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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Volume 43

October 4, 1913

Number 30



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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 43
Number 30

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 4, 1913.

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year

A CO-OPERATIVE STORE THAT PAID FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS THE GRANGERS AT OLATHE HAVE PROSPERED.

BY A. G. KITTELL.
THE FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE

THROUGH all the years of grief and indifferent success encountered by farmers' co-operative enterprises three Kansas Grange institutions have lived on and prospered. All three are in Olathe, which apparently is the center of the Grange movement in Kansas. Johnson county alone, of which Olathe is the county seat, has 18 chartered Granges with 1,340 active members. The "Grange" store, the Patrons' Co-operative bank, and the Patrons' Fire Insurance association, are the concerns with which this story has to do.

The organization of the store dates back to 1876 when the Olathe merchants were accused of having a gentlemen's agreement as to certain prices to be charged for necessities. At least, the Grangers thought the merchants needed opposition and the Johnson County Co-operative society came into being as a result. This society is the company that operates the store. A charter was obtained and the store opened for business July 27, 1876. Business was started on a capital of \$785 of which \$400 was a loan. The organization was able to sell stock amounting to only \$385 before opening the store. Today the paid up capital of the Grange store is \$100,000 and there is a surplus fund of \$20,000. For a number of years it has been the largest co-operative store in the country.

Conservative, level-headed management from the start explains largely the success enjoyed by these co-operative enterprises. The store is a monument to the business ability of H. C. Livermore, its manager for the first 30 years, and to George Black, who obtained its charter and has served as secretary and treasurer for 36 years. During the 30 years these men had charge of the store's affairs, a half million dollars in profits was distributed among Johnson county Grangers. Both men have now stepped aside but the business still feels their influence. All three organizations have a way of refusing to allow their officials to step aside until other competent men are available to take their places. The store is now being very efficiently managed by W. W. Frye, who started as a clerk and grew up with the business.

The first troubles encountered by the store came soon after organizing. In an effort to put the Grangers out of business, the local merchants agreed to sell one or more commodities below cost. But for the support of a Kansas City wholesale house the store would have had a short existence. In the end

this fight proved a blessing as it unified the patrons of the store and insured its early success.

Only Grange members may become stockholders. These stockholders are limited to 200 shares each, but whether a man has one share or 200 he has only one vote in the business meetings. Here is one of the strong features of the Rochdale plan of co-operation. It does away with the evils of shares of stock instead of individual stockholders doing the voting.

All business is done on a cash basis. No effort is now made to undersell other merchants. A reasonable scale of prices on merchandise is decided upon and the surplus profits are divided among stockholders and customers. An inventory and audit is made quarterly and the net profits computed. But

larger checks. When the profits are divided 1 per cent goes into the surplus fund, 7 per cent is issued as dividends on stock, and the remainder is apportioned among the patrons as rebates on purchases—provided the surplus profits go that far. The metal checks are not included in the rebate but are carried forward by the customers until the next "melon cutting." By keeping a record of the issue of paper checks on hand to begin with, the management can ascertain quickly the number in the hands of purchasers as a basis upon which to determine the per cent of rebate. Rebates have varied greatly as might be expected, and sometimes there has been nothing left to rebate with after the surplus fund and stockholders were cared for. Usually the amount of rebate ranges from 3% to 7% per cent.

The company very wisely voted in 1880 to set apart one-half the net profits of the store as a surplus fund. When this fund reached \$28,000 the action was repealed and 1 per cent of the profits has since served this purpose. The wisdom of creating this fund became forcibly apparent when, in 1903, the store building with a large part of the stock was destroyed by fire. When the insurance was paid the net fire loss was found to be about \$30,000, which was almost covered by the surplus fund.

A new building, costing \$26,000, was put up immediately. Its dimensions are 125 by 143 feet, and two stories high. The entire lower floor is used by the store and a balcony on three sides furnishes about one-third as much additional floor space. Almost everything needed by a farmer and his family is carried in stock. From 18

to 25 clerks are employed throughout the year. No effort has been made to do a wholesale business but in recent years several Granges over the state have found it to their advantage to buy supplies in quantities through the Olathe store. Four branch stores are maintained in Johnson county, each doing business in a building owned by the company. These are at Stanley, Edgerton, Gardner and Prairie Center.

Some idea of the volume of business transacted by the store from its beginning to August 1, 1913, may be gained from the figures furnished by Manager W. W. Frye: Total sales, \$8,413,314; gross profits, \$1,146,783; expenses \$628,873; net profits, \$515,421. Encouraged by the success of the store

(Continued on Page 35.)



dividends and rebates are declared only every six months.

Dividends on stock are limited to 8 per cent annually. Grangers who are not stockholders receive rebates on purchases but only in half the proportion paid to members of the company, or stockholders. Patrons of the store who do not belong to the Grange do not share in the profits. On making a purchase a Grange member receives a check on which is indicated the amount of that purchase. These checks are made in denominations of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, and \$1, \$5 and \$25. All checks below the value of \$5 are made of metal. The others are of paper. As soon as a customer has accumulated \$5 in metal checks they are to be exchanged for a paper check of the same value. These in turn are exchanged for

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Entered as second-class matter Feb. 14, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Published Weekly at
Eight and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.
CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.
A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.
E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

The Rural School Problem

W. L. Metzler, whose postoffice address is R. 4, Lucas, Kan., writes concerning school conditions in his district. The people living in the country districts have a good many difficulties to encounter. Among them is the distance many of the children have to travel.

The children of one family in Mr. Metzler's district have to travel two thousand miles during the school term of eight months in going to and coming home from school. The distance is so great that the parents have to take their children to school in the morning and go after them in the evening. The aggregate amount of travel by the pupils of this district is figured by Mr. Metzler at more than 5,500 miles during the school term.

Mr. Metzler believes that the solution of the trouble is the consolidated school. I agree with him, although I know that a large number of people in the country districts are opposed to consolidated schools, for the very reason that they believe they would compel the children to travel farther in attending school than now.

It is true that consolidated schools would increase the average distance traveled by the pupils. It is also probably true that the expense of keeping up the consolidated schools would be fully as great and maybe greater than the cost of keeping up the separate district schools. However it should be remembered that money spent on a poor school is little better than wasted. A poor school and poor teacher are little better than no school at all.

That the consolidated school is the school of the future I have not a doubt. The time is coming when the consolidated school will be the center of learning for the community in which it is located and it will also be the social center.

Here is a picture of what I think is coming. In the center we will say of a congressional township, will be located the consolidated school building. It will be a building of tasteful architecture and modern in construction. It will be surrounded by a campus and grounds to be used for experimental purposes, of not less than twenty acres in extent.

A part of this will be laid out under the direction of a competent landscape gardener with walks, trees, shrubbery and flowers. There will be swimming pools and a skating pond. There will be well kept play grounds fitted up for the recreation of pupils large and small. There will be plots of ground devoted to experiments and scientific training in agriculture, horticulture and gardening. There will be taught the most improved methods of cultivation of the soil, the growing of crops and trees and small fruits. The children will be taught how to care for and judge of stock. Agricultural, horticultural and industrial training will go hand in hand with instruction in books.

In every consolidated school building will be a hall large enough to accommodate all the people who live in the consolidated district and this will be devoted to social gatherings, to lectures and discussions of questions of government, business, religion and culture. It will be the place where the citizens of that community may gather to discuss any matters of public concern.

The roads leading out from the consolidated school to all parts of the district will be improved under intelligent supervision until they will be the pride and joy of all the people.

Comfortable auto vehicles will be provided to gather up all the children located too far from school to walk. Comfortable station rooms will be provided at convenient places where the children may gather and wait for the conveyance to carry them to the school.

The fathers and mothers will discover that they are not too old to learn and they will become students, so far as time will permit, of the school. In every respect will the country consolidated school be equal to the grade school in the city or town and in many respects it will be superior, for it will have room and opportunities for experiment and demonstration that the town school will not have.

Yes, it will cost money. What is worth having in this world costs both money and time and the best of brains and effort. But it will be worth all it costs and more.

People will some time realize that farming, that is really, successful farming, is the most scientific business in the world. It calls for the best quality of brains, judgment and energy. And it will be discovered also that when brought to a condition of comparative perfection it will be the most profitable business, taken as a whole in the world.

Farmers will learn the lessons not only of scientific cultivation of the soil and scientific breeding of stock, but they will learn the lesson of co-operation so that the waste of the present system, or rather lack of system, will be avoided and the maximum of production with the minimum of cost will be attained.

