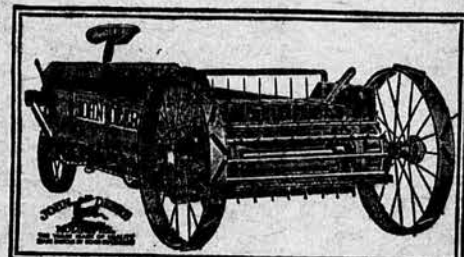
Here are three exclusive John Deere Spreader features—read them over and then be sure to see them on the spreader itself:

1. Beater on the axle—nothing else like it.

2. Revolving Rake—load moving back to beater revolves the rake. Draft actually less. Even spread certain—no bunching.

3. Ball Bearing Eccentric Apron Drive—requires no attention.

If you want to distribute manure seven feet wide, use the John Deere Wide Spread Attachment. Write for free booklet.



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With High and Level Power Lift

PRACTICAL plows for the average farm. Work with any standard tractor.

Controlled by the man on the tractor. Pull the rope and all the bottoms raise high and level. Another pull lets them down.

Plows raised or lowered in fourteen inches ground travel. This makes square headlands.

All bottoms raise high—like a double-bail, high-lift horse plow. Plows do not clog or gather trash on the turn.

Extra wide and semi-floating front truck means uniform work and even depth of plowing.

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Explanation of Map

Symbol	Formula	Humidity	Climate
Triangle	No. 1	80 & over	Damp
Square	No. 2	61 to 75	Medium
Circle	No. 3	50 to 60	Dry
Cross	No. 4	Under 50	Very Dry

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has to be made and mixed especially for your climate. That is why Lincoln Climatic Paint gives so many more years of service. It costs you less because you do not have to repaint so often. It lasts because it is made to resist the weather conditions of your locality—a separate paint for each climate. That is why the knowing buyers always ask for

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COSTS MORE - WEARS LONGER

Safety First on the Farm

Most Accidents are Caused by Someone's Lack of Thought

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

SAFETY first is a familiar phrase to almost everyone these days. Railroads employ men whose entire time is given to showing other employees how to avoid danger in doing their work. Safety first meetings are held and safety is preached to everyone, workmen and school children alike. Most of us, however, are inclined to think safety first applies only to putting guards around dangerous machinery in factories or picking one's way carefully at crowded city street crossings, and forget altogether the need of making safety first a farm as well as a factory watchword.

Some accidents, of course, are unavoidable, but by far the greater number are due to carelessness. A child steps in front of the mowing machine and is made a cripple for life. A mother leaves a tub of water by the back door and a baby is drowned. Somebody leaves a board in the yard, rusty nail side up and a barefoot boy has lockjaw. And not one of these accidents could have occurred if somebody somewhere had stopped to think.

Take a few minutes to consider other places where many of us are careless. There are pitchforks and rakes now—the upturned nail in the board made you think of them, didn't it? You can recall dozens of times when you've seen a rake left prongs up just where the last user had thrown it down, or a pitchfork lying by the hay rack where someone is likely to stumble over it or fall on its sharp points. Do you make it a rule to remove such dangers, or do you think you have no responsibility because somebody else left the tool there? Do you keep a box for pieces of broken china and glass and bury them when the collection grows large, or do you throw them out in the weeds or in one corner of the back yard where the sharp edges may cut some child's bare feet some day?

Carelessness Causes Fires.

Then there is the matter of fires. Gasoline stoves are gradually going out of use because they were so dangerous, and yet the danger did not lie so much in the stove as in the careless way some woman handled it. Nearly every accident that ever occurred with the stoves came from filling them while the burners were lighted. More than one woman who spilled a little gasoline as she filled her stove has wiped it up with her apron and then found her clothing ablaze as soon as she struck a match. Kerosene stoves are much safer than gasoline but negligence with them will cause trouble. They should be kept clean always and never should be filled while the burners are lighted.

Starting fires with kerosene is another dangerous practice. If the kerosene is poured on from the can or a cup and a flame springs up quickly the heat will turn some of the oil into a gas and an explosion occurs. The only fairly safe way is to lay on the kindlings a cob or two or a few shavings that have been soaked in a cup of the kerosene. Then if there is a free current of air there will be no explosion when the match is applied. There is risk, too, in filling lamps after dark and carrying lighted lamps or matches to look for something in closets. Many persons become too excited to think when their clothing catches fire and instead of rolling on the floor or wrapping themselves in a rug to smother the flames, rush into the open air, thus fanning the fire and making it burn more briskly.

Severe burns, or even deaths, often have resulted from carelessness in cleaning clothes with gasoline. One young woman whose hands and arms are pitifully scarred owes her disfigurement to washing gloves in gasoline before a window where the heat of the sun's rays shining thru the glass and the friction



of rubbing the gloves ignited the cleaning fluid. She was in a room away from all fire and had thought herself safe. Never use gasoline in a closed room and never put gloves on the hands while cleaning them. Hang all cleaned garments in the open air until the odor has disappeared before bringing them into the house.

No Shooting in Play.

The toll of deaths caused because someone did not know a

gun was loaded is heavy every year. Why not apply safety first here? It isn't enough to make it a rule to keep firearms unloaded. Memory is likely to prove faulty at any time. The only way to avoid accidents is never to point a gun at any person. Every child who has a toy pistol feels the impulse to aim it at someone, and most parents only laugh when a little 4 or 5-year-old points a stick at a playmate and says, "I'll shoot you." Unless children are taught from the very start that they must never point their toy guns at any person or even play that they are shooting a human being, the old, old "didn't know it was loaded" tragedy is certain to occur sometime or another.

Scarcely a week passes that the newspapers do not contain an account of a fatal accident at a railway crossing, and in the majority of cases the tragedy was brought about because the driver of the carriage or motor car failed to observe the old warning, "Stop, look and listen." Perhaps he saw the train coming and thought he could beat it to the crossing. Such experiments do not pay, they too often turn out failures. It is far better to lose two or three minutes waiting at a crossing than to spend two or three months in a hospital.

Mowers, harrows and many other farm implements afford opportunity for serious accidents if they are not handled cautiously. Many severe injuries result from carelessness in the treatment of farm livestock also. Teach the children it not only is cruel to tease and abuse farm animals, but it is against the principle of safety first as well, for an animal that is mistreated is sure to try to get even with his tormentor. Poison bottles should be kept out of children's reach and marked so that there will be no danger of adults mistaking them for medicine. Poison ivy should be grubbed out from the woods where the children play, and the family health guarded by keeping stables free from manure, making outbuildings fly-tight and locating wells where the drinking water will not be polluted by filth. There are dozens of ways, you see, where safety first is needed on our farms.

The hope of the safety movement in cities lies in the children because grown persons are often too set in their ways to change them, and it is equally important that the principle of safety first should be drilled into the children on the farm. Teach your boys and girls it is a finer, braver thing to avoid needless danger for themselves and others than to rush recklessly into it. Make a game of safety first and offer a small reward every week for the child who does the most to insure safety for someone even tho the act be only to turn a rake points down. It will prove most fascinating when once you begin, and be well worth while.

When window shades become worn or torn at the bottom, take them off the roller and place the worn part at the top, thus leaving the new at the bottom which shows most and receives hardest wear.

Umbrellas with steel rods often come out at the handle. Mend them by filling the hole with powdered resin, then heating the rod very hot and putting it back into the handle. Steel knives that have lost their handles may be repaired in the same way.

Tomatoes are Cheap Now

MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON.

The fire that burned the big Kaw Valley cannery a few days ago has resulted in a poor market for those who have contracted for the sale of corn, tomatoes and other garden truck. Bushels of tomatoes may be bought in the country around Lawrence for 25 cents a bushel, the purchaser doing the picking. These tomatoes are large and quite free from blemish as growers have learned that staking the vines prevents much of the rot that often results from tomatoes lying upon the ground. Owing to the dry weather many of the tomatoes grown on the upland are of poor quality. They seem in some instances to have been burned before they were ripe.

Many housekeepers with canners would can a large supply of tomatoes if it were not for the recent increase in the cost of tin cans. No. 3 cans are now quoted at \$5 a thousand more than was asked for them this spring. However, many tomatoes will be canned as they require no sugar.

The man of the house set out 100 tomato plants in the patch of ground reserved for melons. From these 100 plants he is now picking a bushel at one picking. We have canned these tomatoes as pulp. We cut them up, cook them until they are soft, press the pulp thru a colander and discard the skins and seeds. When this pulp is again boiling hot, it is ready for the jars that have been lying in hot water. There are two advantages this method has over scalding and peeling—it saves the work of removing skins and prepares the tomato for making soup. Thus one washing of colander and strainer dishes is substituted for 20 or 30 washings.

There are few vegetables as easily canned in tin as tomatoes. One has only to fill a wire basket with ripe tomatoes, plunge them in boiling water for 1 minute and then in cold, remove the skins and they are ready for the cans. The cans should then be filled with tomatoes and juice to within an inch or less of the top and completely sealed. Then they should be kept at the boiling point 50 minutes, removed from the boiler and the cans submerged in cold water until the contents are thoroughly cooled. This cooling leaves the tomato in the can whole and so results in a much better looking product than the colorless, mushy pieces sometimes seen in glass cans. If canned in glass, tomatoes, like beets, need to be kept in cool, dark places or they will lose their color.

We are old-fashioned enough to like the yellow tomato preserves that were our grandmothers' standby. These yellow tomato preserves are certainly appetizing to view but they are expensive luxuries this season. To make them, we boil a heavy sirup, using almost as much sugar as tomatoes. Then while it is boiling we pour in, carefully, the large yellow slices. If the kettle of hot sirup is set in a pan of boiling water, there is no need for stirring and the slices retain their shape. When the tomato is almost transparent, we add very thin slices of lemon and cook until it is soft. The product is then ready for the cans. Like all heavy sirups it requires little care to keep it. Preserves are not likely to ferment.

Many persons prefer to make butter of yellow tomatoes, and a few use the red ones. To make this butter, the tomatoes should be washed and dried but not skinned. They should then be cut in halves and the seeds pressed out. Our recipe calls for 3 cups of sugar for 2 quarts of tomatoes. When the tomatoes have been cooked for an hour or more, thin slices of lemon should be added and cooked until soft. The butter may then be sealed in glasses.

Pickled Onions

Boil small white onions in equal quantities of sweet milk and water. The milk removes the strong flavor. When the onions are tender, rinse them in cold water, drain and pack in jars. Cover with boiled spiced vinegar and seal.

Republic Co., Kansas.

Pickles Easily Made

Wash cucumbers and slice them thin. To 1 quart of the sliced cucumbers add 1 large sliced onion, salt well and let stand 3 hours. Drain, then add 1 pint of mild vinegar, 1 cup of sugar and 1

tablespoon of mixed spices. Cook until the cucumbers are tender, then seal in glass jars.

A good whole cucumber pickle is made by washing small cucumbers and packing them in stone jars. Pour over them 1 gallon of vinegar, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of salt and 1 cup of ground mustard. Let stand two weeks before using. These are economical and excellent recipes.

Ann Updegraff.

Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Bordeaux Sauce

One peck of green tomatoes, 3 medium heads of cabbage, 6 or 8 onions and 1 cup of salt. Grind the vegetables, sprinkle them with the salt and drain over night in a flour sack. Add in the morning 4 or 6 large green peppers, chopped, 2½ cups of vinegar and 2 cups of sugar. Cook slowly, adding mustard seed or spices to suit the taste in the last 20 minutes of cooking. If mustard seed are used, add 2 tablespoons of turmeric. Use only half as much cloves as other spices. When thoroly done, seal in glass jars. This is my very best relish.

Republic Co., Kansas. Mrs. O. G.

Tomato Catsup

Wash ½ bushel of firm, ripe tomatoes, quarter them and cook in a preserving kettle until the tomatoes begin to boil. Cool the tomatoes, then force them thru a sieve and add to the strained juice 2 cups of salt, 2 cups of mixed ground spices, 2 or 3 large onions ground fine, and 1 quart of pure cider vinegar. Boil the mixture over a slow fire for an hour or more, stirring constantly to prevent scorching. An ounce each of celery and mustard seed may be tied in a loose cheesecloth sack and boiled with the strained juice, removing it when the catsup is done. Fill bottles with the hot liquid and seal at once. The catsup keeps better if the bottles are wrapped in heavy brown paper and kept in a dark place.

Mrs. Ellen Finney.

Pottawatomie Co., Kansas.

Do You Need a House Dress?

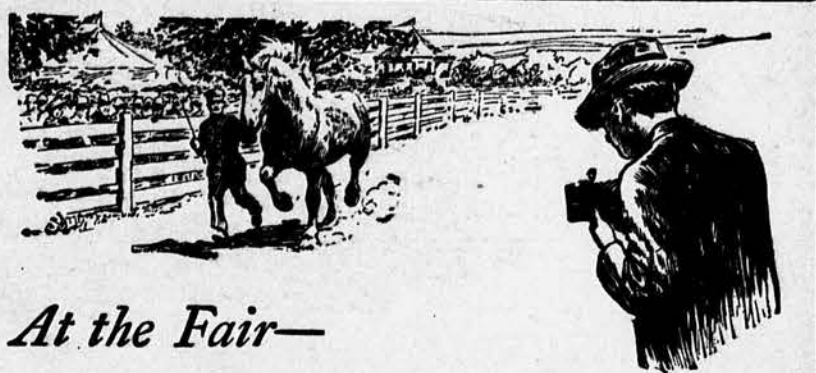
This neat house dress, No. 7880, has a waist with the bolero effect made by a side front yoke edged with lace. The



7880

collar and cuffs also are edged with lace. There are four gores in the skirt. The pattern comes in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

Many a young man goes away to seek his fortune, when Fortune is seeking for him at home.



At the Fair—

KODAK

Get pictures of all the things that interest you. The prize winning horses and cattle and sheep and hogs—pictures of machinery and whatever may help you in your farming.

Yes and pictures of the friends you meet at the fair, and the incidents in coming and going. There's a worth while album full of Kodak pictures on every such trip.

Ask your dealer to show you the new 2C Kodaks and 2C Brownies. The pictures are 2½ x 4¼ and these cameras are right up to the minute. They have all the worth while new features and make pictures of the size and shape you want at a low cost. They sell at \$9.00 to \$19.00.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,

451 State St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Wanted 30,000 Men For Harvest Work on Immense Crops of Western Canada

**Wages \$3.00 Per Day and Board
Cheap Railway Rates From Boundary Points**

Employment bureaus at Winnipeg, Regina, North Portal, Saskatoon, Ft. Frances, Kings Gate, B. C.; Coutts, Calgary, Alberta.

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Even under high temperature conditions there is little change in its lubricating body.

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saves repair expense and adds life to your tractor engine.

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Fall Is the Ideal Time to Paint

Blistering summer heat has passed, paint anchors deep in the open wood pores, painters have time for careful work, gnats and moths are gone, weather is settled, winter is coming.

Dutch Boy White Lead

Mixed to suit the exact conditions of your house will give you paint-satisfaction.

Write for fuller information in
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Peculiarly fits
the farmer's needs

The peculiar needs of the farmer in motor cars are best met in a moderate priced car like the Allen.

Cheap cars soon rattle to pieces on the country roads. Repair bills mount up.

Expensive cars rarely give more service than moderate priced ones, their higher prices covering largely luxurious refinements that have nothing to do with practical service.

You are able to pay the extra, but why should you?

Moderate priced motor cars, like all moderate priced articles, usually strike the happy medium and give the most dollar for dollar value.

The Allen admirably meets the farmer's practical needs.

It is big, roomy, easy riding, strong and light.

It holds five comfortably, and has ample leg room.

It is economical on gasoline, oil and tires.

It is fully equipped for your comfort and convenience.

It is built to give enduring service of the practical sort. Yet it is withal, a strikingly handsome car with the latest boat-line body and crowned fenders.

27 H. P. 34" x 34" 4 Cyl. Motor.
Two Unit Electric Starter and Lights.
35-inch Rear Springs.
Full Floating Rear Axle.

112-inch Wheelbase.
Gas Tank in the rear.
Large, easy acting Brakes.
Weight 2350 pounds.

Write today for the Allen "Autolog"
THE ALLEN MOTOR COMPANY
2109 Allen Bldg., FOSTORIA, OHIO



Did You Ever See a Halabe?

Silk Spider Raising is a New Industry in Madagascar

BY EDWIN TARRISSE

WHEN France took over the Island of Madagascar she acquired a species of spider whose product has furnished an important industry for the ingenious Frenchmen. This spider is named by the natives "halabe," and it produces an extremely fine silk of a rich golden color from which beautiful tissues are woven. Unfortunately, however, these cannot take the ordinary silk dyes, which contain acids and alkalis.

A school of sericulture is conducted at Antananarivo, under the supervision of Frenchmen. One halabe spins about 2,000 metres of silk thread and requires no care or nourishment that it cannot obtain with man's assistance.

The first factory of this sort set up at Antananarivo was little more than a park filled with spinning halabes, watched and worked by Malagasy girls. The children were permitted to operate the garden for their amusement and to keep the silk obtained. The object of establishing such a factory was to demonstrate to the natives what could be done with certain resources of the island. The park was filled with rows of bamboos about 3 yards high planted 2 or 3 feet apart. Near the bamboos were placed water-buckets and around these buckets were set carnations and tomatoes, growths highly relished by the silk spider.

When these preliminary steps had been taken spiders soon came from all directions to spin their webs over the bamboos. When the webs were hung and the spiders spinning, the girls brushed the insects into large baskets and carried them to the factory where "captains' nests" had been sent. These were invented by Professor Nogue, one of the officers detailed by the French government for the promotion of the Madagascan industries.

"Captains' nests" are quite ingenious. They show interiors arranged to hold groups of 12 spiders. The spiders are placed on their backs in such a way that they cannot move. The helpers of the factory seize the protruding ends of the web threads and fix them to the bobbins. Twelve threads from 12 spiders go on the bobbin simultaneously. Each bobbin accomplishes 700 revolutions, because a thread needs 700 turns to twist it sufficiently hard to serve for weaving purposes. When the threads have been twisted to the proper tension, they are doubled and redoubled. A finished thread is composed of 24 strands. As soon as a spider ceases to render thread, the little machine is taken out and another just like it is put in its place. The exhausted spiders are taken back to the garden to rest and fresh spiders are forced to labor. A hardy, good-sized halabe renders one gram of golden yellow silk ready for the loom. About 100 spinners are required for the production of two pounds of silk.