When the boys learn that they can make more money on the farm than in the town and lead more independent lives, there will be no more need of the "back-to-the-farm" talk.

The ambitious boy seeks the place where he thinks he will have the greatest opportunity. So long as the farm seems to him to be a place of wearing drudgery and little profit it will not appeal to him. He will leave it and all the lectures and all the sermons that can be preached to him about the pitfalls and miseries and heartaches and failures of the city will not hold him on the farm. He thinks he knows what the farm is and is willing to take his chances in the city where men no better than he have gone before and conquered and builded for themselves colossal fortunes.

The Facts About Kansas Crops

In a recent issue of the Chicago Live Stock World is found the following editorial comment:

The Kansas drouth, which embraced much of Missouri and Oklahoma, was the culmination of three dry seasons, which completely parched a vast area of otherwise productive country.

To people living outside of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma that statement is liable to convey an entirely erroneous impression. The reader of it might infer that all of Kansas and a large part of Missouri and Oklahoma have been "burned up" by destructive drouths during the past three years.

I do not have at hand the crop statistics for either Missouri or Oklahoma, but as the Live Stock World speaks of the drouth as the "Kansas drouth," it may be interesting and instructive to give the actual crop figures for this state.

It is true enough that a limited part of Kansas has suffered considerably from dry weather for three years, but the state as a whole has not suffered greatly.

The average annual value of farm crops raised in Kansas for the past 10 years has been \$278,363,247. The average value of these same crops during these three years of supposed drouth has been \$304,276,824. In other words, the average annual value of crops during these three years, 1910, 1911 and 1912, exceeded the average for the ten years by very near 26 million dollars.

Now let us see how the crops compared in quantity during these supposed years of drouth with the average yield. The average total yield of wheat in Kansas for the past 20 years has been 61,845,941 bushels. The total yield of wheat in 1910 was 61,017,339 bushels; in 1911, 50,809,435; and in 1912, 88,889,128 bushels. The average annual wheat yield for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912, was 66,905,301 bushels, or a little more than 5 million bushels more than the average yield for the past 20 years.

The average total yield of corn per annum in Kansas for the past 20 years has been 151,374,383 bushels. The average annual yield for the years 1910, 1911 and 1912 was 138,115,778 bushels, which falls below the average for 20 years to the extent of 13,258,605 bushels, but this average was cut down by the exceptionally short crop of 1911 which was 105,047,068 bushels. The corn crop of 1910 was a million and a half bushels above the average and that of 1912 more than 5 million bushels above the average for the past 20 years.

During the past 10 years Kansas has been devoting more and more attention to the raising of kafir, the average yield per annum for the ten years being 2,365,964 tons, but during the three supposedly dry years mentioned by the Live Stock World the average yield was 2,912,926 tons.

In 1912 the yield of kafir was 4,377,828 tons, or nearly double the yield of any previous year. The average yield of tame hay in Kansas for the past ten years has been 1,662,648 tons per annum. The average yield during these three years when, according to the Live Stock World, Kansas was parched by drouth was 1,675,579 tons.

It will be seen from these figures that with the single exception of corn the average yield of all the leading farm crops in Kansas has been greater during the three parched years spoken of by the Live Stock World than the average for either twenty or ten years, and even the average production of corn

was greater during two of these three years than the average for the past twenty years.

It is very far from being true therefore, that this "vast area has been completely parched." The present year had been a pretty bad year I will admit, but even this year the only crop that really approached a failure was corn. Our wheat and oat crop for the whole state has been above the average, while the hay crop will fall only a little below the average.

Would It Work?

Editor the Mail and Breeze—I am a Republican and am interested in anything which proposes to benefit humanity.

Our Socialistic friends make large promises, and evidently have great hopes of what would follow the general adoption of their theories. And yet, so far as I can find out all colonies that have been founded on Socialist ideas have failed, unless the religious element was unusually strong.

Evidently every person in a voluntary Socialist colony, being a believer in Socialism, would desire to make that colony a success. But if Socialism were adopted by a state or a nation, there would be a large minority who would do all they could to make Socialism fail.

Now then, if Socialist colonies have always failed when all tried to make them succeed, how can intelligent people hope the experiment of Socialism will succeed where a large minority desire to make it fail?

Any light on the above proposition would be of much interest to at least some of your readers. Sycamore, Kan. A. A. HORNER.

So far as I know there have been no colonies founded on the theories of modern Socialism. There have been a number of communistic colonies established in different parts of the world, several of them in the United States, and all of them have failed, except in cases where the colony was founded on a religious theory and held together by the force of a strong religious sentiment.

In a recent interview, ex-Congressman Berger, perhaps the brainiest as well as one of the most conservative of the Socialist leaders, calls attention to this fact and frankly acknowledges the failure of all these attempts to establish a communistic colony. However, the modern Socialist claims that he is not in favor of communism.

Instead of all contributing to a common fund and each taking an equal amount from the common and total product, the modern Socialist advocates the doctrine that each person is entitled to and should receive the full product of his own labor.

Another principle advocated, I think, by practically all modern Socialists is that there should be no such thing as profit, rent or interest.

The theory of Karl Marx, that all values are created by labor, has been, I think, abandoned by a good many modern thinkers among the Socialists, but is still adhered to by some.

Another unjust statement often made concerning Socialists is that they are anarchists. It is possible that there are anarchists who call themselves Socialists, but the true Socialist is not an anarchist. Indeed, he is the very opposite of an anarchist.

It has also been unjustly charged that the Socialist party is hostile to religion. While it is probably true that individual members of the Socialist party are opposed to the Christian or any other form of religion, just as are individual members of any other party, hostility to religious belief is not a part of the Socialist creed. Many members of the party are devout members of the Christian churches. I think as large a proportion of Socialists are believers in the Christian religion as of any other political party.

Neither is it true that all Socialists are hair-brained fanatics or loafers who want to divide what somebody else has earned. Some Socialists are hair-brained, some are loafers and undesirable citizens no doubt, as are a great many who are not Socialists, but on the other hand, a great many of them are high minded men and women, devoted to an ideal and willing to make personal sacrifices in the interest of humanity.

All this I think is fair to say in defense of the Socialists. I may say further that I favor a number of things in government and society that are Socialistic and the trend of the times is toward a form of government that is more Socialistic than what we have now.

However, I cannot agree with several propositions that most Socialists declare they favor, nor do I believe that even if the Socialists should ever get possession of the government, it would be possible to put these theories into practical operation.

I do not believe that Marx was right in his assumption that all value is the result of labor. I will admit that labor is a most important element

in the creation of values but it is not by any means the only producing cause. Perhaps wheat is as good an example of value as anything that can be mentioned, for it is generally recognized as almost a necessity for food. A bushel of wheat has a certain definite value in sustaining human life but one bushel of wheat may have required four times the amount of labor to produce it that another bushel of equally good wheat required. Certainly other elements than labor figured in the production of that value.

It is a favorite declaration also of Socialists that labor should receive the full product of its toil. That looks fair as an abstract proposition, but in my judgment is utterly impossible of fulfillment. Our faulty wage system is theoretically based on the theory that the demand for labor being equal to the supply, the laborer gets what he earns. We know as a matter of fact that this is not true in practice. Some receive far more than they earn and some earn far more than they get.

I agree that it is equitable that each man should receive what he earns and all of it, but when I ask my Socialistic friends how the distribution is to be determined and made they trail off into generalities that are decidedly unsatisfying to one who is seeking for something like a definite plan.

Let me cite a concrete example to show why I think that under any scheme of government it would be impossible to ascertain what is the full product of any individual's toil. The Panama canal has been the most stupendous single job ever undertaken by man. It has been carried through in a way that seems highly creditable to those having the work in charge. Efficiency has marked the progress of the great undertaking. The canal has been the most convincing argument ever made in favor of governmental construction and ownership of great transportation lines.

But in my judgment no brain is acute enough to determine what share of the cost of building that canal should be apportioned to each worker, if for example, the government should conclude to sell the canal for what it cost and divide the proceeds.

For instance, it is admitted that the success of the canal depended largely on the marvelous executive ability of Colonel Goethals. He did not perform any of the manual labor necessary in digging that canal, but without his masterful ability in conducting the work it would not have been a success.

It is no exaggeration to say that the services of Colonel Goethals were more important than the services of 5,000 of the ordinary laborers, necessary as their labor was, for they could easily have been replaced. In the division of the proceeds who would be wise enough to determine the share that should go to Colonel Goethals and the respective shares that should go to the other workers?