This silk spider is said to be far more profitable than the silkworm. The silkworm demands relatively costly nourishment and great care. The silk spider can be worked to the limit of its producing power and its product is ready for the loom when spooled.

Girls are "Fraid-cats"

'Fraid of caterpillars!
'Fraid o' bees!
'Fraid o' cows an' ever'thing she sees!

'Fraid o' snakes an'
'Fraid o' fish worms!
'Fraid o' snails an' ever'thing that squirms!

'Fraid o' automobiles!
'Fraid o' mice!
'Fraid o' toads an' ever'thing that's nice!

'Fraid o' lightning!
'Fraid o' thunder—pooh!
Hate to be a girrl, wouldn't you?
'Fraid o' fireworks! 'Fraid o' engines—say!
What's the use o' girrls anyway?
—Mrs. John T. Van Sant in the Pictorial Review.

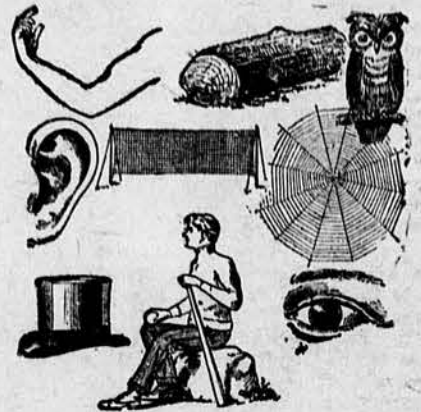
You May Win a Prize

Here's a chance for some boy or girl to earn 50 cents. All you have to do is to write a letter to the children's editor telling about the most enjoyable time you had this summer. Think real hard and when you have decided when and where it was that you had the most

fun, sit right down and write a letter telling all about it. Perhaps it was when you went fishing and caught the largest fish or maybe it was when you visited your cousin in the city. We are very eager to hear all about it. Write your letter neatly and address it to the Children's Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. We will give a signet bracelet or a flashlight for the second best letter and a package of post cards for each of the next five best letters. The letters must all be in this office by September 12.

What is the Fall Holiday?

When combined properly the first letters of the words which these objects represent spell a fall holiday. Try to guess what it is. A package of post-cards will be sent to the five boys and girls who send in the first correct answers. Mail your answers to the Puz-



zle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by September 12.

The parts of a tree given in the puzzle in the August 12 issue are: trunk, leaves, twigs and bark. The prize winners are: May Jones, Margaret Nunnink, Lena Dumler, Evert Haney and Lulu Briles.

Agnes Likes to Hoe

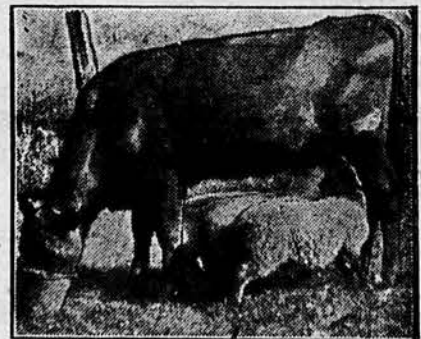
I have a sister 5 years old and two brothers, one 3 years and the other 3 months old. We have a horse we call Bird and sometimes we all get on her at once and take a ride. My sister and I each have a garden. I have beans, tomatoes, turnips and melons in my garden and I like to hoe in it.

Agnes Eva Moberly.

Harris, Kan.

These Lambs Were Adopted

This cow has raised four lambs besides her calves. The mother of the lambs died and the cow decided to adopt the



poor little orphans. Ralph Garner of Portis, Kan., sent us the picture and he says his father has over 500 sheep.

Hunting Rabbits at Night

Shooting rabbits by motor car light is a new pastime. It takes two men—one to run the motor car and the other to do the shooting. The rabbits are attracted by the bright lights and scamper along in front of the machine, thus giving the man with the gun a good chance at them.

RAISE CALVES AT HALF COST!

—By using "Brooks Best" Calf Meal. 100 lbs. \$3.25 500 lbs. \$15.00. Free directions. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kans.—Advertisement.

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

Is there any way of killing rats by giving them bacteria of some kind? If so what is the name and where could I be able to obtain it? Is it dangerous to use around any other living animals? I don't know whether this is a proper question for the health department but no harm asking.

C. M.

Since it is a proper question for the health department, the rat is a great menace to health all over the civilized world. The chief charge against him is that he harbors the flea that spreads that terrible pestilence, bubonic plague. This is the historic plague that has ravaged both East and West, and is known familiarly to us in connection with the Great Plague of London. It is but a short time since it raged wildly in China and Japan, and nothing but the splendid fight made against it at our ports of entry has kept it from this country. Plague is a disease of rats and only infects human beings thru the agency of the rat and the infected fleas that infest it. Destroy the rat and the plague disappears. Therefore the suppression of the rat is very important from the standpoint of health.

In regard to destroying the rats by bacteria, I fear that the method is not to be recommended. An agent of the United States Department of Agriculture looked into the matter quite extensively a few years ago, paying special attention to the cultures of bacteria presented in certain widely advertised preparations for which great claims were made. His conclusions were adverse, for the following reasons:

1. The virulence is not great enough to kill a sufficiently high percentage of rats that eat food containing the micro-organisms.
2. The virulence decreases with the age of the cultures. They deteriorate in warm weather and in bright sunlight.
3. The diseases resulting from the micro-organisms are not contagious and do not spread by contact of diseased with healthy animals.
4. The comparative cost of the cultures is too great for general use. Since they have no advantages over the common poisons, except that they are usually harmless to man and other animals, they should be equally cheap; but their actual cost is much greater. Moreover, considering the skill and care necessary in their preparation, it is doubtful if the cost can be greatly reduced.

Quite recently a preparation of this nature, used to produce death among rats, has been found to be double-edged. The bacteria killed the rats by producing amebic dysentery but the rats managed to impart the disease also to some human beings, making the price entirely too high, and showing the danger of playing with edged tools.

The failure of this method of annihilation, however, does not mean that the rat must be allowed to flourish. I repeat that he is a menace to health. We know that he is the active agent in spreading bubonic plague and it may well be that he is also active in the transmission of other diseases. In the construction of any farm building, no matter how small or how large, the problem of rat-proofing should be considered. This means, in general, the exclusion of dead space in walls and floors, and the use of concrete in foundations and flooring. The extra expense in the first cost is more than made up by the permanency of the building, to say nothing of the saving by excluding the rat's depredations. Even old buildings may be made rat-proof by a little ingenuity. I hope my friend Harley Hatch will try this out as one of his wet weather jobs, and let us know the result.

So far as poisoning rats in other ways than by using bacteria, there are several effective poisons. Barium carbonate is one of the best. Its action is that of a corrosive poison, and while the dose needed to kill rats would not be fatal to larger animals it is well to limit the amount that is scattered around. The rat gets his stomach so irritated by it that he runs for water, so is not likely to die on the premises and leave an odor worse than his living presence. The poison may be mixed one part to seven of oatmeal, and water added to make a stiff paste. A teaspoonful should then be placed in each rat run.

Strychnine and arsenic are also effi-

cient rat poisons; but, after all, poisoning is a rather slow way when a place is overrun with rats. There was a great campaign against rats in Manila a few years ago. An official of an investigating turn of mind attempted a record of the various agencies of destruction to see which was most effective. He found that the common snap or guillotine trap was eight times as effective as the wire-cage trap and 60 times as destructive as poisoning. Readers who desire to go into this subject more extensively should send to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 369.

Please tell what causes a person to callous. I callous on my feet; on the top of my left foot is worst, just back of the toes. Do not do any hard work. I get a cramp or numb feeling in my foot. I can't sit down on anything hard but what it hurts my back; the longer I sit the worse it is on my back and hips.

C. B. A.

Callosities usually occur as an attempt of nature to protect tender parts from pressure by creating a thickening of that layer of the skin known as the stratum corneum. Sometimes great help is derived by placing a piece of oiled silk next to the skin. Your general nutrition is poor and in your case I would advise good feeding on nourishing food, especially fats and oils.

Will be much obliged to you if you will give a little information about eczema. I am bothered terribly from May to October. The rest of the year it leaves me. Is it true that buttermilk and clabbermilk are injurious?

H. E.

Eczema is not a disease that can be diagnosed or prescribed for by mail, tho I can oblige this reader who merely asks for "a little information." Eczema is an inflammatory condition of the skin which attacks a large proportion of the human race to some extent at some time or other. It assumes so many different forms that whole books have been written in description, and one might take a different eczema treatment every day for 10 years without exhausting the various prescriptions made for it. The best general advice that I can give in brief is to avoid all stimulating foods and drinks, avoid meat, drink freely of water, and be careful not to apply irritating drugs.

Buttermilk is an excellent food, and well borne by eczema patients; clabbermilk should be used sparingly.

I have the rheumatism in my shoulder blades and knees, off and on, more in the winter than summer. The last two weeks there has been a soreness and stiffness in the joints just below the knee cap on the right leg. Cannot bear my weight on that leg without severe pains in the joint below the knee cap. I have not doctored for rheumatism. Have always had fair health but am not what would be considered a robust man. Am 44 years old, weigh 127 pounds, height 5 feet 7 and a half inches. Have farmed since large enough. We appreciate your writings in the Farmers Mail and Breeze very much.

P. M.

At your age you are in the prime of life and should not have an ache or pain. Your symptoms sound rheumatic, but I think you can easily throw it off. We have found lately that a lot of rheumatism is secondary to infections of throat and mouth, so if you have any tonsil trouble, or what is more likely, if you have bad teeth, get them repaired at once. You are rather underweight. I should advise eating fattening foods, cream, butter, eggs, bacon, fresh vegetables and fruit, but no beef or mutton. Eat slowly and chew your food thoroly. Underweight men are quite commonly nervous individuals who bolt their food. Drink a great deal of water—half a gallon a day regularly, and even more in very hot weather.

M. H. writes giving experience with a treatment that was of great benefit to her in just such a case of ingrowing toe-nail as is described by M. S. in a letter published in our issue of August 12. I am glad to forward the letter. The kindly spirit that prompts some ex-sufferer to give his or her experience so that it may afford relief to the other fellow is one greatly appreciated by the staff of this paper and the editor of this column. I will not agree to print all such letters for they may contain advice which I cannot endorse, but I am glad to foster the spirit and will at least see that letters are forwarded. I do not for a moment pretend that the advice I give is the last word that can be said on a subject. All I guarantee is that it is reasonable, practicable and calculated to be beneficial.

There are now 46 co-operative slaughter houses in Denmark, there being more of these than of the privately owned.



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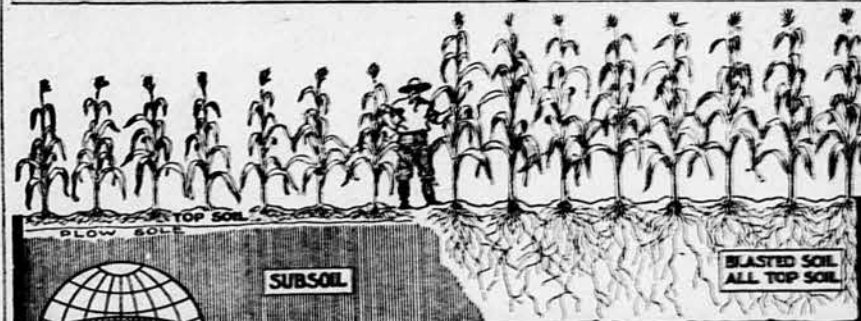
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Chickens that Go to a Show

They Should be Clean, Well Groomed, Properly Conditioned, and Used to Being Handled

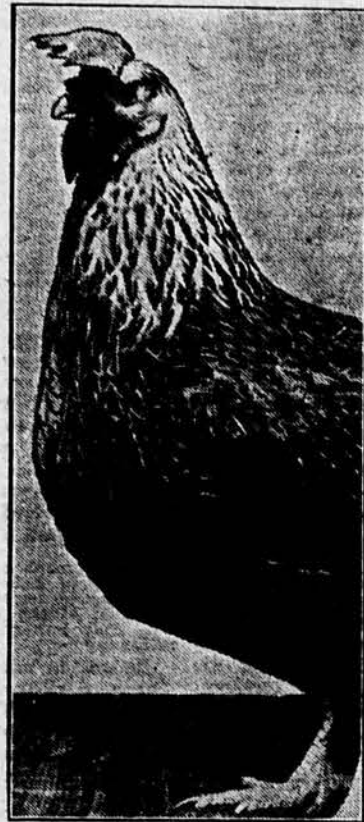
EVERY fowl, whether young or mature, should be in first-class show condition when it enters the exhibition hall. The plumage should be the standard length for the breed, lustrous and plentiful, the head bright red, and the comb developed to the required size. The specimen should appear in handsome dress, good physical condition, and trained to exhibit its good qualities to advantage. Careful training imparts to a bird sufficient confidence to assume and hold desired poses under show-room conditions.

If possible, obtain exhibition coops similar to those used at the show you will attend. Cover the floor with short straw or a mixture of bran and straw for feather-leg breeds. Two months before the show place the birds you intend to exhibit in the coops at night.

Visit the coops as frequently as you can, and handle the birds often. Carry them around under the arm, open their wings and examine the undercolor, and accustom them to every movement of the judge. It is not advisable or necessary to keep the show birds confined in the training coops. A day at a time is sufficient. Then, allow them the run of the house for two or three days and outdoor exercise if seasonable.

It is necessary to examine show birds carefully at least 10 weeks before the show. Remove all imperfect feathers, in the hope that they will be replaced by feathers of standard color. Frequently a colored feather showing a little white along the edge of the web will molt out perfectly when the fowl is well fed on sour-milk mash, meat, and grain. Never pluck a new feather, one in which the quill is filled with fluid, as it will return partly white. A few days before the exhibition examine your birds again and pluck the imperfect feathers. It is quite a problem to determine the best procedure when there is foreign color in some of the large feathers on the wings or tail. If the color is a cause for disqualification, there is no justification for shipping the bird to the show. What is best to do will depend upon the quality of the specimen in other sections and upon the amount of defective color in the wings. Usually these defects occur in similar feathers in both wings.

All white fowls must be washed, and most fowls of other colors can be improved in appearance by washing, fluffing, and grooming before the show. For white birds have three tubs filled with warm, soft water. Use a bar of good white or castile soap and a large sponge and a nail brush. Have the temperature of the room 80 or 85 degrees, and bring the birds in clean exhibition coops, the floors of which should be covered with fresh, dry shavings. Wash the males first. Clean the shanks and feet with the nail brush, soap, and water. Insert the bird in tub 1 and push it down under the water several times until the plumage is wet thru. Make a heavy lather with the sponge and soap, and thoroughly wash the plumage with the sponge; open the wings and sponge them in the direction of the feathers. Always wash the length of the feather, from the quill to the tip and not across. Keep the bird's head out of the soapy water if possible; sponge the soap off the bird, and remove to tub 2. Press it under the water several times, allow it to stand and drip for a few seconds, and then dip it twice in tub 3 containing bluing water. Remove the bird from the water, hold its legs firmly and raise it up and down quickly, so that it will flap and expand its wings and tail and shake out the



water. Do not use a towel to dry a white bird.

Move the exhibition coop near the fire or some heat, so that the bird will dry. Lifting up the plumage of the breast and opening the feathers of the fluff while drying has a tendency to increase the apparent size of these sections. It is necessary to examine the white birds frequently if the coops are near a stove to guard against overheating them or scorching or curling their feathers.

The shanks and feet of exhibition fowls must be absolutely clean and well polished. To overcome rough scales rub the legs twice daily with a cloth dipped in kerosene, and a short time before the show wash them thoroughly. Use a good scouring soap, woolen cloth, and warm rain water. Remove any old or rough scales and also the dirt between the scales. The latter can be taken out with toothpicks. Dry the shanks and apply a solution of equal parts of sweet oil and alcohol. Then warm a woolen cloth and scrape a little beeswax on it. The warmth will melt the wax, and the shanks should then be polished with the waxed cloth.

Before shipping the birds to the exhibition apply the sweet oil and alcohol solution to the face and comb. If you are showing white birds, fill their plumage, after washing and when thoroughly dry, with equal parts of bran and rice flour. Some exhibitors use cornstarch, which is equally satisfactory. This prevents the plumage becoming soiled, and when the starch is shaken out at the show and the fowls are groomed they apparently take a higher polish. However, the coops must have wooden or muslin tops and sides to prevent rain coming in contact with the starched plumage. The final grooming is accomplished with a silk handkerchief, rubbing and polishing the feathers until the plumage has a high luster.

White Feathers Sell Well

There is a steady market for prime feathers that have had proper care. Feathers of ducks and geese bring approximately 50 cents a pound.

Feathers should be picked when ripe. In other words all the animal matter should be out of the quill. At this stage they are plucked easily without damage or inconvenience, and will not spoil or become moth eaten. It is advisable to separate the body feathers from those of the tail and wing, and assort them according to color. White feathers are particularly valuable.

Feathers should be kept in a cool airy room either in jute sacks which allow the free circulation of air among the feathers, or in open bins where they frequently can be forked over to keep them from matting.

N. L. Harris.

Do Not Market Dirty Eggs

A dirty egg looks bad, and of two lots one dirty and the other clean, the dirty lot sells much more slowly. Washing eggs that have dirty spots brings a sufficiently higher price and quicker demand to pay for the trouble.

Skimmilk is Good for Hens

Skimmilk, preferably well soured, and buttermilk have high feeding values. Skimmilk should be fed to laying hens whenever it can be obtained at reasonable prices.

Australia has 17 million uncultivated acres of land suitable for wheat growing.

A Hot Time for the Germs

Much of the Milk Used in Large Cities is Pasteurized—
The Process is Quite Simple

THERE is no valid objection to pasteurization when properly performed, and the process makes safer even the most carefully handled and inspected milk. It seems probable that within the next two years a large part of the milk supply in the large cities will be pasteurized. There is already a marked tendency in this direction. About 10 years ago only 5 per cent of the milk supply of New York City was pasteurized. In 1914, 88 per cent was treated in this way.

Before the value of pasteurization as a hygienic measure was as well recognized as it is today, it was practiced in secret by a number of milk dealers as a means of preserving milk and preventing it from souring. Its commercial value in this respect is great, but its chief function is the destruction of disease-producing organisms. Proper pasteurization should destroy about 90 per cent of all the bacteria in the milk, although when the bacterial count of the raw milk is low the reduction may be somewhat smaller.

The Bacteria.