Neither do I believe in the doctrine so often advocated by Socialists that there should be no such thing as profit rent or interest. In fact it seems to me that such a doctrine directly contradicts the first proposition that each individual is entitled to the full product of his labor.

It is claimed by Socialists that under a Socialistic co-operative commonwealth any person could very easily earn more than enough to supply his daily necessities. If so, the person who chose to work most of the time would accumulate a surplus. That surplus is his. It is the product of his labor. Unless all property is to be owned in common, which would be communism, he would have the opportunity to buy with his surplus earnings such things as might suit his fancy.

If the cattle and horses for instance, were not all owned in common, he could buy horses or cattle. Or, as a Socialist brother once told me, he could buy anything he might want, a horse and carriage and an automobile. And suppose he did and his neighbor who did not accumulate any surplus wanted to use that horse and carriage or that automobile, would it be any more than fair that he should compensate the owner for the use of it? Why should he have the use of the product of his neighbor's toil for nothing? But if he does pay his neighbor for the use of his horse or his automobile, that is rent, profit, interest on the investment and wrong according to the Socialist philosophy.

Now, I do not believe that profit is wrong or that rent or interest are wrong. On the other hand, I believe that reasonable profit is not only just but that it furnishes a strong incentive to honest endeavor. That is not saying that extortion is right or that high rates of interest are right or that the monopolization of the things that are necessary for the life and happiness of all is right—on the contrary, they are wrong and wicked.

I have given the reasons why I do not think Socialism, as generally promulgated, is a practical plan of government or ever will be, but while that is my belief I recognize the fact that the Socialist has been a power for good. Along with theories that I consider utterly impractical he has preached the doctrines of humanity and brotherhood. He has protested against the folly and wickedness of wars and vast standing armies. His agitation has stirred up the conservative masses and forced reforms in government. He is entitled to fair treatment and not to abuse.

reading therein. I take much pleasure in reading the articles of "Truthful James," and am displeased with the way Jim is criticized by the younger generation. We older fellows have had more experience and although some of our stories may sound "fishy" to the younger ones, it is because they haven't had the experience.

For instance, some of the younger men doubt Jim's statements concerning the dry weather in years gone by. They say this has been the driest year we ever had. Now Jim and I know better. We lived in Arizona and Western Kansas during the '70's and '80's.

They doubt Jim's statement about the hens laying boiled eggs. Now that statement is perfectly reasonable. Jim was writing about conditions early in the drouth while the hens could still get water to drink. Later on when every well and pond had dried up the hens in our neighborhood laid fried eggs. This was a pleasant change, only some of the folks kicked on havin' their eggs fried in chicken grease.

And that story about the mourners at a funeral havin' to prime the tear ducts before they could cry. I've heard people say they didn't believe

that. Now out in our country during that dry spell there was a friend of mine died and, believe me, the mourners wept dry salt instead of tears. This made all their eyes sore as the dry salt cut the tear ducts badly.

One young feller lost one eye entirely. Old Doc Quackenbush took that eye out and put in an eye from an old house cat. The operation was successful and the young feller got along fine—could see better with that eye than with the other but there was one drawback. When he went to see his girl late in the evening that eye would keep temptin' him to leave her side and go down cellar to look for rats.

It makes me tired to hear people kickin' about this bein' a dry year.

WILLIAM SYKES.

Kicks On the Automobile Tax

Editor The Mail and Breeze—I would like to say a few words in regard to the automobile law which was passed last winter. It seems to me there is a class of people who do not want the people in the country to enjoy any of the luxuries of life on the farm. I do not mind paying out the \$5 if we could get the money spent on our own roads, but the roads in this community have had but three days' work on them this year. Why should a man be taxed for running an auto any more than a man who runs a threshing machine on the roads?

Why is it that our taxes are higher every year and we have less work done on the roads? If the country ever gets the people back on the farm there will have to be a change in the way things are run. There seems to be graft attached to everything the farmer has anything to do with, and my opinion is the farmers will not always stand for this. There will have to be a few more laws in favor of the farmer and not so many in favor of the other class of people if folks ever get the "back to the farm" movement in their heads.

A great many people think the farmer has a very free and independent life. True, the farm is a very good place to live, healthy and not crowded; but there has got to be something done to help the farmer out or else there will be fewer farmers in ten years from now than there are now.

R. 4, Lucas, Kan.

W. L. METZLER.

Still Another Opinion

The following letter was received a few days ago, which is reproduced verbatim. However, I have a sneaking notion that the writer could write a lot better if he wanted to and that he sent this in as a joke;

Editor male and breeze—I saw a pece in The paper as a unjust Law made against the mobile it may be so i do not own a mobile neather do i want to but i have no dis like for them that do so long as we can pass one another and agree over it i expect i hangred one man for i told one i thought the mobile was the cursedist thing that the country was ever blest with but he might of drove a littl father a way and not of hurt him, and saved my horse from a scare. i for one say that the mobile is hard on the road for they make them aful rugh for a wagon to follow their track wether i am sane or not but if the men that runs the mobile and the farmers that runs their wagons can not agree the roads are mostly wide enough for two tracks then lett the mobiles make their track on one side of the roade and keep it up them selves and the wagon and other such vehicle keep their side up for the devel as one rite as well as the good lord as the other i should say in the case of jobs that would be between the three parties i now that there is lots of stubren what the jews called dogs a mongst us farmers as eney class of indivagules as live on earth i mostly give rites if i here the whistel in time but some times the drivers runs by and do not whisel or their whistle do not work so ho is to blame, us farmers do not receive no great profit that either rents for cash or on a share here in this state so i do not see why we should be bound to keep up the good roads to please the mobile class

i just rite so you can get a fools idear as well as others
J. W.
Delphos, Kan.

Can't Keep 'Em Out

C. C. Wilmore of Buffalo, takes his pen in hand and portrays in verse the feelings of the man afflicted by his neighbors' predatory fowls:

Wanted, a chicken eating hog,
Or else a first-class chicken dog!
My neighbors' poultry are a fright,
They've got me mad enough to fight.
I must employ some desperate means
To save my garden sass and greens.

I'd rather live in peace with all,
Than be mixed up in any "squall,"
But when they think I'll never turn,
They've got a lesson yet to learn;
I'll throw discretion to the air,
And in my frenzy do and dare.

I feed my pigs rich milk and slop,
And lots of high-priced shorts and chop,
But they must fight to get their share,
The neighbors' chickens flock in there,
And force the Durocs to divide,
Until their craws are satisfied.

All summer long I've rocked them out,
And been compelled to shoo and shout,
My vocal efforts are in vain,
I have my labor for my pain,
They know my marksmanship is poor,
So scratch serenely 'round my door.

Some people of small intellect,
For others' rights have no respect,
But turn their chickens loose to roam,
Just so at night they're all at home,
But I know one such crazy loon,
Who'll miss some chickens very soon.

When other people's ducks and hens,
Have raided all your lots and pens,
And act as if they owned the place,
It takes an awful sight of grace,
To keep from doing any sin
When thus they try to rub it in.

So I'll insert a little ad,
E'en though some folks may think me bad,
Then, if it pays to advertise,
I'll soon secure the needed prize,
And if these fowls don't take the hint,
They'll rue it when too late to sprint.

The Rising Cost of Government

The total of state and local taxes in the United States rose from a little more than one billion dollars in 1901 to two and one-half billion in 1911, while the increase in population has been less than 25 per cent. The cost of government in the state of Kansas and the country over has almost doubled the last ten years. We are not only living beyond our means, we are living beyond the means of the third or fourth generation to come.

All this has to be paid for some time—if not in direct taxes, then indirectly. The whole American public seems wild with spending. We are living high, in the family, in the town, and as a state and nation, and we must expect to pay well for it. We boast of our efficiency, but the steadily increasing burden which is piling upon the backs of the taxpayers is abundant evidence that we are the most careless, thriftless and extravagant people the world ever saw.

Misgovernment, mismanagement and extravagance in public affairs have been due more largely to the average citizen's indifference and ignorance in regard to the public business than to any other cause. The people as a body do not seem to care very much about what is done with their money after it has once been paid in taxes.