The kinds of bacteria that remain alive after pasteurization depend on the temperature to which the milk is heated and the species of bacteria which are in the raw milk. Three processes of pasteurization, known respectively as the flash process, the holder process, and pasteurization in the bottle, are now practiced in this country. In the flash process the milk is raised quickly to a temperature of about 180 degrees Fahrenheit or more, held there for from 30 seconds to a minute, and then cooled quickly. In the holder process the milk is heated to a temperature of from 140 to 150 degrees, and held there for half an hour. When pasteurization in bottles is practiced, the raw milk is put into bottles with water-tight seal caps, which are immersed in hot water and held for from 20 to 30 minutes at a temperature of 145 degrees. In this way the pasteurized milk is not subjected to any danger of reinfection. On the other hand, the seal caps must be absolutely tight and this involves increased cost. In general, it may be said that the holder process is coming into greater favor than either of the others. This process permits of the use of lower temperatures which, for various reasons, is highly desirable. Another method of pasteurization, or rather a modification of the present holder process, is that of bottling hot pasteurized milk. The process consists in pasteurizing milk by the holder process at 145 degrees for 30 minutes, then bottling it while hot in hot bottles steamed for 2 minutes immediately before filling. After filling, the bottles are capped and may be cooled by any of the systems in which the caps are protected. The bottles are sprayed with water or cooled by forced-air circulation.

When milk is held at 145 degrees for 30 minutes, all the disease-producing bacteria, so far as can be ascertained, are destroyed. At the same time a larger percentage of the bacteria that cause milk to sour and a smaller percentage of those that cause it to rot are left than when a higher temperature is employed. Pasteurized at a low temperature, milk undergoes no change which affects its nutritive value or its digestibility. Subjection to a temperature of 150 degrees or more, however, does result in certain chemical changes. Finally, pasteurization at low temperatures is more economical because the expense of heating and cooling is less.

This, of course, does not mean that insufficient pasteurization ever should be tolerated. The process of pasteurization frequently is performed improperly. For the holder process, 140 degrees is the point at which investigations have shown that disease-producing bacteria are killed, but in practice it is advisable to use a temperature several degrees above this minimum of safety.

Another Defect.

Another common defect in the process of pasteurization is carelessness in the handling of the milk after it has been treated. This is one reason why pasteurization in bottles is advocated. One false step in handling the milk after it has been pasteurized will undo all the

good effects of the process. The milk should be cooled as rapidly as possible to about 40 degrees and kept at that temperature until delivered. If this is done, there is only a slight bacterial increase during the first 24 hours. It has been held by some investigators that bacteria grow faster in pasteurized milk than in raw milk. This point, however, never has been established and other investigations indicate that the rate of increase is approximately the same.

Pasteurization by the holder process is today the most effective means of obtaining safe milk. This is especially true of cities which consume such great quantities that thorough inspection is almost impossible. New York City, in 1912, for example, used 2½ million quarts a day. This was supplied by 350,000 cows and some of it was transported more than 400 miles. Under such circumstances pasteurization is a necessary precaution. It is, however, not to be regarded as a substitute for cleanliness in the production of milk.

Cool the Cream Quickly

BY R. McCANN,
Fort Collins, Colo.

Quantities of cream are continually coming to market that have to be condemned as unfit for use, or to be made into low-grade butter, which cannot be sold on the market as fit for human food. This is a complete loss to the purchasers of cream, and necessarily has its effect in bringing down the average price paid for cream. The market price of cream is largely governed in this way by quality and by the quality of the product which can be made from it. There always is a demand for high-grade finished products at advanced prices, while the low grade must go to markets

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already crowded with the same low-grade products, selling at greatly reduced prices from those the consumers are willing to pay for the first-class article they demand.

Cream testing 35 to 40 per cent, cooled immediately after separation will keep sweet and in first class condition for three or more days during the hottest summer weather providing other reasonable care is taken of it, and warm cream never is added from following separations. Cream always should be thoroughly cooled before it is added to cream of previous skimmings, and then the entire lot should be stirred well each time a new addition is made, so that the mass may be kept uniform. Frequent stirring always will aid very materially in keeping any quantity of cream.

The "cool your cream" movement is becoming so strong in many states that signs bearing these three words are hung along the public highways and at cream stations to call the producers' attention to this very important need.

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"How to Judge a Dairy Cow."—shows by illustrations what points to look for in a dairy producer—explains the essential qualifications of a good dairy cow.

"Building Up a Dairy Herd"—a practical breeder gives some sound advice on this important subject.

"The Farm that Won't Wear Out"—shows that the farm where cows are kept, and the fertility returned to the soil, improves instead of deteriorates.

"The Care of Cream on the Farm"—quality is as important as quantity. It costs little and brings big returns.

"Silos and Silage"—one of the best chapters in the book. Full of silage facts that every farmer ought to know.

Then there are splendid articles on "Alfalfa," "Ventilation of Dairy Barns," "Breeds of Dairy Cattle," "Improving the Herd with a Good Bull," "Care of Freshening Cows," "How to Test Cows," etc. Numerous dairy rations, suitable for various sections of the country, are given, and various milk and dairy tables as well as tables of weights and measures, silo capacities, etc. that every farmer has occasion, at some time or other, to refer to.

Thousands of dollars have been spent in the preparation of this book, and if you keep cows you certainly ought to write for a copy and read it from cover to cover. The book is absolutely free. Just fill out the coupon or send the information requested on a post card, mentioning this paper.

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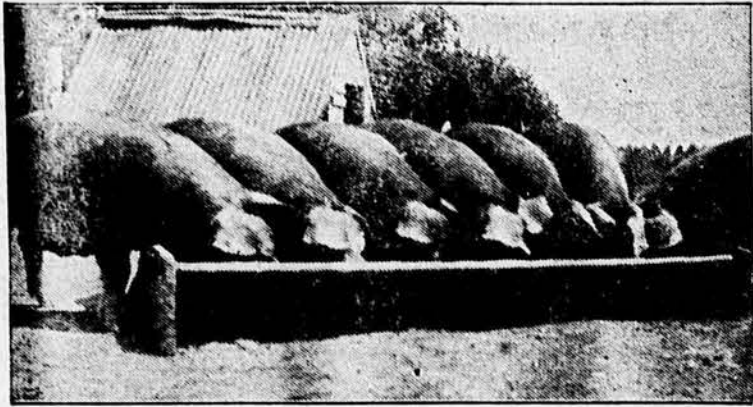
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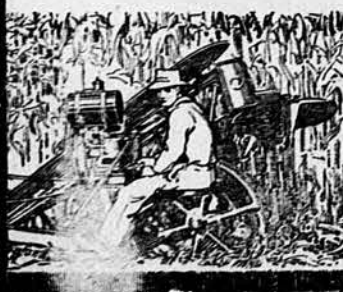
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Wheat Market is Still Good

(Owing to the fact that this paper is necessarily printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication.)

The entrance of Roumania into the European war Monday sent grain prices tumbling. In Chicago the extreme fall was 11 1/4 cents. It is believed by some that the entrance of the fifteenth nation into the war with nearly a million fresh troops will shorten it greatly, cutting down the need of army provisions. Again Roumania's entrance may indicate a speedy opening of the Dardanelles which will let the pent up Russian and Balkan grain out to the world market. Roumania itself raises a considerable wheat.

As letting out Russian wheat and shortening the war are merely possi-

Pity the Poor Grain Gambler.

Poor Rob McRobb, who gambles in grain and human life in the circular pit of Chicago's board of trade, can buy only one new machine this fall, and his wife will have to be content with last year's diamonds! The sad-eyed farmer is getting all the profits that McRobb expected to garner this harvest-time by his hard headwork. Ain't it a shame? Here's wheat playing with the \$1.50 rung and looking up—while all spring and up to the very morn of the harvest, it was only about \$1 a bushel? But the hard part—the fact that makes Rob McRobb woe and weep—is this: The farmer himself is going to get this extra four bits a bushel! Just as his crop is coming in—just as McRobb and his fellow McRobbers are getting ready to reap the golden shekels from the fields of golden grain—Canada reports that the crop is short because there weren't enough men to plant more seed; black rust is at work in the Northwest, and the world's crop is less than for many years. And with wheat around \$1.50 the American farmer up and says: "Here's the wheat! Where's the coin?" Too bad, McRobb. Forgive us the laugh!—Canton, Ohio, News.

bilities and not realities, Monday's sudden drop was mostly a scare and it did not appear as if the wheat price would continue dropping or stay at a low level, anyways soon at least. It is believed that wheat will reach higher levels after this scare is over.

Wheat prices rose to new high levels last week, despite a very large volume of selling by speculative holders who had bought lower down.

The market lost some of its nervousness and daily fluctuations narrowed, but the tone remained very firm and the close was 3 1/4 cents higher than a week ago for Kansas City December delivery, and 2 1/2 cents in Chicago.

The trade evidently is becoming accustomed to the present extraordinary quotations and tho there has been a good deal of selling by operators who think the current level of prices is too high, considering the abundance of wheat available for immediate needs, there is a very strong conviction that wheat will be scarce and higher before another harvest.

Corn prices moved up to new high levels, for December delivery, tho the market moved rather narrowly and the close was about the same as a week ago, with a small net loss in the September quotation.

The five Western markets received 205,000 cattle last week, or 41,000 more than the preceding week and 70,000 more than a year ago. Kansas City received more than one-third of the total supply and 17,000 more than Chicago. The bulk of the cattle here came from Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and fully 50 per cent of them were suitable for stock and feeding purposes. Local killers bought freely, but under the restricting influence of a big decline in Chicago prices here were lower except for the best thick corn fat steers in both heavy and tidy weight grades, which were steady. A good many that were fat, tho lacking in finish, were 10 to 15 cents lower, and the short fed and grass fat steers were down 25 to 40 cents. Two bunches of high class Nebraska steers and heifers mixed sold at \$10.50 in Kansas City and two carloads of "S. M. S." Missouri fed yearlings sold at \$10.25. The bulk of the straight grass fat steers sold at \$6.50 to \$7.50.

While receipts of sheep in Kansas City were small, Chicago and Omaha reported the largest supplies of the season and lower prices. Here the decline in lambs was 50 to 75 cents, and so few sheep were offered that values were not fairly tested. Fat lambs are quoted at \$9.75 to \$10.60 and ewes \$6.50 to \$7.25. A few feeding lambs sold at \$8 to \$9. Prices are about \$2.50 higher than a year ago.

Receipts of livestock, with comparisons, are here shown:

	Last week.	Preceding week.	Yr. ago.
Cattle—			
Kansas City ..	77,450	57,900	42,275
Chicago ..	60,000	46,700	46,600
Five markets ..	205,150	164,150	135,075
Hogs—			
Kansas City ..	37,800	44,500	27,850
Chicago ..	133,000	134,000	89,000
Five markets ..	204,700	292,100	219,500
Sheep—			
Kansas City ..	19,200	27,375	42,725
Chicago ..	94,000	79,000	55,000
Five markets ..	239,350	196,375	226,625

Hogs in Kansas City last week sold up to \$10.90, the highest price paid on this market, except in March, 1910, when \$10.95 was the top. In Chicago \$11.80 was paid, or 10 cents more than in 1910, and the highest on record since the Civil War.

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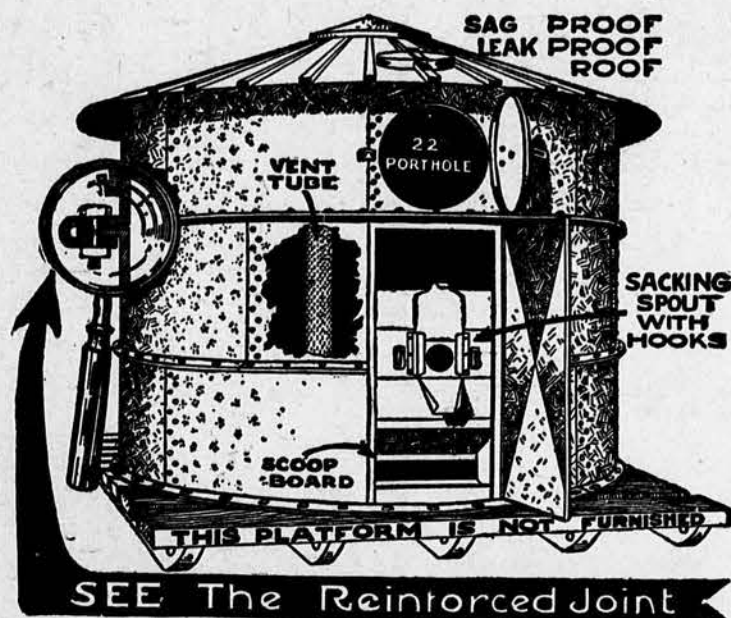
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For instance the May and June prices for the last ten years have averaged 25c per bushel higher than the August and September prices. Add 25c to this year's August and September prices and what you do find will be the price next May and June, basing your figures on the law of averages.

But wait a minute—the margin between these two marketing periods is going to be greater this year due to abnormal conditions of the world's crops.

In the United States this year's wheat crop is only large enough to take care of the home demand. We will consume it, as well as a large portion of what is left of last year's crop, because in addition to our regular home consumption we have our troops mobilized on the border who must be fed.

We have no grain to spare for export—yet it has been going out at the rate of a million bushels per day. The belligerent countries must have it from some source. Canada has none for them—there are no bags in which to handle the Australian crop—hence England ceases to dominate the market and keep prices forced down. Russia needs all her crop and is controlling it.

So with practically the whole world clamoring for the crops of the United States and Argentina, which are only sufficient to take care of domestic consumption

Figure for Yourself What Grain Will Be Worth!

You won't miss it far if you figure \$2.00 per bushel. Don't fail to take into consideration the shortage of cars in which to freight grain resulting from the congestion of freight on the Atlantic seaboard. It is possible you cannot ship your grain now even if you do not want to hold it. But surely you want to get the highest possible price for it. If so **HOLD IT.**

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Fifteen Thousand or more Columbian Metal Grain Bins are in use, saving their owners thousands of dollars. We have raw material on hand for making one thousand more bins. We could carry this over and realize a better profit on it next year. But we feel that the bins will do the farmers more good this year, with market conditions as they are, than next. So we are going to sell them within the next 30 days at a big reduction.

REMEMBER only 1000 bins will be sold at the above reduced delivered prices and that the offer is good until October 1st only. If they are all sold before that date no more can be had at the above prices because we cannot buy galvanized sheets on the present market for that money. Don't delay. We have had orders come in before this at the rate of more than 100 per day.

CONSTRUCTION These bins are built of the best quality galvanized metal, No. 20 gauge in the body, No. 24 gauge in the roof. The sections of the body are joined by special male and female flanges (see illustration) which thoroughly reinforce and make the bin practically indestructible. The bottom fits into the bottom female flange of the body and is securely bolted. The roof is sectional; it is joined by rigid square box joints and is fastened to the body with metal straps.

EQUIPMENT Each bin is equipped with large 5ft. by 2ft. entry door which has metal door boards, sacking spout and shoveling board; 22-inch porthole and manhole. One ventilating tube is furnished, this connects with the ventilator in the roof, affording plenty of ventilation, which in many cases improves the quality of the grain.

EASY TO ERECT Every section of the bin is sheared, punched, formed and flanged on accurately gauged machinery and fits perfectly. Two handy men can erect one in a few hours time. All bolts, tools, etc., as well as illustrated instructions are furnished. Capacity can be increased at any time by adding extra sections.

PORTABLE By setting these bins on skid platforms they can be moved to any part of the field and filled direct from thresher, saving teams for hauling and men for handling.

COLUMBIAN METAL BINS store your grain safe from fire, rats and weather. They save enough loss from these causes alone to pay for themselves in a short time.

PAY FOR BINS WHEN YOUR GRAIN IS SOLD

To a limited number of **RELIABLE FARMERS**, who may be a little short on ready cash, we can perhaps arrange to extend time in which to pay for bins. Only a limited number can be thus accommodated, however, and to such prices will be 5% higher than the **CASH PRICES QUOTED**

ABOVE. We will require a note bearing interest. If you want to pay for your bins when you sell your grain on the above terms **BE SURE TO GIVE YOUR BANK REFERENCES.** Note will be attached to bill of lading and sent to your bank for signature.

SEND NO MONEY

Simply fill out the attached coupon specifying the size and number of bins you want and whether you wish to pay cash or want time. If you can pay cash we will make shipment same day order is received and send the bill of lading with draft to your bank. If you wish time state how much and give bank references. **REMEMBER** we can accommodate only a limited number so don't delay as it requires a little time to arrange for terms.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY Our capacity of a grain bin every four minutes enables us to fill practically all orders the same day as received. Don't wait until these 1000 bins are gone. **GET YOUR ORDER IN TODAY.**

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1605

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I would like to have months time in which to pay for bin specified below. I

refer you to Bank of

If satisfactory { 500 bu. Galvanized Bin, Time price \$ 79.55 } Freight Prepaid
please ship { 1000 bu. Galvanized Bin, Time price \$110.20 }

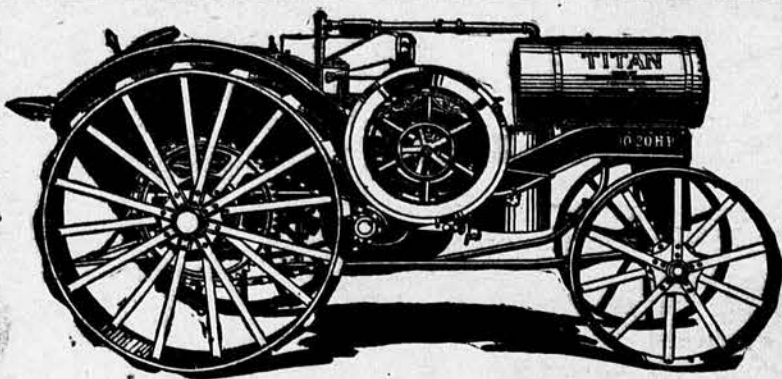
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\$450 CHASE, K No. 1017, Used, square grand, \$5 month-ly	\$400 P. C. WEAVER, No. K945, used, upr. grand, \$6 mo.	\$500 CROWN, No. K916, used, upr. grand, \$6 mo.
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What About Hampshire Hogs?

BY JOHN F. CASE,
Contest Manager.