It is true that the great corporations and men of wealth pay to the taxgatherer the bulk of these taxes, but indirectly and inexorably the huge cost of government is borne by the men who eat three meals a day in the sweat of their brows and wear any sort of clothes. It is paid in higher prices which are charged for everything they buy. The burden lies heaviest on the man at the end of the line. It is passed on to HIM. Though distributed through retailers and transportation agencies, passed on from one man to the next in countless ways, eventually and unerringly it is as sure to find lodgment on the backs of the common people as if directly assessed on them. Some time the people will wake up to this fact, to the dismay of those who thrive on getting large appropriations and finding new ways of swelling the volume of public waste to their own individual profit. When the people do wake up, their good-natured tolerance of inefficiency and graft in public office will cease to be the joke that it is now regarded by their exploiters.

The government must stop spending money recklessly and wastefully. Expositions, battleships, rivers and harbors, monuments, public buildings—in these and everything else there has been shameful extravagance. Congressmen actually have urged indefensible million-dollar appropriations just because the graft was to be spent in their own states—have boasted of their raids on the public treasury when the whole thing was ruinous and disgraceful and a betrayal of the public welfare. The extreme has been reached in such expenditures and immediate retrenchment is necessary to insure the future welfare of the people who are bearing this great burden.

Economies on a large scale can be brought about if the cost of war establishments can be curtailed, and if municipalities and commonwealths lop off the long list of unnecessary expenditures which make for higher taxes. We don't want to be niggardly and miserly—just provide a full measure of plenty and stop there.

But first of all, we must drive deeper into public consciousness the determination to make economy, honesty, simplicity and efficiency the watchwords in the administration of the people's business. We must learn to GET and insist on getting the worth of our tax money in actual public service patriotically performed.

Arthur Capner

Backs Up "Truthful's" Statements

Editor The Moral Guide—A friend of mine subscribed for your paper some years ago and I have been reading it ever since. I find very much good

Still a Little Feed Here

Also a Few Patriots With Bad Tempers

It isn't easy to do just as you would like to do, not always. For instance: this feeding business. Times have been rather bad this fall in some parts of Kansas. There's no use denying this. Times have been mighty bad. The whole country has had the worst drouth, perhaps, in its history. Cattle have been shipped out of Kansas—thousands of them—and, recently, men who wished to hold their stock declared they could get no feed.

About this time a letter came to the Mail and Breeze from a farmer near Caldwell, Kan.—it was printed last week—offering a large quantity of feed stuff for sale. Other farmers near him, the writer said, had 1,200 or 1,500 acres of fodder but could not sell it. Would the Mail and Breeze help?

What was the plain duty of a farm paper in such circumstances? Wouldn't the paper have made a fine hit if it had replied that it would be mighty glad to help its readers, its supporters, the farmers, if they would kindly remit the customary advertising fee? Wouldn't that have been a brainy, public-spirited act? Did you ever hear of a newspaper or a farm journal or a magazine doing such a lunk-headed thing?

But that is precisely what some shortsighted persons calling themselves business men would have done had they been running the Mail and Breeze. The letters they wrote hammering the management for coming to the farmers' aid prove how these "business men" would have done. The letters they wrote the Agricultural college, last fall, for daring to help the farmers and fruit growers in marketing their produce—these prove what these patriots would have done.

The idea of helping the farmers free, gratis, for nothing! Why, the offer of timely assistance had scarcely left the presses two weeks ago before the ever watchful dealer seized his pen or his stenographer, as the case may have been, and proceeded to make demands. So you see it isn't possible to do just as you would like to do and not offend some one.

However, that is not a matter of any importance. The point is that the feeders and farmers needed a little timely assistance without any strings to it and the Mail and Breeze gave it promptly. A few letters continue to come offering feed or asking for it.

This One Would Trade.

Mr. Editor—I like the Mail and Breeze fine and get lots of enjoyment in reading its contents. It is published out of my territory, but as I have a farm in Sumner county, Kansas, I like to take a farm paper from Kansas. I notice in the last issue of the Mail and Breeze on the first page that you ask those having cattle feed to sell and also those needing feed to report their wants to you, you to act as an agency for them. I have some corn which could return the most good as fodder but haven't the stock to eat it. Fodder will be plentiful here. Do you suppose there is any chance of getting a trade out of anyone down there having more stock than they could keep on account of lack of feed? I should like to find someone who would trade stock for my Kansas farm. I would take cattle or mules and some horse stuff of good stock or quality or would take some of each if priced right and could also use some hogs or shoats. My farm lies three miles east of Hunnewell, Kan. It consists of 125 acres in the southwest quarter of section 17, township 35, range 1 east. Now if you can put me in touch with anyone wishing such a chance but not having stock enough I will accept stock for half and let the place carry the remainder.

WALTER W. WEIRICH.

Griswold, Iowa.

Feed In Oklahoma.

C. K. Lord of El Reno, Okla., writes that he and many of his neighbors will have from 300 to 500 bushels each of corn, kafir, milo and feterita to sell, and that they could make up carlots to ship to those who have to buy. They wish to sell direct and we think many of our readers wish to buy that way. Buyers are paying only 60 cents for corn at El Reno and Mr. Lord says that farmers do not like to sell for that, but many are doing so. He thinks that buyer and seller could be mutually benefited by dealing direct. Those of our readers who live in southern Kansas or northern Oklahoma and who wish to buy grain might do well by writing to Mr. Lord.

Here's a Herd For Sale.

Mr. Editor—I think you are doing a good thing by bringing together the men who have a surplus of feed and the ones who have a long haul can be avoided. I have about 300 good Hereford breeding cows bred to fullblood bulls. I also have about 250 extra good calves, the most of them very early. Will either sell in lots to suit and carry back a reasonable amount or contract for wintering near where cattle are now located which is just below Oklahoma line on main line of Rock Island railroad.

Olathe, Kan.

W. W. GREEN.

A Jag of Prairie Hay.

Mr. Editor—I have 17 tons of prairie hay baled that I expect to sell within the next two or three weeks. If you know of any farmer in need of this feed I should be glad to talk trade with him. I have been offered \$13 on the market so you know it is good hay.

Overbrook, Kan. NORMAN FLORA.

Any Hungry Horses?

Mr. Editor—I should like to get 30 or 40 head of horses to pasture this fall and winter on good buffalo grass pasture and plenty of water. If anyone has horses and no feed, would like to have them write me for terms.

Quinter, Kan.

Fifty Tons of Alfalfa.

Mr. Editor—I have about 50 tons of first class alfalfa hay baled for sale. Will load on cars at Ingersoll, Okla. This hay has been in hay barn and is first class.

Ingersoll, Okla. JAY HAYNE.

Cattle Needed There.

Mr. Editor—We have about 300 acres of shocked fodder. We would like to have about 200 cattle to feed. Good place to feed and plenty of water.

JOHN F. REESE.

Fountain, Okla. (via Canton).

If You Order Now.

Mr. Editor—I have about 60 tons of good No. 2 prairie hay to sell. If sold at once will take \$14 on track M. K. & T. or Mo. Pac. tracks La Harpe, Kan.

W. H. MORRISON.

R. 2, La Harpe, Kan.

More Feed Ready.

Mr. Editor—I have about 100 tons of hay for sale, alfalfa, clover, and prairie. All good. Will bale and deliver on car at Bevard, Kan., on L. K. & W. branch of the Union Pacific railway.

Holton, Kan.

Hay Cheap in Nebraska.

J. V. Laurence, Seneca, Neb., reports that hay is very good in most of Hooker county and is selling at \$5 to \$6 a ton. Cattle are scarce and sell for from \$45 to \$60 a head. Spring calves bring \$20 to \$30.

More Prairie Hay.

Mr. Editor—We have about 40 tons of prairie hay to sell; price \$15 a ton f. o. b. Valeda, Kan., Missouri Pacific.

Valeda, Kan. B. FLEMING.

Send Him Your Name.

Mr. Editor—Please put me in touch with someone having corn and alfalfa hay or baled straw for sale, as near here as possible.

Haltville, Kan.

Some Corn Fodder.

Mr. Editor—I have 24 acres of clean bright corn fodder, that I wish to sell.

Partridge, Kan. PETER MILLER.

All Kinds of Feed.

Mr. Editor—We have all kinds of feed, corn, kafir. Plenty of water and lot.

Burden, Kan. ED SITTON.

Prairie Hay Prices.

Under date of September 27 C. L. Kobler of Penokee, Graham county, Kansas, reports prairie hay selling at \$6 to \$10 a ton, and alfalfa hay at \$10 to \$14.

Mr. Editor—Can you point me to someone from whom I can buy hay and cottonseed meal? I should like a carload of each. If I could find timothy hay should like it best for horses.