Capper Pig Club boys are beginning to pay off their notes. A number have disposed of the contest sow and found that she made a profitable gain in addition to rearing a litter of pigs. Elza Franklin, Smith county representative, paid \$16.80 for his Duroc gilt and she weighed but 169 pounds. When sold the other day, Elza's sow tipped the scales at 335 pounds and brought \$29.98. Elza was unfortunate enough to lose all his pigs but one but he says the survivor is fine and dandy and will weigh more than 100 pounds. When the final record is made there will be a profit to show after all.

"We are very busy this year," writes Elza, "for we have 200 acres of corn and 65 acres of wheat in addition to alfalfa and hay. If the other boys are as



busy you can see why you don't hear from us very often. I read your article in the Farmers Mail and Breeze every week." I know that the boys are very busy and I'm not scolding anyone, but I do hope we will have a lot of letters and pictures coming in now that the big rush of work is over.

Altho not very numerous, members of the Hampshire breed club have shown all kinds of pep. Ray Jones, secretary, and Paul Merriman, president, looked up the history of their favorite breed and sent in a story which they term "A Short History of the Unapproachable Hampshire Hog." Here it is:

"The Hampshire hog originated in the Hampshire district in England, near London. It is one of the oldest breeds of hogs, but little is known of the Hampshire ancestry. The first breed history was published in 1842 by David Low. It shows a belted hog and speaks of the Hampshire as the good old English breed. Mr. Low was professor of agriculture in Edinburgh.

"James Gunnell of Massachusetts wrote a history of the Hampshire hog in 1861. He says they were prominent for 40 years, left their mark of quality wherever introduced and were the largest and best hogs in New England.

"The first Hampshires in America were imported by a Massachusetts man named McKay, in 1820. They were taken from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania and later introduced in Boone county, Kentucky, by Major Joel Garnett. The Kentucky farmers were looking for a superior quality of pork and for a hog that would eat their bluegrass and other roughage, would not need so much grain and still would bring a good price on the market. Also they wanted a hog that would not break down in the foot joints and one that it was not necessary to confine in a close pen so it would put on weight.

"Six Boone county farmers formed the first record association in 1893 making it 'The American Thin Rind Record Association.' The name was changed to 'American Hampshire Record Association' in 1904. Thaddeus Ryle of Rabbit Hash, Ky., kept the breed pure for more than 50 years.

"The Hampshire originally was strictly a bacon hog. It matured slowly and would not take on excess fat. Hampshires now are noted for their marbled hams; there is no great amount of fat around the edge but the lean and fat is evenly distributed.

"Hampshires are valuable to farmers because they can live and fatten on green feed and forage. They are popular with the butchers because of their small heads and solid meat. Hampshires are great rustlers and develop a strong constitution that repels disease germs.

"The Hampshire association has stringent rules that are strictly enforced, so persons who purchase registered stock are sure of getting what they buy."

Isn't that a fine history of the Hampshire breed? I'll send a large red apple

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to any grownup breeder who can do better. And now while we are talking Hampshire hog I'll introduce Wallace Corder of Lawrence, Douglas county: "I'm still in the race, writes Wallace, "and I am sending you a picture of myself with Paulson Queen and her six pigs. The pigs were 4 months old and they are growing like weeds. I expect to take my pigs to the fair at Lawrence and I'm going to attend the big meeting at Topeka state fair week. I have been working in the hay to get money to come on."

Bully for you, Wallace. I hope you win enough at the Douglas county fair to pay expenses on the Topeka trip. Why not show Paulson Queen at Lawrence, too? I'll see that you get a check for an amount equal to your winnings on her, by return mail. Remember, fellows, that we agree to duplicate any home county fair cash winnings made on your contest sow. Wallace paid \$25 for Paulson Queen. I suspect it would take considerably more than that to buy Queen and her fine family. And now let's hear from every boy who expects to come to Topeka next month. We'll let 'em know there's something doing beside a state fair.

More About the Fair

The National Lumber Manufacturers' association will have an exhibit at the big free state fair at Topeka, September 11 to 16, of a more general type than any lumber exhibit ever gathered before. It will be particularly for farmers but will be of more or less interest to town people who are planning to build homes.

One of the most interesting features of the exhibit will be a complete model of a series of model farm buildings, including a barn, swine house, poultry house, silo, implement shed and other such buildings. The whole thing will be built of lumber upon the ideas of farm experts. The manufacturers propose to show uses for lumber new to most farmers.

The wood exhibit will be just one small item in the long list of things calculated to interest the farmer at the big fair. It is one of the things out of the ordinary. C. W. McCampbell, in charge of the horse show, says it will be the biggest thing in its line this year west of Madison Square Garden.

Mr. McCampbell is assistant professor of animal husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"I dislike to tell what I really expect of the horse show," he said, "I am afraid people will not believe it. But if you insist I will say that it is going to be the biggest thing the West has ever seen in its line. It will be the biggest horse show this year west of Madison Square Garden. All of the exhibitors at the Topeka show have exhibited at Madison Square. Kansas people are going to have the opportunity of seeing a greater aggregation of show horses than they will believe can be congregated in Kansas."

Superintendents of the horse, cattle, hog, sheep and poultry departments are almost as enthusiastic as Mr. McCampbell.

Engine "WHY?" Book.

One of the cleverest little books on engines that has ever been published, has just been printed by Mr. Ed. H. Witte, a Kansas City engine expert. He says that while the supply of books lasts, he will be glad to send anyone who is interested a copy of this book, which is called "Why?" Just write "Why" with your name and address on a postal or scrap of paper and address Mr. Witte, 1544 S. Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFER.

Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze can receive a big Western Weekly during the Campaign of 1916 for only 10 cents. Capper's Weekly is the biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Contains all the latest political news of the State and Nation. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. This is a special campaign offer—twenty-six big issues—10 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. M. B., Topeka, Kan.

What are harvest wages to be this year? For how many hours work? And who sets the standard?



BLIND MILTON DICTATING TO HIS DAUGHTER
From the original by Munkacsy, in New York Public Library

The Vision of the Blind

"Thousands at his bidding speed,
And post o'er land and ocean
without rest;
They also serve who only
stand and wait."

Was the spirit of prophecy upon John Milton when, more than two hundred and fifty years ago, he dictated those words to his daughter?

Did the "blind poet" have a vision of the millions of telephone messages speeding instantly over hundreds and thousands of miles of wire spanning the continent?

"They also serve who only

stand and wait." The Bell Telephone is your servant even while it "only stands and waits." The whole system is always prepared and ready for your instant command.

Every wire and switch-board and telephone instrument is kept alive and responsive by an army of telephone workers.

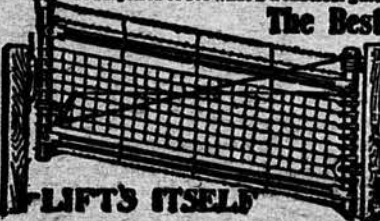
Each one has his special part to do and, because he does it faithfully, countless messages speed throughout the length and breadth of the land, at every minute of the day and night.



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Take This Gate—It's Yours FREE

That's just what I mean—I'll send you one of my All Steel Self-Lifting Gates to hang on your fence, to use as your own—Absolutely Without a Cent of Cost. Write Me Today—Just say "Send me your free gate offer and free catalog"—I'll send it by return mail. Select the gate you want me to send you Free and All Freight Paid. You will be surprised to see what a wonderful gate I am making. Everybody says it's



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PARRETT TRACTOR

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ONE MAN. ALL PURPOSE

Parrett Tractors speak for themselves through their performance in the hands of these satisfied users. Read these letters:

Parrett Tractor Co., Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir: The Parrett Tractor did plowing for me on black mud which had overflowed by excessive rains and then dried out till it made it almost impossible for four horses to pull a 12-inch gang.
Besides the tractor pulling three 14-inch plows we connected my 13-inch gang, it pulling the five bottoms right along at a depth of 7 inches with the three bottom and 6 inches with my gang, and I think there was some reserve power.
I think the Parrett is the only tractor to buy for farm use. Respy, WILLIS O. SHORT.

San Benito, Tex.
Dear Sir: We are so well pleased with the tractor we purchased of you last Fall that we feel like writing you a few lines on its merits.
So far we have plowed red clay, black land and sandy loam. We have plowed and prepared 150 acres of land for truck and corn and have used it for discing and harrowing, and have had no trouble of it packing the soil.
Your tractor has no trouble pulling 4-disc plows cutting 6 inches deep and has no side draft. We used the Parrett for making irrigation ditches, and have had it in the mud up to its axle and it pulled itself out on its own power.
We use it for nearly all kinds of work, often using it in place of a team on account of its convenience. We consider the Parrett Tractor a great success as one man can operate it and it does the work of six to eight mules. Sincerely yours, S. & S. PLANTATION, F. W. Schmidt.

Dumock, Iowa.
Parrett Tractor Co., Chicago, Ill. Gentlemen: Enclosed you will find photo taken after we completed a mile haul over concrete crossings and up one 10% grade, with our Parrett Tractor. This wagon train which the Parrett pulled consisted of three wagons loaded with 6000 feet of lumber, the entire train being over 100 feet long and whole weight 19,000 lbs. The snow was falling and underneath that was the remains of Iowa's famous sleet storm and ice a few days before.

We also demonstrated the same load on the following Saturday to the farmers from over Franklin and Butler counties and they are sure enthusiastic over the Parrett and we swear by her. Yours truly, HENRY A. BROWN.

Glen Allen, Miss.
Parrett Tractor Co., Chicago, Ill. Dear Sir: We are very well satisfied with our Parrett Tractor. We have run it under all conditions and find it is an all around machine. One of our colored plantation hands runs it and it is so easy to handle that it gives him no trouble whatever. We were surprised to find that it did not pack the soil any when pulling the disc and harrow.

It does the work of ten mules and does it very much more satisfactory. We had it taken down and examined and found practically no wear at all and expect to get long service from it. I also want to thank the Parrett Co. for the way they have always treated us in every respect. GLENWOOD PLANTATION, A. H. Hallman, Prop.

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Write today for our new Catalog-folder. It illustrates some of the remarkable tests made at the various National Tractor Demonstrations. Shows how the Parrett is made—why it has proved so popular—how it does anything any other tractor can do and some things no other can do. A postal brings it by return mail.

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Horse Power
12-25

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This beautiful 5-piece Table Set, Wild Rose design—1 large centerpiece with 4 doilies to match. Stamped on fine quality art linen 1/2 yd. long. This free to all who send only 10c for trial 3-months sub. to our big fancy work and family magazine. Address Household, Dept. E.S.S., Topeka, Kan.

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If you would like a dandy boy's or man's watch, here is your opportunity to get one absolutely free of charge. These watches are given only to members of the Capper Watch Club, but you can become a member of this club if you desire a watch. The watch is guaranteed to give the user satisfaction in appearance and durability, as well as time-keeping qualities. It has a substantial engraved case, nickel plated, open face. The movement is American made, stem wind and stem set. The makers issue a printed warrant which goes with each watch. Space does not permit us to give you a detailed outline of the plan of the Capper Watch Club. We will say, however, you can secure one of these watches on our special offer without one cent of cost to you.

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If your subscription is soon to run out, enclose \$1.00 to the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., today, and we will include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly.

Special Subscription Blank

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kidneys and the purest
Dairy Salt.

Blackman Stock Remedy Co.
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ASK BEST DEALER ANYWHERE

Winter Rye for Pasture

BY G. E. THOMPSON.

The acreage of rye in Kansas varies a great deal from year to year, from 3,000 to 120,000 acres being planted. Much of this is sown for pasture, the grower never intending to cut it for a grain yield.

Rye comes on quickly in the fall and under favorable conditions makes good succulent pasture for all classes of stock. Many good farmers in the state say that it makes more and better pasture and makes it quicker than wheat; others prefer to use wheat for pasture, then if spring conditions are favorable they allow the wheat to stand for a grain yield. When rye is used the grower usually pastures it later and pastures it harder than if it were wheat which is to be left for a grain yield, and this in part accounts for the common belief that rye supplies the most pasture.

Good preparation of the ground will pay for rye just as well as for wheat, and good preparation will pay when the crop is used for pasture as well as when a grain yield is expected.

The amount of seed used to the acre varies according to locality and richness of ground. Usually about 1 peck more of rye is used for seed if the crop is intended for pasture than is used for wheat when a grain crop is expected.

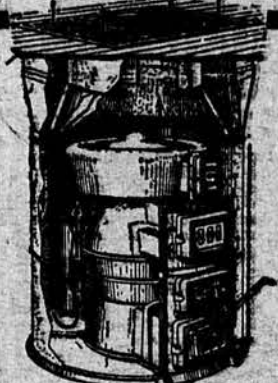
The time of seeding also is variable. Over most of Kansas early September seeding, other conditions being favorable, will supply more pasture than later seeding. Altho Hessian flies prefer wheat they will work upon both rye and barley, and when wheat is not available for the fly fields of rye in this state have been heavily infested. When this infestation of rye takes place in the fall the chances are that the flies will spread to nearby wheat in the spring and cause heavy loss. When early pasture is needed so badly that the owner wishes to risk the fly in the fall he can still prevent a wheat loss if he will without fail plow the rye under at least 4 inches deep before the first of April. If this is neglected in localities where flies are bad the damage to surrounding wheat is likely to cost a great deal more than the rye pasture is worth.

Be Careful Whom You Pay

Subscribers and city marshals will please note the following district managers, and rest assured that no one is authorized to take subscriptions for the Daily Capital and the Farmers Mail and Breeze except the district men whose names are shown. We are not sending any special representatives out from this office; no doubt the solicitor will say that he is direct from the office. City marshals have been notified by letter, of the proper receipt number for each district man, and unless they have receipt numbers as advised, city marshals will please prevent them from taking any subscriptions for these publications.

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PUREBRED S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS \$3 dozen, cockerels 6 for \$5. Frank McDowell, Garnett, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN YEARLING hens \$1.00 each. April hatched cockerels \$1.00. Write your wants. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

FOR SALE: S. C. W. LEGHORNS. TOM Barron cockerels, sires out of imported stock. My hens: Wykoff, Cyphers and Dr. Hess bred to lay strains. Have assembled the best egg producers I can find. Cockerels. Fall prices \$1.00 each. Limited number. This ad will appear but three times. J. L. Stratton, Ottawa, Kansas.

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA CHICKS. 25 cts. to \$1.00. Sarah Peters, Nashville, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK HENS \$11 DOZEN. MRS. Geo. Lenz, Ford, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS AND ITALIAN BEES. Miss Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, A FEW YOUNG HENS for sale. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kansas.

CLOSING OUT SALE A. H. DUFF'S BIG type Barred Rocks. Account death of Mr. Duff we are closing out entire flock Barred Rocks. Exceptional values in cockerels, pullets, breeding pens. Write for prices quick. Charles Duff, Larned, Kansas.

POULTRY WANTED.

BROILERS 17c. SPRINGS 15c. HENS 13 1/2c. Eggs 23c. Paying price this week. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED GALLOWAY bulls. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

FOR SALE—FIVE REGISTERED OXFORD rams. Priced right. G. H. Ford, Moran, Kan.

CHOICE ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS. ready for service. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL 9 months old. G. H. Randolph, Emporia, Kansas.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE MALE shoters, ten dollars. I. W. Elliott, Hamilton, Kansas.

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APRIL DUROCS: PREMIUM STOCK. \$10 each. Jackson & Counter, Crawford Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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FOR SALE—TEN YOUNG JERSEY COWS, helpers. Five are fresh and five heavy with calf. U. F. Denlinger, Baldwin, Kan.

HORSE OWNERS—GUARANTEED SOUND flesh from my fattening recipe no matter how old the horse. Results guaranteed, mailed for \$1.00. Charlie Smith, Ardmore, Okla.

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LARGE WHITE RABBITS FOR SALE. Miss Emma Lenhart, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE—GREYHOUND PUPS \$3.00 each. Claude Bachus, Leroy, Kan.

RABBITS, FANCY COLORS, BEAUTIFUL pets, \$1 each, pair \$1.50. E. Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

FOR SALE—THREE BULL DOGS AND one collie pup, full bloods. H. L. Ferris, Osage City, Kan.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS, GREAT RAT, watch, pet, stay home little dog. Price 1st 5c. Wm. Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

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ALFALFA AND WHITE SWEET CLOVER. Sample. Prices when requested. James Hollister, Quincy, Kan.

HOMEGROWN ALFALFA AND WHITE blossom Sweet clover, fancy and choice. Write for samples and prices. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

WANTED—ENGLISH BLUE GRASS SEED also high grade Alfalfa and Red Clover. Send samples. Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

SEED WHEAT: GOLD MEDAL AT FRISCO. first prize at Kansas State Fair, no smut, no rybe, heavy test, and the top price on the market. Write for sample and price. The Gould Grain Company, Bucklin, Kansas.

ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER SEED: new crop, non-irrigated, reclaimed alfalfa seed at \$9, \$10 and \$11.00 per bu. White bloom Sweet clover seed \$7.60 and \$5.40 per bu. our track. Seamless bags 25c each. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

LANDS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

FOR SALE. 120 A. FARM. 3/4 crop, implements. Near Kansas City. S., care Mail and Breeze.

80 A. NEAR EMPORIA, KAN. 35 A. CULT. Balance pasture. Improved. \$40 a. G. R. Lesh, Reading, Kan., R. No. 2.

320 ACRE RELINQUISHMENT, IMPROVED. 40 head cows and calves for 80 or 160 acres. Charles Bruce, McClave, Colo.

FOR SALE—IMP. 160 A. 2 1/2 MI. MOSCOW. Price \$3,365.00, \$1,178.00 cash. Balance 8 yr. at 6%. C. H. Bridgess, Moscow, Kan.

320 ACRES IN STAFFORD COUNTY, KAN. No. 1 stock or dairy or hog farm. J. S. Smith, Macksville, Kan., R. No. 2, Box 25.

400 ACRE NORTH MISSOURI FARM to exchange for wheat ranch. Give price and full description first letter. J. H., care of Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE IMPROVED 80 acres, river bottom, no overflow, 5 miles from Emporia. Rose Kretsinger, Owner, Emporia, Kan.

WANTED—FARMS AND RANCHES! OWNERS send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE TRACT WITH eleven houses. Rental \$100 per month; better than a bottom farm. Part cash; adjoining city limits. Fred M. Smith, Neodesha, Kan.

CHOICE OKLA. FARM OF 160 ACRES. Improved. 90 acres in cultivation, will take \$1,000 cash for my equity. Am sick and want to change climate. This is a bargain. Box 254, Elk City, Okla.