J. E. DIERFERBAUGH.

Talmage, Kan.

What's Baled Fodder Worth?

Mr. Editor—I have 40 acres of shock corn and from five to 20 tons of prairie hay for sale. There is plenty of feed here for sale. What would baled fodder be worth a ton?

ARTHUR ANDERSON.

R. 3, Box 52, Madison, Kan.

Silage For Sale.

Mr. Editor—I have about 100 tons of silage for sale.

JOHN HASLEY.

R. 5, Kingfisher, Okla.

Some Kafir to Sell.

Mr. Editor—I have 100 acres of rowed kafir to sell in row or shock bound. This is in Butler county, 10 miles south of Eldorado.

GEO. M. PICKERELL.

622 Vattien, Manhattan, Kan.

There's Money in Kansas

Figures compiled by the state bank commissioner, Charles E. Sawyer, for the reports of both the state and national banks of Kansas show that there was 23 million dollars more on deposit in the banks of the state than at this time last year, and that the record of the Kansas banks for June was the best ever made in the history of the state. The 919 state banks and 213 national banks on June 4, showed total deposits of \$199,241,714.77, or within 2 million dollars of the showing under the April call.

The reports of the 919 state banks, showed deposits totalling \$111,812,346.36, with deposits of \$87,329,368.41 in the 213 national banks of Kansas. Figures compiled for June, 1911-12-13, show that the report this year is the best in the history of the state, regardless of the short wheat crop in western Kansas and a general tendency toward business depression due to a dry season in the state.

June 7, 1911, 1,083 state and national banks showed deposits of \$171,019,530.31,

and total assets of \$228,514,569.78. June 14, 1912, 1,110 state and national banks reporting, showed an increase of nearly 5½ million dollars in deposits and reached a total of \$176,437,265.62 deposits and total assets of \$237,256,320.21. On June 4, this year, 1,132 state and national banks in Kansas responded to a simultaneous call from the national comptroller of the currency and the state bank commissioner. These banks showed a grand total of \$199,241,714.77 in deposits and the tremendous amount of \$261,320,351.22 in assets—the heaviest June showing ever reported in Kansas.

Kansas College Opens its Doors

The Kansas Agricultural college has opened its doors to any youth who has completed the eighth grade of the common schools. The course offered those not through high school is a special one of three years, very practical in its nature, designed specifically to make the boys better farmers as well as better men, and girls proficient in all house-keeping arts, says the Breeders' Gazette. After completing this three years' course they may take a year's preparatory work and enter the regular four years' course of the college.

There must be in Kansas many children living remote from high schools and who hunger for the teaching the agricultural college affords. These youths from the ranches and the newer settled portions will not come unprepared. There is distinct preparation for life in the work of the frontier farm. The lad who can hitch and drive four horses to the breaking plow, who can ride and tame a wild colt, who knows the habits of cows, is far better prepared to enter the ranks of practical and successful farmers than the one who has been in school continuously all his life. To catch the boy of the open, to put him within walls only long enough to give him a rounded view of what is the best that the world has done and can do agriculturally, to turn him back to the open again—this is a highly useful thing.

"Grub" at the Ohio Fair

Several of the State Fairs in the Middle West have not had good stands on the grounds to feed the visitors. It is evident that conditions were the same in Ohio. Here is what the editor of The Ohio Farmer said about the eating stands there:

"Grub" is the word. It is a coarse term, but it is not coarse enough to suit the quality of stuff that is served up to people who have to get something to eat on the Ohio State Fair grounds. Many people who come for one day only bring their own luncheons with them, and they are the envy of those who are not able to supply themselves thus. It is an outrage that the people who have concessions should be permitted to serve such "bum eats".

If there were a place to get something good the people who must eat on the grounds would have some chance to provide for their wants. But all of the lunch counters are about equally bad, and the dining halls are worse than the lunch counters.

Under these circumstances it would seem that the agricultural commission should do something to see that those who secure the concessions to sell food should furnish some guarantee as to the quality of their offerings.

This is also a suggestion to some good caterer. Bid for the right to run lunch counters on the fair grounds next year. If you have to charge double for some things in order to come out even, do so; but furnish food that is fit for something else than the garbage can. Those who now run lunch stands and dining halls generally charge enough to warrant good food, but they seem to go on the idea that they only get one annual whack at the public, so they will soak them good and plenty while they are at it.

The foregoing will apply to the eating facilities at almost all state fairs. The management of these laudable undertakings should insist upon a standard quality. This is particularly true of concessions sold to churches. It is doubtful whether any human being ever ate a good, square meal—his money's worth—at any church dinner or supper, in a state fair or out of it. In this one regard most church organizations seem to forget the Christian spirit and plunge wildly into the business of paying off the church debt at the expense of the allowance.

public stomach. In too many instances food (?) is served which would be refused by any member of the congregation in his home. Girls serving as waitresses, work which none understands, almost invariably slight the hungry strangers and favor their own friends, especially after the first day or two of the fair. To increase the church's profits the food served usually is the poorest, coffee which no self-respecting person would drink; bones instead of meat; oleomargarine for butter; bread slices of the X-Ray type; pie having no filling—all fair visitors know these are the experiences of every day. It seems incredible that any religious organization, managed usually by the mothers and their daughters, should attain a callousness of heart and disregard for the hereafter which permits them so to impose upon strangers. Such treatment injures the state fairs as much as it injures the stomachs of the unhappy victims.

Treat Farm Boys Right

I have a boy, and a great many boy friends. I find good qualities in all of them. The average boy is intelligent, manly and loyal. I have often asked boys why they did not like the farm. The answer was, "You have to work all the time and never get the wages that are paid to boys in town and city." I think they really do have too long hours on the farm and too many acres in cultivation. If I had the power, I would limit the size of farms; 80 to 100 and not over 160 acres is land enough for one man to own and work well. He could then beautify the home and keep out of debt.

Let the family have a chance to enjoy life as well as work. Take the boys to the stock shows and fairs; let them know they are the coming men and much depends on what kind of farmers they will be. Do not treat them as though they would always be boys, but treat them as men, and they will grow to be manly. Ask their advice about the work, and lead them out; do not drive or abuse them. They are fine companions. Give rewards for work well done. If one boy should show a marked preference for some special line let him perfect himself along that line. Experts are needed on the farm.

I have in mind three brothers, all farmers. One had a love for good stock; he was always looking for points of excellence. Today he is the owner of one of the best herds in this part of Kansas, says the Breeder's Gazette. Some boys like to build sheds and barns and fix up in general, paint, make handy sleds, yard gates and a number of other things. See that they get what they need to work with. I have seen boys build a nice chicken house with refuse crates and goods boxes from a grocery store; then they painted it red, made a windmill, set it up on top to scare the hawks away and that house was more to mother than all the rest in the world. Do not be stingy with nails and tools; go to some sale and pick out a few saws, a couple of planes, and a brace and bits (you will have the hammer) and see how many happy hours the boys will have on rainy days. Have a little shop if possible.

If I wish to know the truth about anything, I go to the boys; they know the names of the birds, and when and how they build their nests. They know the streams, the deep and shallow places, the best place to fish and where you can catch the largest fish; they all know the old swimming hole, the big elm with roots bowed out of the creek bank, just right to make a springboard when they wish to take a headlong plunge. God bless the boys.

I think girls have something to do with keeping boys on the farm. Girls leave for town and city to be trained nurses, teachers and clerks. Let father see that the boys and girls have the motor car once a week for a ride along the pleasant roads leading up to some good farmer's home and spend a pleasant evening with the young folk, and they will go home thinking the farm the best place on earth. There is nothing too good for them; let them be the first consideration. A nation or country is rich or poor in proportion to the welfare of its children.

Mrs. Homer L. Williams.

Man is a born animal. Remember that when he gets to growling sometimes at the breakfast table, and make the allowance.

Dry-Weather Tomato Records

The Capper Girls Will Show Some

How many pounds of tomatoes can be grown in Kansas in a patch 33 feet square during a dry year, such as this one has been?

This interesting question will be answered in a few weeks by 535 Kansas girls, between the ages of 10 and 18 years, who are members of the Capper Girls' Tomato club, a sort of sister organization to the Capper boy corn and swine clubs.