NEW MEXICO RANCH BARGAIN: TEN Sections, excellent level valley lands, running water, wells, springs, improved. Seven miles from Tucumcari. Soil richest in the world. Solid turf gramma, buffalo and mesquite. Fine crops. Six thousand four hundred acres. Price for quick sale \$5.00 per acre. If interested write or come quick. Stock can be bought with it. P. H. Sisney, Tucumcari, N. M.

PROSPERITY IN CANADA—\$900,000,000 in new wealth added in 1915. Enormous crops and low taxation make farmers rich. Wheat average, 36.16 bushels per acre in Alberta, 28.75 bushels per acre in Saskatchewan, 28.50 bushels per acre in Manitoba. Taxes average \$24 and will not exceed \$35 per quarter section, includes all taxes; no taxes on improvements. Free schools and full religious liberty. Good climate. Get your farm home from the Canadian Pacific Railway. 20 years to pay. Good land from \$11 to \$30 per acre; irrigated lands from \$35, and the government guarantees your land and water titles. Balance, after first payment, extended over nineteen years, with interest at 6%; privileges of paying in full any time. Before final payment becomes due your farm should have paid for itself. We will lend you up to \$2,000 in improvements in certain districts, with no security other than the land itself. Particulars on request. Ready-made farms for sale. Special easy terms. Loans for livestock. In defined districts, after one year's occupation, under certain conditions, we advance cattle, sheep and hogs to farmers up to a value of \$1,000. We want you; we can afford to help you. We own the land; we want the land cultivated. Our interests are mutual. Buy direct and get your farm home from the Canadian Pacific Railway. Send for free book. J. S. Dennis, Assistant to the President, Canadian Pacific Railway, 14 Ninth Ave., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

FARMS WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

FARMS WANTED—HAVE 7,000 BUYERS; describe your unsold property. 506 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE your property write me. John J. Black, Desk 9, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale. State cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

WE HAVE RAISED VERY GOOD CROPS on this cut over pine lands in Central Louisiana in the past three years—Corn, oats, cane, cotton, vegetables, fruits—excellent water, fine climate. Cheap lands; near market. Write John Truan, Forest Hill, La.

FOR SALE

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

TWO WHITE ENGINES 10 AND 15 HORSE. John Jacob, Ottawa, Kan.

16 H. P. OTTO GASOLINE ENGINE, GOOD shape, price \$75. Geo. Parks, Hollenberg, Kansas.

HART-PARR 22x45 KEROSENE TRACTOR, good shape, \$675. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

TOMATOES PICKED FOR SHIPPING, TWO cents a pound by express. T. F. Pine, R. R. 3, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—ELEVEN ROOM MODERN house, three lots close in. Mrs. R. Nason, 1020 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

ICE PLANT FOR SALE—FIVE TON plant running full capacity. Write to Ice Plant, care Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING FOR SALE a Foraker Spring Tooth Harrow also a four or five drill hitch. Address Lock Box 263, Turon, Kan.

EVERY 40-80 GAS TRACTOR, 10 BOTTOM Self Lift plow. Latest model, first class condition. For sale at bargain. Shidler Bros., Anthony, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE COMPLETE threshing rig, Rumely 30 horse engine and 40-64 separator. Also one 4 room cottage and three lots. Address Box 345, Oakley, Kan.

FOR SALE—MODERN 8 ROOM HOUSE with large sleeping porch. Close to Agricultural college. Good business section. Will pay expenses while educating children. S. A. Baldwin, Manhattan, Kan.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 6 1/4 by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

FENCE POSTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

FOR SALE: HEDGE, CATALPA AND walnut. Car lots. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

PATENTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PATENT ON CULTIVATOR, saves half the time and labor. Address Inventor Henry C. Howell, Hutton Valley, Mo.

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

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

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

IDEAS WANTED—MANUFACTURERS ARE writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list hundreds of inventions wanted sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice free. R. B. Owen, 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—WRITE FOR HOW TO OBTAIN A Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send Sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., Patent Attys., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

LUMBER

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

LUMBER! BUY FROM US. HIGH GRADE. Bottom prices. Quick shipment. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

LUMBER DIRECT FROM MILL TO THE consumer. Send us your itemized bills for estimate. Mixed cars our specialty. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.

BEES AND HONEY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE. A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kan.

NEW ALFALFA COMB HONEY. TWO five gallon cans \$12.00. Extracted \$11.00. Single cans 25 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

CREAM WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

FARM WORK WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WANTED FARM WORK, AS OVERSEER or helper, by steady and thoroughly experienced married man. Work on small farm, in a religious community, preferred. Correspondence solicited from church-going people. Address L. H., care Mail and Breeze.

MALE HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. OLDEST and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan., Dept. A.

WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIC Motor Gas. One quart price \$2.00 equals 50 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Greatest product ever discovered. Large profits. Auto Remedy Co., 824 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS MEN AND WOMEN over 18, for stationary and traveling positions. Big salaries; new locations. Write, Osment, 302, St. Louis.

FARMERS WANTED. \$75 MONTH. MEN and women. U. S. government jobs. Short hours. Easy work. Common sense education sufficient. Write immediately for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept O 51, Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

MARRIED MAN, 32, NO CHILDREN wants position on dairy farm. Experienced. Everett Lochrie, Codell, Kan.

125 WHITE BOND LETTERHEADS AND 100 envelopes, printed, \$1. Quality Stationery Co., Dept. M-1, Joplin, Mo.

HEAVES CURED OR MONEY BACK—Baird's Heave Remedy is guaranteed. Write Baird Mfg. Co., Box 302, Purcell, Okla., for particulars.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 10 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

About the Birds

The seventeenth annual directory of officials and organizations concerned with the protection of birds and game in the United States and Canada, revised to July 15, 1916, has just been issued by the bureau of biological survey, United States Department of Agriculture. It presents in convenient form the addresses of persons from whom information may be obtained concerning the game laws. It shows the date of establishment of each state commission or wardenship, the changes which occur in such offices, and the publications issued by game officials. Copies of this pamphlet, biological survey document 104, may be had upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The man who had an opportunity to build a silo last year, and did not, now regrets it.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

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

\$15 TO \$30 BUYS BEST wheat land in Gove Co. F. J. Highley, Grainfield, Kan.

TEN quarters of fine wheat land in Western Kansas. Cheap. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

\$600 ACRES, well watered. Price \$8.50 per acre. Holland & Pennington, Coldwater, Kan.

SNAPS, 80 and 160, 3 ml. out; fine imp. Possession. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

CLARK COUNTY wheat and ranch land, \$10 up. Harvey & Woodring, Ashland, Kan.

PROSPEROUS Meade County. Land, \$12 and up. No trades. J. A. Denslow, Meade, Kan.

MORRIS COUNTY FARMS from \$30 up. Corn, wheat, alfalfa lands. S. L. Karr Real Estate Co., Council Grove, Kan.

160 ACRES well improved, 60 cultivation; balance pasture, \$45 an acre. Exchanges made. Union Thomas, Alta Vista, Kan.

HAVE MOVED to Springfield, Illinois. Want to sell three improved alfalfa and grain farms near Howard, Kansas. N. O. Tate.

CHOICE ALFALFA AND GRAIN farms in Jewell county at \$60 to \$80 per acre. Well improved. Write for lists. The Postlethwaite Investment Co., Jewell City, Kan.

80 ACRES 3 miles town. All good land, 30 acres clover, 6 room house; fair barn. Price \$65 per acre, \$1500.00 cash, rest long time. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

SPECIAL SNAP TWENTY DAYS. Square section improved fine wheat land, \$25 per acre. Part terms, 1 ml. Hugoton. Other snaps. Holman, McCoy & Grandy, Hugoton, Kan.

\$20 A. 9 MI. SO. TOWN. Black loam; plenty good water. Fine wheat land. J. Les mostly level. \$20 an acre. Good terms. Other good bargains. Western R. E. Co., Ellis, Kan.

ELLIS CO. has one of the best wheat crops ever known. Lots of wheat will make 40 bu. A great country and we still have cheap land \$15 to \$50. M. L. Stehley, Ellis, Kan.

160 A. well improved, 5 ml. from town; plenty good water. Black loam; good wheat land, 120 a. crop; 1/4 goes with place. School; \$15 a. Terms. Winona Inv. Co., Winona, Kan.

FOR SALE: 80 acres, joins the city of Wichita; all level and every foot alfalfa land. Nothing as good around it at \$200 per acre. Price for a short time only \$125 per acre. There is a mortgage company loan on this; \$5000 long time 6%. Wright & Edminster, 415 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

NESS COUNTY. 6 quarters to sell on "Wheat plan"—80% tillable; good, rich, level wheat land, 240 a. in cult., 8 ml. Ness City, 6 ml. Ransom. Might sell a section without the half, \$21 a. Terms, \$500 per quarter down, bal. all payable from crop, including 6% int. C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kan.

NEOSHO CO. FARMS \$35.00 PER A. Write Home Inv. Co., Chanute, Kan.

FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means.

Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

E. T. Cartledge,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.,
1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

FINE STOCK AND GRAIN farm, well located, close to good railroad, plenty of water, all tillable dark soil, no rock or gravel, about 20 acres timber. Write for full description of improvements, price, etc. Owner would consider exchanging for smaller farm or western land. State what you have to offer.
Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

800 A. FINE WHEAT LAND; well located. Haskell County. \$15 an acre.
Mullikan & Turner, Dodge City, Kan.

NESS AND TREGO COS. Land for sale; reasonable prices and terms. Write for list.
V. E. West, Ransom, Kansas.

SELL LAND AND LOTS AT AUCTION. It is the surest, quickest, most successful method, proven by hundreds of auction sales this season. For terms, etc., write
LAFE BURGEE, LAND AUCTIONEER,
Wellington, Kan.

CREEK BOTTOM FARM. 160 acres, 7 miles from town; alfalfa, timber, good water, large house and barn; \$55 per acre. Write for list.
T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

SCOTT COUNTY
Level 160, \$10; good 160, \$6.50; improved 640, \$20; improved 160, \$25; improved 320, \$20. Level 160, \$8. Level quarter, \$15. Carry \$1200.
R. H. Crabtree, Scott City, Kan.

Cheapest and Best
If you are wanting land for your home or investment, our Southwest Kansas list will suit you. No trades. Easy terms.
Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

ROOKS CO. FARM
240 acres, 170 acres in cult. Frame house, 6 rooms. Barn 18x34, with mow. Granary 14x28. Automobile shed, well and windmill. 70 acres fenced in pasture. 7 miles to Stockton. Price \$35 per acre.
A. L. Graham, Real Estate and Farm Loans, Stockton, Kansas.

GOVE COUNTY
this year has produced two million bushels of wheat from one hundred thousand acres. If you want good, rich wheat land at fair prices—\$15 to \$30 per acre—address
J. E. Smith, Grainfield, Kan.

80 Acres Only \$500
Wilson Co., Kan., 60 a. cult., 20 a. past., good bldgs.; 100 hens, cow, 2 sows, share crop, goes; only \$500; terms; \$500 holds it.
R. M. Mills, Schwelter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

LANE CO.

If you want to buy a farm or ranch, in the coming wheat, corn and stock county of the West, write me as we have bargains from \$8.00 to \$25 per acre. Both improved and unimproved. Let me know what size farm you want and how much you want to pay on the same.
W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

4000 ACRES

Smooth level wheat land 2 1/2 miles from town. 3 sets of improvements. Price \$15 per acre. 3200 acres shallow water pump land, 3 miles from town; average depth to water, 30 feet. Write for price and detailed description. Terms and acreage to suit purchaser.
John Brenemen, Scott City, Kan.

SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA LANDS. On Corn, Alfalfa and Grain land, South Dakota gets as large an acre yield as states farther east where land is priced two or three times as high. The price raises every year and now is the time to buy. For State bulletins address, Dept. of Immigration, Capital E 8, Pierre, S. D.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE. Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

TRADES EVERYWHERE. Large list free. Reeve & Staats, Emporia, Kan., Dept. 1.

CASH buyers and trades for properties anywhere. Dunlap System, 504 Victor, K. C., Mo.

160 ACRES imp. corn and alfalfa land close to town to exchange for merchandise.
F. J. Brown, Howard, Kan.

TWO 40 A., two 80 a. and one 140 a. improved farms Washington Co., Ark. Want mds., trade all or separate. Box 84, Springdale, Ark.

FOR EXCHANGE. Clean stock gent's furnishings; invoice \$2,500.
John T. Miller, Junction City, Kan.

EXCHANGE for Kansas farm land. Eight room, brick dwelling, Pueblo, Colo., rents for \$20 per month; well located. Write
F. A. Mangelsdorf, Atchison, Kansas.

OKLAHOMA

OKLA. LANDS. 40 to 500 a. tracts. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

J. A. imp. bottom farm. Black sandy loam, near R. R. All tillable, running stream, timber, 70 a. in alfalfa. Price \$35 per acre. Terms. No trades. W. H. Wilcox, Woodward, Okla.

200 ACRES: 4 1/2 miles out; 70 plowed; 130 pasture; good house and pure water. Corn will make 50 bu. per acre; owner lost his wife and is selling \$1000 too cheap; price \$3,250.00. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

OKLAHOMA cheap land is getting scarce. The wonderful opportunities for grazing, oil, gas and minerals in this new state has caused it. Some few hundred acres if taken now for \$5 to \$7 per acre. Size to suit purchaser. Elliott Land Co., Tulsa, Okla.

FOR SALE. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature.
W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

WRITE US about the 471 small tracts near and adjoining McAlester, city of 15,000; sold last January by Government at auction. Fine for vegetables, fruit and poultry. Sell at low price. Terms.
Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

Dewey, Washington Co., Okla.

Located in a splendid oil, gas and agricultural country. Has two steam railroads, one electric interurban, water works, sewer system, electric lights, natural gas, paved streets, free mail delivery, manufacturing plants, two National banks, splendid schools, the best county fair in the state and three thousand live energetic citizens. Want more folks like those already here.
For information, write
Joe A. Bartles, Dewey, Okla.

MISSOURI

HOMES in the Ozarks—an impr. 120, \$600. Write for list. W. T. Elliott, Houston, Mo.

80 A. well imp. 70 cult., bal. pasture. Springs and creek. \$3200. Will take some stock.
Henderson & McNeils, Stockton, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres good land, near R. R. town; some timber; price \$200, \$10 monthly buys 80 a. Write for list.
Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

Southeast Missouri Lands

Mr. Homeseeker or Investor: If you want the best of farm lands, in the best section of the United States, and at reasonable prices, write for descriptive literature of the rich drained lands where crop failures are unknown. No trades considered.
F. S. Bice, Oran, Missouri.

COLORADO

FREE BOOK, maps and information Western Kansas and Colorado irrigated farms; homeseekers' excursions first and third Thursdays each month. Write Colonization Department, Missouri Pacific Railway Co., 222 North Main Street, Pueblo, Colo.

PROSPEROUS PEOPLE. Sterling, population 5400, Logan county 15,000. Increasing rapidly. Irrigated farms. Rainbelt farms and city property. Selling cheap on easy terms to dissolve partnership.
Horace B. Davis, Owner, Sterling, Colo.

320 HOMESTEADS
Government land is all taken. I have now four 320 acre homestead relinquishments. Good. \$400 to \$1900 each. Cash. Improved. Write now. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

NEBRASKA

808,812 BUSHELS OF WHEAT 1915. Free booklet of Cheyenne County, Neb. Greatest wheat section. Land \$10 acre, up.
D. R. Jones, Sidney, Neb.

ARKANSAS

160 A. 5 ml. county seat. All timber. \$750.
B. H. Atkinson, Berryville, Ark.

FOR SALE. 39 a., 1 1/2 miles out, well imp. 7 a. orchard. Bargain, \$3500, 10 a. tract for auto. Foster & Austin, Gravette, Ark.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS. Right prices. Also mines and mineral lands. Spring water and healthy. \$5.00 an acre to \$50.00.
Ozark Real Estate Co., Everton, Ark.

FOR SALE BY THE OWNER. A productive farm of 1640 a. in Cleveland Co., Ark. Good houses; well drained; well watered. Good title. \$12.50 an acre. Easy terms.
Jno. H. Breathwaite, Elson, Ark.

PERRY COUNTY, ARKANSAS. A farming district with golden opportunities; IMPROVED FARMS, rich level land, no rock, no overflows; soil that will produce wonderful crops of corn, wheat, oats, clover and alfalfa at prices ranging from \$15 to \$35 an acre; good terms. Fine crops this season. Come, join a live community.
CHAFIN-COLVIN LAND CO., Perry, Ark.

WISCONSIN

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

FARM LOANS

\$1,000,000.00 TO LOAN on farm, ranch or city property. Wiltse Agency, Lincoln, Neb.

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

CALIFORNIA

30 Acres Orange Land

Can be irrigated. Near R. R. and markets. 10 tons grapes an acre. Cheap at \$150.00 per acre. Fred Taysen, Owner, Lincoln, Calif.

OREGON

HOMESTEADS IN THE FAMOUS ROGUE RIVER VALLEY, OREGON.

The U. S. Gov't will open for sale and Homestead entry a part of the Oregon-California Land Grant, recently forfeited. The first to be opened lies in Jackson Co., Oregon. Rogue River Valley. 44,560 acres. Map showing this land by quarter sections, distance from railroads, towns, topography of county, etc., together with booklet of general information and one personal letter answering particular inquiries as far as possible, will be mailed to any address on receipt of \$2.50. Address.
Hurd Land & Investment Co., Medford, Ore.

IOWA

250 IOWA FARMS for sale. Write the
F. L. Jones Land Co., Creston, Iowa.

MONTANA

FOR SALE: 26,000 acre well improved ranch in Montana. Price only \$9.00 per acre.
L. C. Arnold & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

A Story of Cattle Days

At Tim Shea's saloon in Newton, Kan., occurred one of the most desperate gun fights ever held in the West. "It was a prearranged affair. Shea hearing the Texans coming stationed his 30 gunmen at the rear of the dance hall. The Texans rushed in yelling and the shooting began. Lights were shot out, all was darkness, and the whole thing was over in 15 minutes. When they were relighted 14 men were lying dead. The number of wounded will never be known."

Scenes like the foregoing occurred frequently in early day Kansas. "Hard Knocks" by Harry Young is a series of reminiscences of his life on the frontier. Many of the characters are yet living in the state. While poorly edited, the book has life from the experiences of the author and is valuable history, telling of the old cattle days as no other book could if written from hearsay. "Hard Knocks" is published by Laird & Lee, Chicago.

If one cannot resist the summer-fallowing habit, do it early and cover the ground with a crop of millet.

When a man is deeply suspicious the chances are that he is also deeply ignorant of that which he suspects.

THE GOOD JUDGE HEARS STATEMENTS OF FACT BETWEEN STRANGERS.

I THINK W-B CUT IS THE BEST TOBACCO IN THE WORLD, BUT SOME FELLOWS THINK IT'S TOO STRONG.

THAT'S BECAUSE THEY TAKE A BIG CHEW, AS THEY DID OF ORDINARY TOBACCO. W-B IS QUALITY TOBACCO.

THEY'RE BOTH RIGHT ANY MAN CAN PROVE IT WITH A SMALL CHEW.



YOU'LL find some things out about *real* tobacco when you get to using W-B CUT Chewing. A little bit hides away in your cheek unnoticed and gives two-for-one more satisfaction than a wad of ordinary stuff. Men get to calling it the gentleman's chew because it don't disfigure the face and cuts down grinding and spitting. A 10c pouch lasts twice as long as a dime's worth of ordinary chewing. Give W-B CUT the quality test.

Made by WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

KANSAS STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION

L. M. PENWELL, President

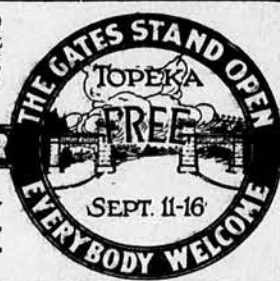
PHIL EASTMAN, Secretary

TOPEKA, SEPT. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 1916

SIX BIG DAYS AT THE BIG FREE FAIR. The gates stand open day and night. The beautiful 86-acre fair ground, all of the 24 permanent buildings and every exhibit is open and free to everybody. No admission charged except races and shows.

Horse Show—Three Concert Bands—Automobile Show

Harness Races on the fastest track in the west Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.



Thrilling Running Races daily—The Kansas Derby—A Big Card Every Day.

THE BIG FREE FAIR

Beautiful Horse Show in brilliantly illuminated arena—\$1,000 Saddle Championship.

Mammoth Midway—30 Coney Island Shows. Take a Trip on the Whip.

FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT—DEMONSTRATION OF FIRE FIGHTING

Livestock Judging and Parades Daily. Butter Fat Contest. Mammoth Stock Show. Ten Acres Machinery. Grange and County Exhibits. Tractor and Good Roads Demonstrations. Duroc-Jersey and Poland China Futurities. Model Dairy. College Exhibit. Big Horticultural Display. Bee and Honey Department. Cooking School. Needlework and Textile Section.

Trotting, Pacing and Running Races

Dakota Max Wild West. Capt. Wilson's Trained Animals. Lillian Carson Murray's "Revelation." Submarine Exhibit. Dixieland Minstrels. Midget City. Nelson's Diving Dogs. American Hippodrome. Capt. Fred Owens, Aeronaut. Flea Circus. The Alligator Girl. Congress of Living Wonders. The Miracle Girl.

\$40,000 in Premiums Paid by State and County

"Only a Girl's Love"



By Charles Garvice

In this intensely dramatic love story we watch with bated breath the unfolding of a high life drama of absorbing interest. Rank and wealth, pride and prejudice, vice and villainy, combine in a desperate and determined effort to break off a thrilling love match, the development, temporary rupture and final consummation of which, by the genius of the author, we are, with spell-bound interest, tense arteries and throbbing hearts privileged to witness. This desperate attempt to halt the course of true love and dam the well springs of an ardent affection, will be watched by the spell-bound reader with an unabated interest.

SPECIAL OFFER: This interesting story book sent free and postage paid for one new or renewal subscription to the Missouri Valley Farmer at 30c. MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, Book Dept. G.L. 2, Topeka, Kan.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS BE SURE TO MENTION THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

AGENTS

Write quick. LACASSIAN CO., Dept. 11, St. Louis, Mo.

Raise Your Apron Pattern

No. 7356 FREE

is a popular, practical design that is easy to make and easy to launder. This apron, so designed as to cover the entire dress, gives the wearer an exceptionally neat appearance while performing the daily household duties. The raglan sleeves extend to the neck and form a small yoke. The closing is in the back and extends only part way down. The neck is finished with a flat band, as are also the sleeves, and there is a flat girder at the waistline. Appropriate materials are gingham, percale or chambray, with the belt and trimming bands of contrasting material.

Pattern 7356 is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 4 1/2 yds. of 36 in. material with 1 1/2 yds. of 27 in. contrasting goods. We will send this free offer to all who send their order for three months' subscription to the Household Magazine at 10c.

HOUSEHOLD, Dept. AP-6, Topeka, Kansas

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla.,
128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb.
and Ia. 829 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa. 1937
South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4204
Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Combination Sales.

Oct. 3 to 7—Washington County Free Fair Assn., H. J. Smith, Sec., Dewey, Okla.
Nov. 6-11—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Dec. 11-16—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Shetland Ponies.

Oct. 24—W. J. Thompson, Dorchester, Neb.

Hereford Cattle.

Sept. 27—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Oct. 24 and 25—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 10—LeRoy Ball, Albion, Neb.
Oct. 10—Henry C. Glissman, Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 19—Everett Hayes, Keats, Kan.
Oct. 23—J. B. Carlisle, Bradshaw, Neb., and J. M. Lockwood, York, Neb. Sale at York, Neb.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 24—M. W. Babb & Son, Attica, Kan.
Nov. 8—L. Chestnut & Sons, Geneva, Neb.
Nov. 10—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Nov. 22—Tomson Brothers, Carbondale and Dover, Kan.
Nov. 23 and 24—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
Dec. 14-15—Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Grand Island, Neb.; Con McCarthy, York, Neb., sale manager.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 14—T. J. Dawe, Troy, Kan., at St. Joseph, Mo.
Oct. 15—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan.
Oct. 18—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 19—P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.
Oct. 20—Peter Luft, Almena, Kan.
Oct. 20—T. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 21—J. F. Foley, Oronogo, Kan.
Oct. 23—Forest Rose, Hemple, Mo.
Oct. 24—J. M. Lockwood, York, Neb.
Oct. 25—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.
Oct. 27—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 27—Von Forell Bros., Chester, Neb.
Oct. 31—Harry Wates, Peculiar, Mo.
Nov. 1—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Nov. 2—John Kommerfer, Mankato, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
Nov. 9—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 11—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Jan. 16—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb.
Feb. 6—Frazer Brothers, Waco, Neb. Sale at Utica, Neb.
Feb. 7—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 8—Wm. McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 12—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
Feb. 15—T. W. Cavett, Phillips, Neb. Sale at Aurora, Neb.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 23—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 24—C. F. Behrnt, Norton, Kan.
Feb. 28—John Nahman, Alexandria, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 12—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.
Oct. 16—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 18—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 17—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.
No. 11—M. M. Hendricks, Falls City, Neb.
Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.
Nov. 2—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Nov. 3—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Jan. 23—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.
Feb. 1—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Feb. 2—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Nachtingall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.
Feb. 9—Dave Boselger, Cortland, Neb.
Feb. 10—W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 16—J. C. Boyd & Son and Ira Boyd, Virginia, Neb.

Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 26—A. H. Lindgren, Jansen, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 27—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

With this issue M. W. Babb & Son, are claiming October 24 for their Shorthorn sale date at Attica, Kan. They will sell 50 head of good cattle, 10 bulls and 40 females. Most of this offering is either sired by or bred to Lordsdale by Lavender Lord, by the noted Avondale. Send your name today for catalog mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of Dr. P. C. McCall, Irving, Kan., who has recently sold his farm and is changing locations. This move has necessitated the selling of his herd of Shorthorn cattle. While it is not one of the big herds in point of numbers it is nevertheless one that is big in point of merit. The offering which is made at private treaty is one of Marshall county's recently founded herds of Shorthorns and until recently Dr. McCall never dreamed of selling it. But conditions are

such that he is changing locations and the cattle go and at prices worth the money. Most of them are females of breeding age. Write and get further information and prices.—Advertisement.

Everett Hayes, Keats, Kan., will sell Holstein cows and heifers at Manhattan, Kan., Oct. 19. It will be a great lot of cows and heifers with calves at foot or heavy springers and in addition to the Holsteins he will sell 10 Spotted Poland China boars and 15 gilts that are the best that ever went into a sale ring in Kansas. Write him for further information about either the cattle or the Spotted Poland Chinas.—Advertisement.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., breeds Hampshire hogs and has an unusually fine lot of March and April boars and gilts for sale. The writer saw them last week and they are the big type kind sure enough. They are big and smooth and if you need a March boar that is getting up around the 200 pound mark, fast, write to Mr. Wempe. He is making close prices on them for a few weeks and is willing to sell them cheap if you write him at once but he doesn't want to hold them long at the prices he is making. Write him today about a boar and a few gilts.—Advertisement.

Lackland Bros., Axtell, Kan., are proprietors of Northview herd of Holstein cattle and are planning to exhibit a string of their choice cattle at the Marshall county fair at Blue Rapids. They are young farmers and are succeeding in the Holstein business. You will find them good men to deal with and they are offering some young bulls and a good proposition in a three-year-old herd bull. Also some cows and heifers to freshen this fall. Look up their advertisement in the Holstein section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write them for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan., will hold their annual Poland China boar sale at their farm near Bendena and Denton Thursday, Nov. 9. They raised this season 130 March and April pigs, mostly March farrow. Almost all of them are by Futurity Rexall, the great show and breeding boar that will be seen again this season at the fairs. The rest are by a splendid son of Big Bob Wonder. There will be nine fall boars in this sale representing Tecumseh Ex., Banner Ex. and Futurity Rexall. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and you can ask them to book you for a catalog any time.—Advertisement.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., is a Duroc-Jersey breeder who advertises regularly in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The statement in his advertisement, "Jones Sells on Approval," means just what it says. And he can well afford to make this proposition as he is positively not sending out anything that is not an outstanding good individual. The writer visited his herd recently and he has 23 March boars for sale that are the equals of any like number of boars we ever saw. They are exceptionally well grown and are being priced very low considering the high quality and desirable breeding. Write Mr. Jones for his private catalog which is just off the press. If you want a good herd boar don't fail to write Mr. Jones.—Advertisement.

Choice Shorthorn Bulls.

G. F. Hart, Summerfield, Kan., starts his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and is offering 24 Shorthorn bulls at private sale. Fifteen of them range from 10 to 15 months old and the rest from six to 10 months old. They are roans and reds in color and about half of them are straight Scotch. In the Hart herd are 30 breeding cows that it would be hard indeed to duplicate in any herd in the West. They have been carefully selected and handled. At the head of the herd is a good two-year-old bull by Royal Gloster. The breeding is up to date and if you need a good young bull you can't do better than write Mr. Hart for descriptions and prices. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Dissolution Hereford Sale.

Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan., have claimed Sept. 27 as the date of their Hereford cattle dispersion. It is a dissolution sale as there are three brothers interested in the firm of Howell Bros., and two are already engaged in other business which leaves Jesse Howell the only member now on the ranch. Fifty-eight head will be sold. There will be 18 cows with calves at foot and rebred; five three-year-old heifers with calves at foot, three two-year-old heifers, bred, seven yearling heifers and three yearling bulls; also the herd bull Boatman Jr. 41171 now five years old. Col. Fred Reppert will do the selling. The sale is the day following the estate B. E. Davenport sale at Alma, Kan., and can be attended very conveniently from Alma by coming to Manhattan that night where good connections are made for Marietta. The day following is the big combination sale at St. Joe, Mo., and this sale can be attended from the sale of Howell Bros. Arrange to come to this sale. It will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

The Amcoats Shorthorns.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., will start his advertisement again in the Farmers Mail and Breeze September 2. Mr. Amcoats is one of the well known breeders of Shorthorn cattle in North Central Kansas and is becoming more generally known because of the high quality of Shorthorns he has been breeding. Mr. Amcoats has been a liberal user of printer's ink but not a heavy advertiser and the fact that his herd of Shorthorns is so generally known and talked about cannot be attributed to advertising alone but largely to the high quality of young breeding animals he has sent out. His bulls find a ready demand even before they are old enough for service and for the past two or three years he has not had near

SHEEP.



REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS Yearlings and two-year-olds built, hardy, quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. All head. Near Kansas City. Howard Chandler, Charleston, Iowa.

Registered Shropshire Sheep

Your choice of 50 fine registered ram lambs from 6 to 8 months old, \$15. One hundred registered ewe lambs same age, \$12.50 each. All crated and delivered express prepaid to any express office in Kansas. Send draft for the number wanted. Can ship any time you want them.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Kansas

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

HAZLEWOOD'S BERKSHIRES Best gilts all sold. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices reasonable. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WIGHTIA, KANSAS

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

100 Spring Duroc Pigs bred by four different sires, 10 fall gilts bred for fall farrow, also a few fall boars priced right while they last. R. T. and W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Neb.

IMMUNE DUROCS: Choice fall boars. Best of blood lines, one and two years old. Every animal guaranteed. E. L. Hirschler, Halstead, Kan.

Big Type Herd Boars

25 husky spring boars. Crimson Wonder, Illustration, Good Enough, Golden Model breeding. All immune. Prices right. Descriptions guaranteed. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

Trumbo's Duroc Boars

30 big, husky spring boars shipped on approval. Immune by double treatment. Prices, \$15, \$20, \$25. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS

Spring boars and gilts \$15.00 to \$20.00. All sired by a son of Col. Wonder and grandson of Illustration. H. W. Douglas, Lamont, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Gilts

breed for September and October farrow, \$25 to \$30. The smooth heavy body type. Spring pigs either sex. High as unrelated pairs or trios at prices that are right. Write me what you want. My stock please.

J. E. WELLER, FAWCETT, MISSOURI

DUROCS-RED POLLS-PERCHERONS

Service boars and bred sows. Yearling bulls and young sows. Have shipped breeding stock to 25 states. Present shipping the best I have raised. Prices always right.

Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Nebr.

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Spring boars and gilts, from the champions Defender, Superba, Crimson Wonder and Good Enough. JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

Woodell's Durocs

Cowley Wonder by Old Beauty's Model Top, Crimson King by Crimson Wonder IV, Graduate Col. and by Old Graduate Col. heads this herd. Three as well bred boars as head any herd of Durocs. G. B. Woodell, Winfield, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEYS—Private Sale

Everything Immune. 25 November and December Yearling Gilts for sale open. Also March boars for sale. H. D. SIMPSON, Egan, Kan., (Jewell County.)

Tops of 80 Spring Pigs!

March and April farrow. Prices that allow me a fair profit. Nothing offered that is not desirable. Popular breeding.

ARTHUR PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Kansas

Duroc-Jerseys

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells on Approval

The top boars from my 50 March pigs at private sale. Also Sows bred to J's Good E Nutt for Sept. farrow. Write for private catalog just out.

W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

The Home of Fancy Pal.

Boar Sale, Sabetha, Kan., Oct. 17. Bred Sow Sale, Sabetha, Feb. 7. Requests for catalogs booked any time. Duroc-Jerseys of merit. All correspondence promptly answered.

F. J. MOSER, GOFFS, KANSAS.

Bancroft's Durocs

Guaranteed immune. No public sales. Fair private sale. Spring boars and gilts open or will breed to order for spring farrow. Pairs or trios not related. September pigs weaned November 1st.

D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kans.

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
TOPKA, KANSAS
OUT OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR
LITERATURE & SALE CATALOGS

enough to supply the demand. At present he is offering 11 bulls from 6 to 12 months old sired by Secret's Sultan, a Bellows bred bull in service until last fall when the retaining of a strong of his heifers made it economy to let his great bull go and he was sold at a good figure and went to the head of a large herd in Western Kansas. In addition to these bulls he has a nice lot of younger bulls coming on. A few choice cows and heifers will be sold and are now ready to price. If you are in the market for a bull or heifer, Mr. Amcoats would very much prefer that you write him and tell him when you can come to Clay Center where he will meet you and show you his herd. In service at the head of the herd now is Mystic Victor, a nice coming 2-year-old bull bred by Tomson Brothers of Carbondale and Dover, Kan., of whom Mr. Amcoats bought him. As was said in the beginning Mr. Amcoats is one of the younger breeders of Shorthorn cattle that has brought his herd to the front because he early recognized the necessity of a strong foundation upon which to build. It will be remembered that when the Fred Gifford herd, recognized as one of the great herds was dispersed Mr. Amcoats was the purchaser of the best of the offering and this addition to his already strong herd at once made the Amcoats herd one of great value. It is very doubtful if there is a stronger lot of breeding cows to be found in Central Kansas. If you want a bull and will write Mr. Amcoats when he can expect you he will meet you at the train in Clay Center and you will be pleased with your trip and the Amcoats Shorthorns. Watch for his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Holstein Dispersion Sale.

J. J. Leidy, Robinson, Kan., will disperse his Holstein herd at that place Tuesday, Oct. 24. In this sale will be 83 head consisting of 40 cows and 13 two-year-old heifers that will freshen soon. Also 20 better calves and eight yearling heifers and two purebred bull calves, one four months old and the other eight months. The cows and heifers are bred to the great herd bull in service in the herd, Cornucopia, Pontiac Wayne, who is a grandson of Pontiac Cornucopia, and a son of Cornucopia Pontiac Cornucopia, who is a brother to the sire of K. P. Pontiac Lass, the first 44 pound cow. The dam of this great bull is Secundus Wayne who held the record for butter in Nebraska for two years. The two young bulls and the 20 heifer calves are by him. He himself is included in the sale as this is a real clean up sale. For a number of years Mr. Leidy has been shipping sweet cream to St. Joe for local consumption where the city ordinances in reference to the health of dairy herds selling milk in St. Joe is very strict and a certificate of health is required from the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner's office. Mr. Leidy sells \$3,000 worth of sweet cream in St. Joe yearly. He commenced breeding Holsteins 15 years ago and has bred everything that goes in this sale with one or two exceptions. There will be six registered cows in the sale and they are real attractions. Among them is Lady Netherland Garden 3rd, who is now at the age of two years, producing 40 pounds of milk a day with two milkings and on grass. Also Savannah Beauty 3rd and her heifer calf who is one of Mr. Leidy's foundation cows. Both her sire and dam were imported from Holland. Also Johanna Goldie De Kol, a great cow weighing 1600 pounds and all dairy cow. She freshened recently and after milking nearly 15 months gave 30 pounds of milk the day before she freshened. One of the bull calves in the sale is out of this great cow. As an offering of high class, honest working dairy cows that are in their prime and not old this offering is one of the best the writer ever saw. You can write him any time for further information and always mention his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The advertisement will appear in later issues.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

W. E. Willey, the successful Poland China breeder and showman, located at Steele City, Neb., writes that he has selected Feb. 12 as the date for his annual bred sow sale. Mr. Willey says he will have an exceptional offering this winter and invites readers of this paper to inspect his herds at the state fairs to be held in Nebraska and adjoining states.—Advertisement.