This is the tomato clubs' first season, and, as the tomato is not famous for its drouth-resisting qualities, there is a good deal more interest in learning what the girls were able to accomplish



Ethel Miller of Quenemo, Kan., and one picking from her tomato patch.

this year under difficulties than there would be had the season been normal. One McPherson county girl had obtained 257½ pounds of tomatoes from her patch, by the middle of September. Nearly half of her crop was picked from the vines during the hot month of August.

"My tomatoes did just fine considering the long, hot, drouthy summer," writes Ethel Miller of Quenemo, Kan. "We had no rain for 60 days, just nothing

but hot, dry, and sometimes windy days, one after another, until the second week of September." The picture shows what one picking of her patch yielded.

Friday, October 10, Is Last Day.

The competition will end Friday, October 10, at sundown, unless Jack Frost ends it sooner with a vine-killing freeze. At that time it will be permissible to gather and weigh all the tomatoes, green or ripe, remaining on the vines.

As soon as possible after October 10 every girl in the club is to make a report of the season's work. These reports are to be mailed to the Secretary of the Capper Girls' Tomato Club, Topeka, Kan., and will determine who are to receive the prizes.

A prize of \$25 in gold is to go to the girl who produces the most tomatoes in her patch from planting time up to and inclusive of October 10. The girl with the next highest yield gets \$15. There is a third prize of \$10. The winning reports will be carefully verified.

What the Girls Will Report.

The girls will be asked to give the following information in their reports:

- 1—Name, age, postoffice address.
- 2—Size of plat. (How many feet long, how many feet wide.) What kind of soil.
- 3—Date of plowing; depth of plowing. How cultivated. Kind of manure or fertilizer used.
- 4—Kind or variety of seed or plants used. Date of planting. Date of transplanting, if transplanting was done. Distance between rows and between plants in the rows. If possible give number of plants in the patch.
- 5—Give date of first picking and weight of yield; also date and weight of subsequent pickings. Give total weight of the entire crop at the end of the season.
- 6—Tell how crop was disposed of. How much was canned, or otherwise used at home. If any part of the crop was sold, tell how much and for what price, and whether sold canned or as fresh fruit. Give total amount of sales for the season.
- 7—Did you exhibit any of your tomatoes at the county fair?
- 8—In three or four hundred words give an account of some things you learned about growing tomatoes; the defects, good points and average size of the variety you grew; your experience with any insects or diseases which attacked your crop, and any other facts of interest to the club. Also tell us what kind of a contest you would suggest for next year.

Swine Inspection a Farce

Why cannot our state veterinarian be our state livestock sanitary commissioner also, and avoid duplication of work and expense?

The highest authority on such matters in the state has informed us that no one can be sure a hog has cholera without a postmortem. At a recent state fair our state livestock sanitary commissioner, Sam Graybill, issued health certificates for the swine to all the swine exhibitors and never looked at the hogs. He had them all filled out in advance and we exhibitors walked up and took them. We complained to Graybill about having to have our hogs looked at by a local veterinarian before the express company would accept them. The examination is only a form with a 50-cent fee for each hog attached. Graybill said we should see that our local veterinarian took the temperature of the hog and was thorough in his examination. We told him a hog's temperature would vary on account of heat or excitement and the hog still be well. Graybill himself did the opposite he told us to have our local veterinarian do. One of the best veterinarians in Kansas once told me that a health certificate for a hog was a joke. These hog examinations as now carried on are a farce. The one exception is the government's examination at the packing houses, which is all right. N. N. S.

Cowley County, Kansas.

Poisoning Grasshoppers

C. Bentrup of Kearny county has made money by following the advice of the Kansas Agricultural college this year and poisoning grasshoppers. Mr. Bentrup has saved the stand on eighteen acres of spring sown alfalfa. The cost of the poison used has not been as great as the cost of the alfalfa seed sown. Besides this Mr. Bentrup has saved a crop of hay on a good sized field and has several acres that have set a crop of seed that is likely to make three bushels to the acre. The hoppers would have got it all had it not been for the hopperdozer and the poisoned bran.

Do You Know that The Ladies' Home Journal Will Educate Your Child And Not Cost You a Penny?

No matter at what college: if a boy at Yale or Harvard, at Princeton or Wisconsin; if a girl at Wellesley or Vassar, at Smith or Ann Arbor; anywhere, at any school or college—the finest in the land.

Over a thousand girls and boys have already been educated by *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Yet only very few people, comparatively, know of this remarkable record.

Every prominent college and musical conservatory has had its *Ladies' Home Journal* pupils, sent there by the magazine, with all expenses paid.

It is part of the personal service back of *The Ladies' Home Journal* that has taken 20 years to build up and has made the magazine an institution in American life: not a mere thing of print and paper, but a personal, living help in the lives of tens of thousands of families.

What it has been and is to these thousands it can be to you and your child, son or daughter.

If you are interested in knowing how all these young people have received education, without one cent of expense to themselves, send a postal-card of inquiry.

EDUCATIONAL DIVISION
THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Why It Pays You to Buy Advertised Goods

If you buy goods that are not advertised and labeled, you are speculating—you are taking a chance on getting quality, with the chances nine to one against you. You don't know what you are buying, because no one, not even the manufacturer, has told you.

No manufacturer who advertises can afford to put out a poor product. He has put up a guaranty bond in the form of his advertising expenditure, which will be forfeit if his goods fall short in quality.

Advertising pays him because it gets you started buying his goods. But he must depend on quality to hold your trade. The label on the article will make you sure of getting the same thing again if it is good. It will make you sure of not getting it if it is no good. His profit on a single sale is not enough to make his advertising pay. He must keep your patronage or he loses all he has invested.

But the maker of unlabeled, unadvertised goods has no such risk. He must make his profit on fewer sales. So it must be greater on each article. He must make a pretense of cheapness. So his profit must be made up by using cheap materials and sweat shop labor.

It is to his advantage to put no label on his goods. Inferiority ever loves darkness more than light. He makes his money from dealers who are more anxious for a big profit on each sale than to build a come-again patronage on quality, and from consumers who do not understand.

Brief Bits of Farm News

Items From the ~~Dallas~~ ^{Dallas} You May Have Overlooked

80 Acres Pays \$4,970.

For the past two months the dailies of Kansas have been telling of banner farms in different localities and the big dividends they have paid their owners this season, but the best of them are hardly up to the mark set by the Spring creek bottom 80 northeast of Smith Center, owned by A. M. Rinehart. This land is practically all sown to alfalfa. Mr. Rinehart has pastured 180 Duroc hogs on the land this season and besides has reaped other dividends as follows: One hundred and fifty tons of first and second cuttings of alfalfa which he sold at \$12 a ton, or \$1,800; 475 bushels choice alfalfa seed sold at \$6 a bushel, or \$2,850; 40 tons threshed alfalfa hay at \$8 a ton, or \$320. Total cash receipts, \$4,970.

Harvey County Is Prosperous.

At a large public sale held near Newton but one note was given in payment for purchases. Livestock and implements sold well, and in every case but one of the farmers insisted on paying cash.

In one neighborhood in Harvey county 250 head of cattle have been bought and brought in to be fed this winter. The farmers report plenty of feed, and say they expect to use the oats straw and finish out on silage. From all reports there will be scarcity of feed on but few farms in this county this winter.

Glanders at Mulvane.

A large number of horses in the vicinity of Mulvane are afflicted with glanders.

Dr. A. A. Shelter of Eldorado, has received a report of the blood test made at the laboratory department of the Kansas Agricultural college, and that test proved positively that the horses have the dread disease.

Doctor Shelter, who is now a deputy of the state livestock sanitary commission, condemned the 25 horses on which the blood tests were made, and they were appraised and killed. The law makes Doctor Shelter, Chairman Zook of

the board of county commissioners, and the owner the official appraisers.

About fifty horses that have been exposed will be given the test. Any animal that is thus shown to have the glanders will be condemned, appraised and killed. Strict quarantine regulations are to be enforced, and these tests are to be kept up until the disease is thoroughly stamped out.

Alfalfa Pays at Cimarron.

J. H. Egbert has 80 acres of alfalfa near Cimarron, under the Eureka irrigation canal from which he has cut 300 tons of hay this year, shipping it to eastern and central Kansas. He is now getting \$16 a ton for it, having sold a large shipment at St. John at that figure. He will cut his fourth crop in a few days and if the frost does not come too early he will cut a fifth crop this year. He cut five crops from a part of his alfalfa field last year.

Egbert did not get more than \$11 or \$12 a ton for the first cutting, but will get more than \$4,000 from his 80-acre patch this year, unless he cuts a fifth crop, which will increase his return.