White Hog Specialist.

Wm. Bartlett, the well known Chester White and O. I. C. specialist of Pierce, Neb., starts a card in this issue. Mr. Bartlett has bred white hogs for 15 years and during that time has started hundreds of herds all over the United States. During the past four years he has sold 600 weanling pigs to say nothing of the hundreds of older and mature hogs. He has about fifty choice spring pigs that were nearly all sired by the herd boar Black's Combination, champion boar boar at Iowa and Nebraska state fairs last year.—Advertisement.

Loneragan Announces Sale Date.

D. C. Loneragan one of Nebraska's most successful Poland China breeders and showmen has claimed January 16 as the date of his annual bred sow sale. Mr. Loneragan has about 20 very choice fall yearling gilts that he is carrying along on grass with just a little grain in order to have them just right sale day from the standpoint of the men who will purchase them. He has about eighty spring pigs most of them very promising. The best of the spring silt, a few tried sows and the fall gilts will make up the sale offering. The fall gilts are quite a per cent of the spring pigs were sired by the noted prize winning boar Big Ursea. Many others are by Model Ursea.—Advertisement.

Holsteins With Scale and Quality.

The Elmendale Farms, located at Fairbury, Neb., start advertising in this issue. They offer for immediate sale 25 head of very high class Holstein yearling and 2-year-old heifers. This choice lot of young cattle was bought out of some of the best herds in New York last spring and they were selected by Col. J. G. Price, one of the proprietors of Elmendale Farms. Mr. Price selected them from among more than a thousand head and picked them out of herds of breeders that have been breeding Holsteins from 25 to 40 years. Some of them are out of

Durocs \$25

Duroc gilts \$25. Sired by Bell the Boy and bred to Model Top Again, both of which were prize winners at several big state fairs in Kansas, Missouri and Tennessee. Duroc boars \$22.50; sired by Bell the Boy, and ready for service. Baby boars, \$12.50 sired by Model Top Again. Any hog not satisfactory can be returned by paying express one way. R. W. BALDWIN, CONWAY, KANSAS.

O. J. Duncan's Stock Sale

I will sell at public auction at my farm, known as the "Willow Springs Stock Farm," 7 miles northwest of Coffeyville and 10 miles southeast of Independence on the Coffeyville-Independence road;

Beginning at 10:00 a. m. sharp, on

Tuesday, September 12, 1916

114—Head of Stock—114

55 Head of high grade registered Holstein cattle, headed by "Sege's Pontiac Perfection," No. 68500. 20 Head of high grade registered Jerseys. 14 Horses and Colts. 24 Head of registered Poland China and Duroc-Jersey hogs. A few implements and other small articles.

TERMS: Sums of \$25 or under, cash. On sums over \$25 a credit of 12 months' time will be given, purchaser giving bankable note drawing 8% interest from date. A discount of 6% for cash on sums over \$25. No property removed from premises until settled for.

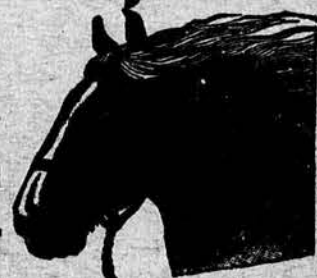
O. J. DUNCAN, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS

Col. Will J. Hellier, Auct., John Shiles, Clerk.

3,500—Horses—3,500

At Auction

Miles City, Montana
Sept. 11-12-13-14



The Miles City Horse Sales Co. will hold their regular monthly AUCTION SALE beginning September 11 and continuing four days. We will have more than 3,500 Montana bred horses, mares and mules. Big draft-bred geldings and mares weighing from 1,200 to 1,600 lbs. Large draft bred mares with colts by side, broke and unbroke. Lots of yearlings, two and three year olds out of imported Percheron and Shires. Three hundred mules, 2,000 war horses, nice, smooth southerners, BIG RUGGED FEEDERS, 500 head large unbranded colts, old enough to wean and To Be Sold in Small Bunches and Car Lots. EVERY HORSE A FAT ONE. This will be the Banner Sale of the year for, Flesh, Size and Quality.

Miles City Horse Sale Company

COL. O. N. MOORE, Auctioneer

GUY CRANDALL, Manager

KANSAS STATE FAIR

By the State Board of Agriculture.

Hutchinson, Sept. 16-23, 1916

A great Exposition of the Resources of Kansas arranged for the educational benefit of the people.

The Natural Meeting Place of the Breeder and His Buyer

It is the annual opportunity afforded Kansas breeders to meet and get acquainted with Kansas people and the livestock men of other states of the great Southwest. Liberal prizes are offered in all livestock departments and good barns and pens are provided. Prizes are offered on Kansas bred or Kansas owned sheep only.

Twenty-three Great Standardbred and Thoroughbred Races

Races and heats will be interspersed by high class free attractions and vocal and instrumental music. Seats may be reserved in the grandstand.

Great Automobile Racing Wednesday and Saturday

These races will be conducted under the rules of the International Motor Contest Association with cars especially built and driven by the best dirt track drivers in the world.

Superb Free Attractions Every Afternoon and Evening

Entertainment is demanded and has come to be one of the great features. High class acrobat acts, comedians, grand opera singers, Florida troubadours, singers, and concert bands.

Horse Show Four Nights

Classes interspersed with free acts and vocal and instrumental music and each evening closes with grand fireworks.

Special trains and special equipment on all railroads. Unloading facilities right on the grounds. City water and electric lights.

The BIG Event of the Great Southwest. Something doing all the time. All good roads lead to the Kansas State Fair. Send to the Secretary for information or Prize Catalogue.

H. S. Thompson, President

A. L. Sponsler, Secretary

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

BIG MEDIUM POLANDS The smoothest big ones you ever saw. March boars and gilts at private sale. Prices right. C. D. CLOSE, GORHAM, KANSAS (Russell County).

POLAND CHINA PIGS of April farrow, out of great sows and by Young Amazon. Some show prospects. Also a giant yearling herd boar. Would trade for one as good. Write W. C. MILLIGAN, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Original Big Spotted Poland 25 spring boars, cholera immune, for sale at \$15 to \$20. Need the room for summer and fall pigs. Address ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.

The Great Big Ones 40 Poland China Feb. and March boars and gilts. Order early and save money. Write me. W. A. MCINTOSH, COURTLAND, KANSAS

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS Our prices on heavy-boned February and March boars, with size, quality, and most popular bloodlines, will prove interesting. Write us today. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Your Pick of 40 Head Immune Poland China boars and gilts, March farrow. They are big and smooth and the best I ever raised. Priced to sell hog. A. T. GARMAN, Cortland, Kansas, (Republic County)

SPOTTED POLANDS 12 November yearling gilts open or bred to order. 40 Spring boars and gilts. All at private sale. Pedigrees with every animal. O. T. Drumm & Son, Longford, Clay Co., Kan.

Albright's Private Sale of more quality, big type Poland China spring boars and gilts is now on. You can't beat my spring boars at the price. Also open gilts. A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.

Oswald's Big Poland Chinas 40 top boars sired by 4 different sires. 40 gilts mostly by Jumbo Tom. Special September prices. P. O. Oswald, Wisner, Neb.

Regis. Spotted Poland Chinas 20 choice, well spotted March and April boars at attractive prices. Write at once. CARL F. SMITH, CLEBURNE, KAN.

Big Type Poland! Herd headed by the 1020 pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson, 1915. Fall boars by Big Hadley Jr. and Young Orphan, by Orphan Big Gun that was 1st in Oklahoma Futurity, 1915. We are booking orders for spring pigs out of our best herd and show sows. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

Sunflower King 25 Spring Boars, 25 Spring Gilts by this great boar, at private sale. One litter (March) by Big Bob Wonder. One litter by Gephart, Headquarters for boars and open gilts. Prices will suit. N. E. COPELAND, WATERVILLE, KAN.

SPOTTED POLANDS Private Sale. 50 Febr. and March Boars. Also gilts, same age, for sale, bred or open. Pedigrees with each pig. Special prices through September. R. H. McQUE, LONGFORD, KAN., (Clay County)

PRIVATE SALE 100 Poland China Boars and gilts of March and April farrow at prices that are reasonable. Everything immune. Sired by two splendid boars and out of mature prolific sows. Ship over Rock Island or Missouri Pacific. O. J. Olson, Horton, (Brown Co.), Kan.

Private Sale March boars by the half ton Hercules 2nd. Open gilts same age and breeding; also two yearling boars, that are very toppy. The big kind and at fair prices. ANDREW ROSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

PRIVATE SALE Poland Chinas 20 Spring yearling gilts bred to farrow in October. 40 March boars, 40 March gilts. No public sales. Prices very reasonable. Address L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Ks.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

cows with records up to 100 pounds. They have lots of size and are nicely marked. Most of them will freshen during September and October, some later. This firm is desirous of moving this choice bunch of heifers right away and they are making very attractive prices. They are in calf to high class recorded bulls with strong A. R. O. backing. They also offer some choice bulls ready for service that are recorded and come from A. R. O. dams. They can ship over four roads and invite prospective buyers to visit the herd. Anyone desiring to do so will be met in Fairbury by automobile. When you reach town use telephone numbers given in advertising. When writing please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

The Roberts Poland Farm.

Recently the writer visited the J. B. Roberts Poland China farm, located at Pierce, Neb. Mr. Roberts breeds the big type Poland and he is one of the biggest breeders in Nebraska. The herd at this time numbers about 350, big and little. Heading this herd is one of the good boars of the breed. Mr. Roberts calls him Robert's Chief and he is a son of Miller's Chief by Mow's Chief. Mr. Roberts has a line of sows that match in every way the excellence of this great boar. The date will appear in this paper within a short time.—Advertisement.

The Miles City Horse Sale.

In this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze may be found the display ad of the Miles City Horse Sale company of Miles City, Mont. This firm for the September offering is putting up 3,500 Montana bred horses, mares and mules including big draft bred geldings and mares weighing up to 1,600 pounds, large draft bred mares with colts by side, lots of yearlings, 2 and 3-year-olds from imported Percheron and Shire sires; 300 mules; 2,000 war horses and 500 large unbranded colts old enough to wean. This will be their banner offering of the season for flesh, size and quality. The sale will be held September 11, 12, 13 and 14. Note their ad in this issue and write Guy Crandall, sales manager, for any further information.—Advertisement.

Hendricks's Fall Duroc Sale.

M. M. Hendricks, one of Nebraska's good Duroc-Jersey breeders announces a fall sale for Saturday, Nov. 11. The sale to be held in Falls City in order to better accommodate his Kansas customers. A recent visit to the Hendricks farm reveals the fact that this year's crop of pigs are the best seen on the farm for years and it is doubtful if as good a bunch is every way ever raised by Mr. Hendricks. Of the eighty head about half were sired by the great breeding boar Disturber's Model, a son of the noted boar Disturber. The pigs by him have the greatest stretch, extra strong backs and we did not notice a single one with bad feet. The others are by May's Professor, a grandson of the noted eastern boar, The Professor. But as you look over the great line of big sows in the Hendricks herd you feel inclined not to give too much credit to the sires. Mr. Hendricks always maintained lots of scale in his sow herd, keeping that blood that did the best for him. Many of them are out of the boar Model Professor a son of The Professor. Some are by Hogate's Model and others by Crimson Wonder 4th. Mr. Hendricks has one of the best hog farms in Nebraska. Don't visit him expecting to see the hog only in the evening or early morning. The hogs spend the rest of the time down in the timber where there is an abundance of running water and alfalfa near by.—Advertisement.

Oswald's Big Poland Chinas.

This week we start advertising for O. P. Oswald, Poland China breeder of Wisner, Neb. Mr. Oswald offers 49 choice spring boars and the same number of gilts. They are of strictly big type breeding and have been fed in such a way that they will go out and do good for the farmers and breeders that buy them. In order to move some of them early, Mr. Oswald will sell choice boars during the month of September for the very low price of \$20 each and he offers to take \$38 for a pair of nice ones not related. The offering was sired by four different boars all of strictly big type breeding. About one-third was sired by Mr. Oswald's herd boar, Jumbo Tom, a big son of Big Tom, the Nebraska State Fair winner. Others are by a son of Massive King, and the rest out of sows bought at leading sales held last winter. Mr. Oswald is therefore in a position to offer readers of this paper a big variety of the most popular big type breeding and at prices so low that anyone can buy. The prices quoted are not much above market prices. The farm where this fine herd is kept is only three miles from Wisner and visitors are always welcome. If you want a good boar cheap, place your order at once. When writing please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

C. A. Cary, of Mound Valley, Kan., reports his O. I. C. doing the best possible and says the crop of pigs now on hand is the best he has ever raised. He has an exceptionally fine lot of fall pigs, which he is pricing at \$10 each, at weaning time. These pigs are of the most popular breeding and are great prospects. He also has a number of early spring pigs which he is pricing very reasonably. All the stock on the farm is cholera immune and satisfaction is guaranteed on all shipments.—Advertisement.

Albechar Holsteins.

While at Independence we could not resist spending a few minutes out at the Albechar Holstein farm. We found everything running along in fine condition as is always the case with this farm, for the men who manage this dairy do not tolerate any half-way methods. The great herd bull, Sir Juliana Grace De Kol, for whom they paid \$1,375 when a calf, has now passed the 2500 pound mark and is getting a fine string of calves. They have had a great many calls for bulls of serviceable age by this popular bull but up to the present time they have had none for sale. They now have a few extra good ones which are for sale. The cows of the herd are from the richest blood of the breed and are great producers. A trip to this farm will be a pleasure and a benefit to all Holstein admirers. You will find here a herd unsurpassed in quality by

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

IMMUNED O.I.C. HOGS One good yearling boar and a few April boars. Also bred gilts. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

Fehner's Herd of O. I. C. Swine Anything shipped anywhere on approval. Write today for prices. Herd immune. Member of either O. I. C. or C. W. Ass'n. HENRY F. FEHNER, Higginville, Mo.

Kansas Herd of Chester White Or O. I. C. Swine Pairs and trios not related. Shipped in light crates and satisfaction guaranteed. Pedigrees with each pig. Priced for quick sale. Arthur Masse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

FAMOUS BIG BONED O. I. C's. Plenty of big, smooth spring pigs. Immunized. Strong in prize winning blood. Priced low for early sale. Write us today. Address S. D. & B. H. Frost, Kingston, Mo.

O.I.C. Fall Boars for sale. Also booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Everything immune. Registered free. F. C. GOSLIN, RUSSELL, KANS.

SILVER-LEAF STOCK FARM Cholera immune, early spring pigs either sex. Pairs or more not related. A fine bunch of August pigs of popular breeding at \$10 each at weaning time. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. A. GARY, Route 1, MOUND VALLEY, KAN.

O.I.C. Chester Whites 40 March and April boars at a bargain. 100 fall pigs of August and September farrow at \$5 each, both sexes, not akin; pedigree with each pig. If you want the best, write quick. Wm. Bartlett, Pierce, Neb.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

SOLD ON APPROVAL Choice Hampshire pigs, either sex not related. Special prices for 30 days. F. R. WEAPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 100 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS The big type—blood lines. R. T. Wright, Grantville, Kansas.

Shaw's Hampshires 100 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immune, double treatment. Special prices on spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 2, Wichita, Kan.

Valley View Hampshires

Everything properly immune. For private sale, 25 gilts and tried sows, bred for Sept. and Oct. farrow. A few open gilts, a good yearling boar, 3 Oct. yr. boars and 100 spring pigs either sex. Pairs and trios not related. All stock reg. to purchaser. OLSON BROS., ASSARIA, KAN.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Herd headed by Louis of View-point 4th. 156624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

For Sale—My herd of regis. Aberdeen Angus cattle consisting of 25 head, 30 females and 6 bulls. Laurens Bonnie Lassie 47344, sired by Heather Lad of Emerson 2nd, 19049. She has 4 daughters and three granddaughters. Six 3-year-olds, two 2-year-olds, three 1-year-olds sired by a son of Oakville Quiet Lad 109220. Ten head 1916 calves, sired by Black It of Ames, 195917, by Prince Rosen-gay 152190, the old herd bull at Iowa Agricultural College. Also for sale my fine 294 a. farm in Atchison Co., well improved, nicely located. Will sell the above named property at a bargain as I desire to quit the farm this fall on account of poor health. G. W. BELLINGER, Owner, Whiting, Kan.



Registered Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares 39 heavy 3 and 4 yr. stallions, 65 rugged 2 yr. olds. Can spare 25 reg. mares, 24 reg. Belgian stallions. Priced worth the money and you can easily pick what you want from this big bunch. 40 coming 3 yr. stallions running out, priced cheap to sell before time to catch them up this fall. Above Kansas City. 47 trains daily. FRED CHANDLER RANCH, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa

Norton County Breeders Association

SAMUEL TEAFORD, President

CARL BEHRENT, Secretary

Norton County Fair, August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1916

H. A. JOHNSON, President

FRED STROHME, Secretary

HEREFORDS—POLANDS Grover Mischler, a grandson of Bean Mischler heads herd. A annual cattle and hog sale in February. C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS 12 top Sept. boars by Panama Giant, 5 out of a big Orange dam. 100 Spring pigs. Annual bear and gilt sale Oct. 31 at Norton. J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Kansas.

Poland China Pigs March and April farrow for sale. Pairs and trios not related. Ship over R. I. or Mo. Pac. All-immunized. Geo. W. Goodman, Lenora, Kan.

Poland Chinas 10 Sept. gilts by Luft's Orange. Will sell them open or breed them to your order. Bear and gilt sale Oct. 20. PETER LUFT, ALMENA, KANSAS.

SHORTHORNS 4 yearling bulls, by Pilot, by the 2700 pound Victrola King. Pioneer, a grandson of Avondale and Whitehall Sultan heads our herd. N. S. LEUSZLER & SON, Almema, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Hugh B. Huls, Oak Hill, Kan. Sells livestock, Big farm sales. Real Estate. Address as above.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. References I am selling for every year. Write for open dates

FLOYD YOCUM LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER ST. JOHN, KAN.