Cattle for Western Kansas.

Train loads of cattle and sheep are being shipped into southwestern Kansas for feeding and pasturage.

This section of Kansas, ordinarily regarded as somewhat dry, is affording the best pasturage in the state now, and cattle are being shipped in from eastern Kansas and sheep from New Mexico and the Panhandle country.

A. R. Eddington of southern Gray county, reports that an abundance of stock feed has been raised in that section. Fifteen carloads of cattle were shipped in one day for feeding near Montezuma.

Shorthorn Book Is Ready.

Volume 80 of the "American Shorthorn Herd Book" has just come from the press. It contains 20,000 pedigrees, 8,000 of which are bulls numbered from 359001 to 367000, and 12,000 cows numbered from 115001 to 127000. This volume is now ready for distribution, the price to non-members being \$2 at the office of the association, or \$2.30 prepaid. Volume 81 has been sent to the printer, and will contain 20,000 pedigrees. Volumes may be obtained from R. G. Groves, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Breeding Cattle Are Held.

Colonel John R. Cook, a Morton county ranchman says the pasturage is good there. One shipment of 1,500 head of cattle from the Texas Panhandle has come into Morton county.

Greeley county stockmen are holding on to their young cattle, and anticipating a good demand for them later on. "It will pay us to carry over all the stock we can," said Joe Kutler of Greeley county. "We are culling out only the aged steers and old stock, and holding on to the breeding cattle and young stuff."

Farmers Hold a Picnic.

The first annual Farmers' Union picnic at Belleville proved to be a decided success, farmers and their families being in attendance from all parts of the county. It had been planned to hold a basket dinner in the court house park, but owing to the cold, high wind, the dinner and program took place inside the court house. State Secretary Turner of Formoso and W. C. Lansdon of Salina delivered addresses and the Courtland band furnished music.

Breeders Keep in Touch.

The members of the Fayette county, Iowa, Holstein-Friesian Breeders' association keep in touch with one another through a monthly bulletin issued by the secretary, Harrie W. Gleim, Arlington, Ia.

For a Bureau of Markets.

A resolution calling on the United States to establish a bureau of markets and a system of farm credits was presented to the Farmers' National congress at Plano, Ill., by J. H. Patton of South Carolina.

DIDN'T KNOW

That Coffee Was Causing Her Trouble.

So common is the use of coffee as a beverage, many do not know that it is the cause of many obscure ails which are often attributed to other things.

The easiest way to find out for oneself is to quit the coffee for a while, at least, and note results. A Virginia lady found out in this way, and also learned of a new beverage that is wholesome as well as pleasant to drink. She writes: "I am 40 years old and all my life, up to a year and a half ago, I had been a coffee drinker."

"Dyspepsia, severe headaches and heart weakness made me feel sometimes as though I was about to die. After drinking a cup or two of hot coffee, my heart would go like a clock without a pendulum. At other times it would almost stop and I was so nervous I did not like to be alone."

"If I took a walk for exercise, as soon as I was out of sight of the house I'd feel as if I was sinking and this would frighten me terribly. My limbs would utterly refuse to support me, and the pity of it all was, I did not know that coffee was causing the trouble."

"Reading in the papers that many persons were relieved of such ailments by leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, I got my husband to bring home a package. We made it according to directions and I liked the first cup. Its rich, snappy flavor was delicious."

"I have been using Postum about eighteen months and to my great joy, digestion is good, my nerves and heart are all right, in fact, I am a well woman once more, thanks to Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for copy of the little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. Instant Postum is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

CASE Wins 9 Out of 10 Gold Medals

Surpassing Its Own Amazing Records!

The unquestioned supremacy of Case products has again been demonstrated at Winnipeg, where Case Machinery captured everything in sight.

This is the kind of machinery you want, the kind of machinery that does the most work at the least cost, the machinery that stands unchallenged and unequalled for every farm test.

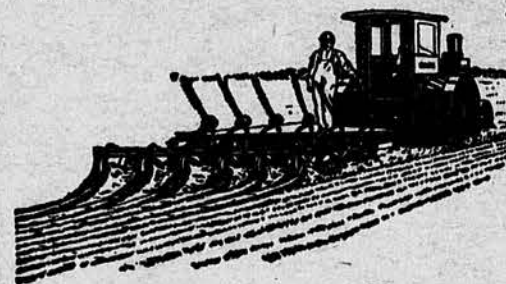
Surely now no up-to-date farmer is going to be satisfied with anything that fails to do what Case will do. In farm power Case products stand supreme.



The Standard of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

Steam

Case won 3 Gold Medals in this class for 110 h. p., 80 h. p. and 40 h. p. The 110 h. p. has won this medal four times, sweeping everything each time entered. The 80 is a three-time winner at Winnipeg.



Oil

The Case 60 h. p., in winning its Gold Medal scored 79.15 points on design and construction out of a possible 100. A convincing testimonial to those qualities which have always characterized Case Machinery.

Gas

The Case 40 Gas and Oil Tractor won both Gold Medals for Gasoline and Oil classes. 42% more gasoline and 32% more kerosene were required by nearest competitor. Case 25 won Gold Medal, scoring 36% more points than its rival.

Plows

Won both Gold Medals and Sweepstake Honors in large and small classes.

Our new automatic Lift demonstrated that the one-man outfit is at last a certainty. May we send you our catalogs?

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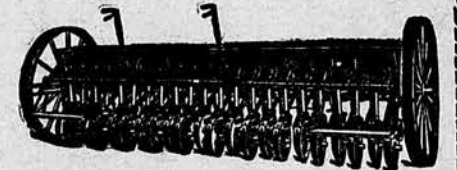
633 State Street, Racine, Wisconsin

(182)

Should Hail, Frost, Drouth or Bugs Destroy One-Fourth of Your Crop You Would Consider It a Direct Loss.

If you are not using a

MONITOR DOUBLE DISC DRILL



you are raising one-fourth less grain each year, than you would had you used it. The Monitor is the only Drill that drops all of the seed in front of the bearing at the bottom of a clean, wide furrow in two rows, at an even depth and covers it with a uniform amount of moist earth.

Every seed grows—absolutely no waste.

It requires one-fifth less seed than other drills and increases the yield from three to seven bushels per acre.

The MONITOR DRILL is one-third lighter draft than any other of equal size and will work very satisfactorily where any other drill will work and under many conditions where no other drill can work.

In sections where it is desired to leave the seed bed ridged between the rows of grain to prevent the soil from drifting and to pack the loose soil around the seed, we furnish weight coverers at a small additional cost.

The ridges serve as trenches to hold the snow and rain and are especially useful where the rainfall is light.

We manufacture Drills of every style to meet any conditions in the United States.

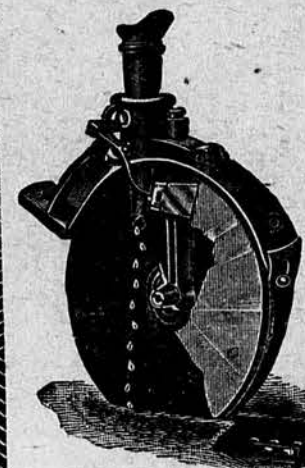
Remember our Double Disc, Single Disc Shoe and Hoe Furrow Openers all interchange on the same frame.

See your Flying Dutchman Dealer about MONITOR DRILLS.

Our large Monitor Drill Booklet will interest you. It's Free. Write today.

MOLINE PLOW CO.

Dept. 15
MOLINE, ILLINOIS



KEEP YOUR APPLES AT HOME

A Storage Cave, This Fall, Will Mean Money for You

By D. E. LEWIS

EVERY apple grower in Kansas should get into the storage business for himself. They know that from two to three dollars, or more, is added to the price between their orchards and the consumers' tables, and they know that they, the producers, do not get the money.

Obviously storage is one of the first requisites if the orchardist is to have his apples ready when the price is right. Also obviously the next prime thing to desire is proper marketing. In this article I shall take up only the first subject.

A good storage room should enable growers to supply a local market for a large part of the apple season. Many small towns in orchard districts are poorly supplied with apples during the winter because growers depend on commercial storage houses which are built only at the large cities. The cost of handling and shipping to and from storage may be saved in many cases by providing storage rooms that are clean and well ventilated, and in which the temperature may be controlled. In seasons of heavy crops there is often a glutted market in the fall and a good demand a few weeks later. This demand the local growers can supply.