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan. Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

SPENCER YOUNG, OSBORNE, KANSAS LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write for dates.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Two Registered Hereford Bulls for sale. One 4 years old (wt 1800) and one 3 years old. Also some good Percheron stud colts. Mora E. Glendon, Emmett, Kansas

HEREFORD BULLS Seven 10 to 12 months old. 15 7 to 9 months. Farm driving distance from Blue Rapids, Waterville or Barnes. T. A. Wallace, Barnes, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

Double Standard Polled Durhams Young bulls for sale. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas

You Are Invited

to visit my Polled Durham exhibit at the western state fairs this fall. 50 breeding cows in our pastures at home. Some choice young bulls for sale. Ask for myself or Mr. Page. Ed. Stegelin, Straight Creek, Kans.

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEY BULL BUYERS Write me before you buy. I own fifty per cent of the old Chester Thomas herd. C. H. Mills, Waterville, Kan.

Registered Yearling Jersey Bulls FOR SALE From the best cows in herd and by Golden Fern's Lad bull. Must be sold to make room. Joseph Krassy, Waterville, Kan.

Linscott Jerseys Kansas-First Register Merit Herd. Est. 1878. If interested in getting the best in the Jersey breed write for descriptive list. E. J. Linscott, Bolton, Kan.

Buy Your Herd Bulls From Us We have big strong, robust fellows brimming over with type and beauty. We have cows that give 1500 to 1600 lbs. of milk per month. As high as 81 lbs. fat on official test. J. A. COMPE, WHITE CITY, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Two Guernsey Heifers In milk (one cow in milk) heifer calves; 2 bulls, 6 and 11 months old. All high grade Guernseys. Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Baldwin, Kan.

GUERNSEY Pure Bred Bulls

Bred up your herd. High class young individuals from Wisconsin, with Advanced Register ancestry at bargain prices. A rare opportunity to secure some of the best blood in the Guernsey breed. Tested for tuberculosis and guaranteed as breeders. Send for List. HELENDALE FARMS, 700 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

Several choice males for sale. Overland Guernsey Farm C. F. Holmes, Owner Overland Park, Kansas 8 miles south of K. C. on the "Strang Line"

Registered Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares 39 heavy 3 and 4 yr. stallions, 65 rugged 2 yr. olds. Can spare 25 reg. mares, 24 reg. Belgian stallions. Priced worth the money and you can easily pick what you want from this big bunch. 40 coming 3 yr. stallions running out, priced cheap to sell before time to catch them up this fall. Above Kansas City. 47 trains daily. FRED CHANDLER RANCH, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa

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SHORTHORNS 4 yearling bulls, by Pilot, by the 2700 pound Victrola King. Pioneer, a grandson of Avondale and Whitehall Sultan heads our herd. N. S. LEUSZLER & SON, Almema, Kansas.

Percherons—Shorthorns—Polands October gilts, bred or open, for sale. Burmington Bruce, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd. C. E. Folsom, Almema, Kan.

Percherons—Shorthorns—Polands 18 Sept. and Oct. gilts, by Jumbo Prospect, by Luft's Orange for sale open or bred to your order. C. E. Whitney, Almema, Kansas.

Shorthorns—Poland Chinas For sale, a 30 month old herd bull, Matchless Prince, got by His Highness. I am keeping his get. Write J. W. LIGGETT & SONS, Almema, Kan.

COL. W. M. PATTON Livestock Auctioneer ALMENA, KANSAS Devoting my time to the business. Address as above.

COL. C. H. PATTON Purebred stock sales and the farm calves sold. Write or phone. NORTON, KANSAS Address as above.

L. J. Goodman, D. V. M. Lenora, Kan. Hog vaccination a specialty.

HORSES.



THOMPSON'S PONY FARM
300 head in herd. All sizes, ages and colors for sale. Kind and gentle and priced reasonable.
W. J. THOMPSON, DORCHESTER, NEBR.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable. **HALLGREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kansas**

Red Poll Dispersion!

25 cows with calves at foot by Nov. 1. 8 two-year-old heifers bred. 4 yearling heifers. Nine yearling bulls. Also the herd bull, Gladhand. Sickness in my family compels me to leave the farm. A young herd of real merit. Write at once.
U. E. HUBBLE, STOCKTON, KANSAS.

Morrison's Red Polls

20 cows and heifers for sale. Also a few bulls under one year. Largest herd in the West. The cows are young and very desirable. Nothing better to be had anywhere. Write for prices.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS
Double Marys (Flatrook Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls for fall and winter trade. **R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS**

Big Registered Stock Sale
Consign stock to our big sale October 3 to 7. All kinds of registered stock are selling high in Oklahoma. Send for entry blanks today. Address **H. J. Smith, Sec., Dewey, Okla.**

Scotch and Scotch Tops

24 bulls, 15 of them from 10 to 15 months. Balance 6 to 10 months. Reds and Ruans. Half of them pure Scotch. Write for prices and descriptions.
G. F. HART, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS (Marshall County)

Shorthorn Dispersion
At Private Sale

A nice young herd consisting mostly of females of breeding age. Pure Scotch and Scotch tops. Have sold my farm and changing locations.
Dr. P. C. McCall, Irving, Kan., (Marshall Co.)

Cedarlawn Shorthorns!

Scotch and Scotch Tops

For Sale: 11 bulls, six to 12 months old. Some younger. Also a few choice cows and heifers.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Village Knight 398231

Three years old, a beautiful roan, weight 2400 pounds. Our herd is small and we are keeping every heifer he has sired. A Scotch bull seldom equalled in breeding and individual merit. Address,
WM. WALES & YOUNG, Osborne, Kansas

Thirty Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Eight to 10 months old. Half of them Double Standard. A choice lot of youngsters of choice breeding, size and quality. Address
V. A. PLYMAT, Barnard, Kan. (Mitchell county)

Shorthorns-Private Sale

Herd Established 25 Years.
25 cows and heifers bred to Scottish Buck by Scottish Gloster. 3 year-old bulls and 10 bulls younger.
Scottish Buck is a ton bull five years old that is a proven sire of merit. We are keeping all of his heifers and three of his sisters and offer him for sale.
This is a reduction sale because of a shortage of feed and pasture. Everything offered is very desirable. Address
H. C. WILLIAMS & SON, Sylvan Grove, Kansas (Lincoln county)

none in the West and few in the East.—Advertisement.

Combination Stock Sale.

In this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze may be found the sale advertisement of O. J. Duncan of Coffeyville, Kan., in which he is offering 114 head of stock. The sale will be held at his Willow Springs Stock Farm between Coffeyville and Independence, Kan., on Tuesday, September 12. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock sharp. The offering will consist of 55 head of high class registered Holstein cattle including Segre's Pontiac Perfection; 20 head of registered Jerseys, 14 horses and colts and 24 head of registered Poland China and Duroc-Jersey hogs. For terms and other information see their advertisement or write Mr. Duncan.

Publisher's News Notes

In the early days, The National Refining company of Cleveland was not very well known until its laboratory produced and developed National Light Oil. This is an oil that gives absolutely no odor, does not char the wick and is the most perfect burning oil on the market, for use in lamps, oil heaters, oil stoves, incubators and brooders. When farmers and others found that National Light Oil was as different from ordinary coal oil as sunlight is to candle light, The National Refining company soon became famous on account of National Light Oil. The remarkable growth of this great independent oil company has been due to the fact that it has always been the aim of this company to produce goods of the highest quality, realizing that no business can grow unless it manufactures goods that give entire satisfaction to the consumer.—Advertisement.

Water for Crops

(Continued from Page 3.)

problem is to make the home conditions attractive and satisfactory. If irrigation is available from a windmill for a garden and some green grass around the house it will be a much more satisfactory place in which to live. The important thing is to arrange to care for this overflow properly.

When the money is not available for even a windmill outfit considerable benefit can be obtained by damming a draw. This has been well demonstrated by J. C. Hopper and other farmers near Neas City. The idea is sound and commercially practicable unless there is a very open formation under the place where the dam is to be constructed; the best results are obtained where there is a hard layer below the surface. The fine thing about these dams is that they are available for a poor man. All that is required is a little work. They are made by putting a dam of earth across the draw. On the upper side it is necessary to lay rock or some other form of protection for the bank against the waves. Lumber can be used if desired.—Mr. Hopper has used both rock and lumber.

All the factors of irrigation will be considered at the meeting of the Kansas Irrigation congress at Larned, September 26 and 27. There will be an immense attendance at this meeting, and it will do a great deal to increase the interest in irrigation in this state. Every farmer who is interested in supplying water to his crops can get information as how to go about it easier at this meeting than in any other way. A trip will be made to many of the leading irrigation plants around Larned. The president of this meeting is E. E. Frizell of Larned. He has lived at Larned 43 years, and he has had a chance to see some dry years—seasons in which irrigation paid mighty well. There were but two seasons in this time when irrigation was not needed—and 1915 was one of these.

Irrigation is winning in Kansas because it is paying. The success which has been encountered by the movement is one of the very encouraging things for the future of Western Kansas. A farmer who can pump the underflow is certain of a good crop even if the rains do not come. A plant is excellent drouth insurance.

Tractor Farming at Clifton

I have a tractor of a large size, 30 horsepower on the drawbar, that has been giving excellent results. We have pulled nine plows, from 7 to 8 inches deep, and averaged about 35 acres a day. We finished our plowing August 4, in time to give the land a chance to settle before wheat seeding. We also have used the engine for threshing and for many other heavy farm tasks such as pulling hedges. I do not believe that a farmer who has used a good tractor will ever be satisfied to be without one.
Clifton, Kan. Walter Nelson.

Keep the colt growing from birth to maturity. Any setback before growth will tell in dollars and cents.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS
A.R.O. bull calves. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

BULL CALVES from cows with official butter and milk records.
HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES
10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked. \$20 each created for shipment anywhere. **EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITEWATER, WIS.**

Two Registered Holstein Bull Calves Some registered. Priced reasonably. **GREENSWARD FARM, Fredonia, Kan.**

For Sale 35 head reg. and high grade Holstein cows and 4 registered Holstein bulls.
Coe's Dairy, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

Iowana De Cola Walker Heads Herd
besides having some fine record sisters on his sire's side; has an 812.35 lbs. of 80% butter record dam, and his dam has two sisters with 515.2 lbs. and 504.2 lbs. made as senior three year and junior two year.
Tredloe Farm, Route 3, Kingman, Kan.

Montgomery County Holstein Friesian Association
Young stock **T. M. EWING, Sec., Independence, Kan.**

Northview Herd Holsteins
For Sale: Five young bulls, seven to 18 months old. A big bargain in a three-year-old herd bull. Also a few cows and heifers to freshen this fall.
LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS.



Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

Registered Holstein Bulls
One 9-months-old bull by Canary Butter Boy King and out of a 20 lb. dam. Others younger. Write for further information and prices. **Dr. Schuyler Nichols, Herington, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN CALVES
High grade Holstein calves either sex 3 to 4 weeks old from good milking strain of grade Holstein cows \$20 each. We pay the express. **Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.**

Sunflower Herd of Holsteins
Bulls of serviceable ages from 29 lb. sires, bull calves by 30 lb. sires and A. R. O. dams. Cows and heifers due this fall by 29 and 33 lb. sires. All good stuff, tuberculin tested. **F. J. Searle, Okaloosa, Kan.**

When answering ads mention this paper



TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.
O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.

40 Head High-Grade 2 yr. old Holstein Heifers For Sale

every one a good one, due to freshen early this fall; bred to a pure bred Holstein bull; sold under a positive guarantee to be just as represented, or animal returned and money refunded. See photograph of Canary Butter Boy King, the bull that stamps superiority on every calf that he sires. He is the herd sire at the Maplewood Farm. We have five young bulls for sale, nearly ready for service. Come or send your order at once.
W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS



Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.



Pure bred and high grade HOLSTEINS, all ages. Largest pure bred herd in the Southwest headed by Oak De Kol Bessie Ormsby 156789, a show bull with royal breeding. **Pure bred bulls**, serviceable age, from A. R. O. dams and sires. A grand lot of pure bred heifers, some with official records. Choice, extra high grade cows and heifers, well marked, heavy springers, in calf to pure bred bulls, constantly on hand. **High grade heifer calves** 6 to 10 weeks old, \$25. Bargains. Send draft for number wanted. All prices F. O. B. cars here. Inspect our herd before purchasing. Wire, write or 'phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

J. H. LEE, V. Pres. of Harveyville State Bank;

E. W. LEE at Farm;

DR. J. W. COOK, Expert Judge of the Dairy Cow.

250—HOLSTEIN COWS—250

You are invited to look over our herd of Holsteins before you buy. We have 200 high grade cows and heifers and a lot of registered bulls to go with them.
Three Cows and a Registered Bull \$325 50 cows in milk and 100 mature, high grade cows and 50 heifers to freshen before October 15. Come and see our cattle. Bring your dairy expert along. The quality of the cows and our prices will make it easy for us to trade. Come soon and get choice. Well marked heifer and bull calves, \$22.50 each, delivered to any express office in Kansas. Send bank draft, or post office money order.
LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS



HOLSTEIN Cows and Heifers

I have for sale a nice collection of HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, a few registered bulls to go with them. All good big ones, nicely marked, and out of the best milking strains. If you want cows or heifers I can supply you, and that at the right kind of prices.
J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Holstein Heifers to Freshen Soon
One yearling bull, one eight months and one three. All registered. **BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.**

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

200 Holstein Heifers, 200

For quick sale, 50 heifers, 1-year-old, \$45 each; 50 heifers, coming 2, bred, \$50 each; 50 heifers, 2-years-old, to calve in the fall and winter, \$60 each, two loads of 3-year-old heifers and young cows, all due this fall, \$75. A few high class cows and registered bulls. All federal inspected.

Henry C. Glissman, Sta. B, Omaha, Neb.

Pure Bred and Grade Holsteins

50 head from 3-year-olds to calves. This splendid bunch of heifers was bred in Kansas and consequently are acclimated and free from the diseases that are so common with eastern dairy cattle. They are sired by Willow Meadow King Pontiac whose 20 nearest dams have official records of 27 lbs. of butter and 525 lbs. of milk in 7 days, and 7 of the dams hold world's records. If you are in the market for this class of stock, don't write but come and look them over for they will surely please you.
SIMPSON & BALLOU, DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

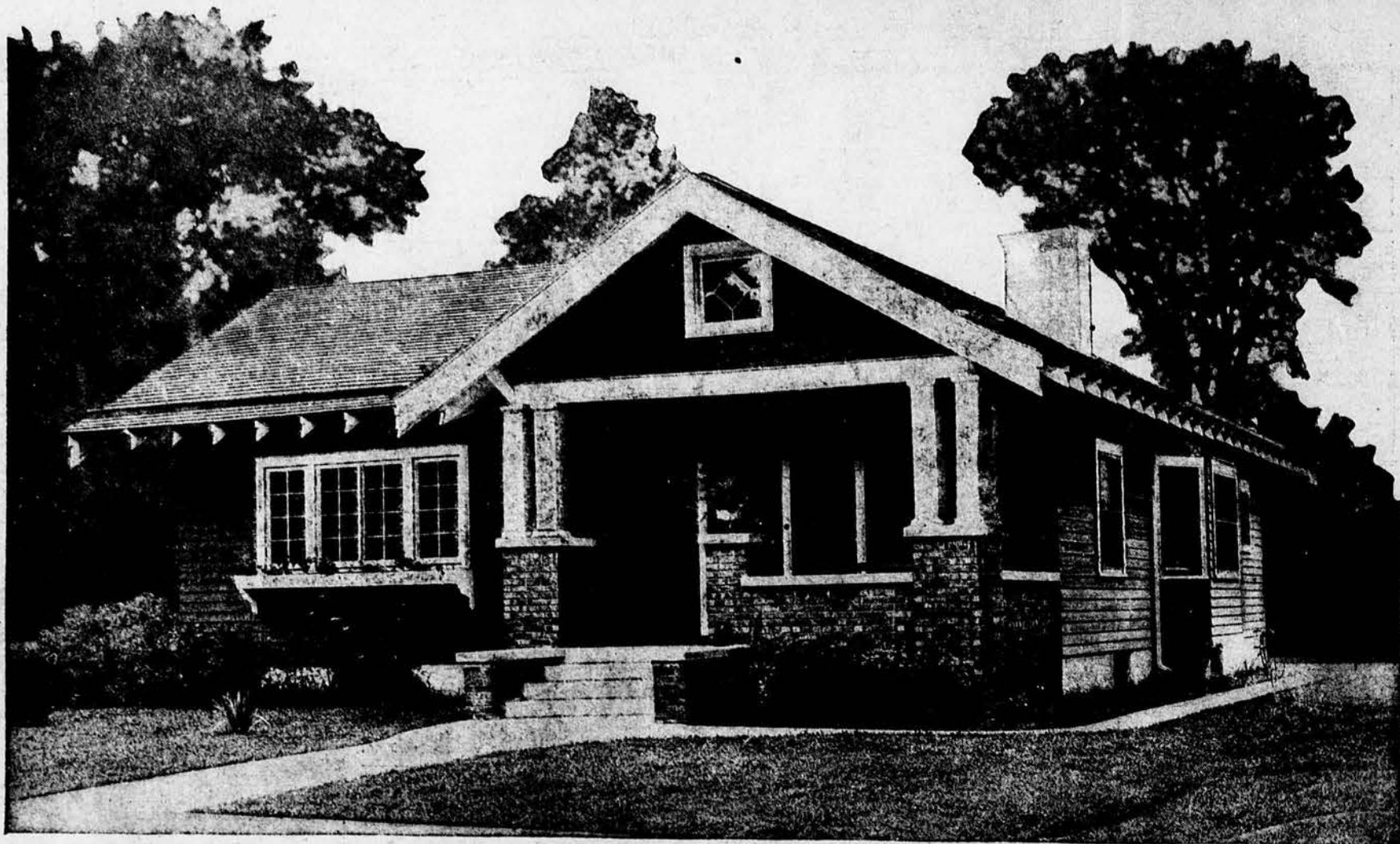
75 Holstein Females!

A select lot of very choice, high grade young cows and heifers to freshen during September and October. Best of markings and from high producing dams. We offer the best and at prices that make them distinctly attractive. They are bred to bulls with strong A. R. O. backing. Also few registered bulls from A. R. O. dams. We can ship over four roads. Parties desiring to inspect herd will be met at town by appointment. Phones 5602 and 5614.
ELMENDEALE FARMS, Fairbury, Neb.

Holsteins For Sale

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