The first requisite for successful storage is clean, sound fruit, picked before it begins to soften, carefully handled and placed in storage with as little delay as possible. A grower should take every advantage of cool nights to get the temperature of his storage room as low as possible, closing all openings when the temperature outside is higher and opening when the outside temperature is lower than it is inside. Fruit picked on a hot day may well stand in the shade until next morning, when it will usually be much cooler.

In selecting the site for a storage cave at the Kansas Agricultural college, a year ago, an effort was made to provide for good ventilation and a constant temperature. A northeast slope having a fall of about two feet in ten was available, and offered an advantage both in construction and in temperature. Excavation showed a ledge of rock at such a depth that it would furnish a solid foundation, and it was used for this purpose, a rather thin coating of concrete being run over it, to form a smooth floor and to exclude moisture. Since the completion of the cave, it seems the rock ledge upon which the cave was constructed offers a disadvantage, as the lack of subsoil drainage causes wet soil in contact with the cave walls, and under these conditions enough moisture passes through the concrete to cause the formation of drops of water on the interior of the walls.

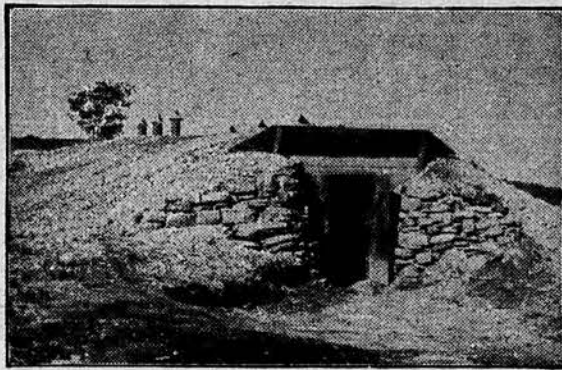
Good ventilation, especially for a short period following the placing of fruit in the storage room, is one of the most important factors governing its keeping. With this in mind, a system of ventilation was planned which would allow for ample change of air when it was most needed.

An eight-inch tile was placed under the floor of the cave, and laid as for ordinary drainage, opening 50 feet from the storage room. This exterior opening was covered with a heavy wire screen to prevent small animals from entering. The tile was placed two feet underground and had sufficient slope to serve as a drain from the cave and as a ventilator. Under the cave floor, the 8-inch tile was connected with two 4-inch cross tiles. By means of elbows, these 4-inch tiles were brought to the surface of the cave floor, making four openings $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ends of the cave and 2 feet from the side walls.

In order to complete the ventilation three 10-inch tiles were imbedded, flange down, in the roof. Covers were provided for these tiles by nailing boards together "A" shaped, and leaving the ends open. In this way, water was excluded, but the passage of air was not materially lessened. One tile was placed in the center of the roof, and the others 3 feet from either end, all being located in a line dividing the width into equal parts. By this arrangement, the upper ventilators were placed in position to draw the air entering below, through the entire area of the storage room. A good draft was obtained at all times; it starting immediately on the closing of the cave door, and being especially strong when the temperature of the cave was above that of the air outside.

The cave is 24 feet long, 12 feet 6 inches wide and 7 feet high. The side walls were 8 inches thick. They are of concrete, made of one part cement, three parts sand and five parts of crushed stone. The inside of these walls received a finish coat $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick of one part cement and one part screened sand, which was troweled smooth with a steel trowel.

The slab forming the top of the cave was made $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. It is of concrete, made of one part cement, two parts sand and four parts of crushed stone, reinforced with $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch square twist bars, spaced $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the center and imbedded three-fourths of an inch above the bottom of the slab.



An Apple Cave With Ventilators.

The floor was made $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, as follows: The base is 3 inches thick and is made of one part cement to four parts of sand. The top coat is $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick and is made of one part of cement and one part of screened sand. It was troweled smooth with a steel trowel.

The top contains three tile ventilators and the bottom has four ventilators. The front contains a door 4 by 6 feet. This door was made in two sections, having a dead air space of 4 inches between them. Each section was made of two thicknesses of flooring nailed together at an oblique angle, after the manner of an ice house door.

This cave was constructed by contract and cost complete, not including the excavation, \$300. Where sand and stone are easily available, the cost should be much less.

It appears from the experiments with this cave that fruit can be kept successfully from the time of glutted markets in the fall until a more favorable selling time, in a well constructed cave. Under favorable conditions and by careful regulation it seems possible to carry a good grade of hand-picked apples until the first of March or later without serious loss. If the storage cave is near the house, so that it may receive constant attention, a storage temper-

ature of 35 degrees or lower can be obtained by the first of December, and frequently much earlier. To get this temperature the cave door must be opened every night the temperature drops low, and closed again early in the morning.

Several cold nights are required before a constant low temperature can be obtained, as the cave walls, being considerably above the temperature of the air admitted, will cause a gradual inclination to return to the original temperature. Constant careful attention should be given the cave in order to have it about 40 degrees when the fruit is ready for storing, and to lower the temperature to 32 degrees or slightly lower within the following two or three weeks. If the cave is well banked, little trouble will be experienced in retaining a low temperature after it is obtained.

Fruit kept in a cave usually remains more firm than when stored in a dry place, too much moisture however, is to be avoided. By constructing the walls in such a manner that they will contain a dead air space of 2 inches or more, might eliminate this trouble. Good drainage around the cave is of great importance, both for the surface and subsoil. The surface waste can be run off by means of shallow ditches on either side of the cave.

The advantage of this storage cave over those ordinarily in use is largely in the method of ventilation. Such a cave could be used not only for apples but for Irish potatoes and vegetables as well. Potatoes stored with the apples in these experiments kept well.

FRUITMEN'S FALL MEETINGS.

The three remaining monthly meetings of the Missouri Valley Horticultural society in this year, will be held at the Coates House, Kansas City, October 18, November 15 and December 20, respectively. Each meeting will begin at 1:30 p. m., but a luncheon at 12:30 is on the program for the first meeting on October 18. George W. Holsinger of Rosedale, Kan., is secretary of the society. The program for each meeting follows:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18.

"Comparative Position of Kansas as a Fruit Growing State," Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville, Kan.
"Autumn Beauties," Mrs. Frank Holsinger, Rosedale, Kan.
"Paper," Miss Inez Wayman, Princeton, Mo.
"Bulbs"—Discussion.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

"Soil Culture," Dan Lowmiller, Parkville, Mo.
"The Peony," M. E. Chandler, Argentine, Kan.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20.

"Our Society," President L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Mo.
"Review of the Year," Secretary Geo. W. Holsinger.
"Finances," Treasurer Dan Lowmiller.
"Past—Present—Future," general discussion.

AN ODORLESS ONION NOW.

The latest achievement in horticultural hybridizing is the odorless onion. W. N. Miller of St. Clairsville, Ohio, has successfully crossed the Bermuda and Golden Yellow onions, the cross having the mildness and flavor of the Bermuda, and the hardness of the Golden Yellow. The remarkable feature about the new vegetable is the entire absence of the strong odor common to onions. But the search for an odorless automobile still continues.

The WOMEN

Conducted by



FOLKS

Mabel E. Graves

Almost daily for the last two months I have had a glimpse of an actress who is undeniably youthful in appearance, good looking, and popular. With her there is always her husband, and usually a tall, good looking man of probably 23 years. Last night I was absolutely shocked to learn that this tall young man is her son. No kind of work is more fatiguing than that this actress has chosen; but a youthful appearance is absolutely necessary in her work, and because it has been necessary she has learned that it pays to take care of her looks.

Shawnee county has a woman probate judge who is doing things. That is, she is performing the duties of probate judge while the judge elected by the people has been taking a vacation. This is work that until equal suffrage was granted last fall could only have been performed by a man. During the three weeks, besides performing 18 marriage ceremonies as judge pro tem, she adjudged four persons insane, presided over 12 juvenile court cases, sent one girl to the industrial school at Beloit, issued 59 marriage licenses, probated nine wills, opened eleven and closed five estates, and acted as judge in the trial of one delinquent parent.

The Angel of the Home.

As I sat rocking my baby today I thought of the wonderful things I should like to do but could not do because I did not have the patience. The baby went to sleep while I was rocking her and I thought I would lay her down. I put her down and she began to cry, so I thought, "I will have patience for this one time and see what I can do."

I sat down on the side of the bed and began rocking the baby softly with my hands. I intended to be patient just for five minutes, and five long ones they were. How my arms ached by the time they were up. She had stopped crying by that time and began to play. I thought, "Well, I will try five minutes more." So I kept on rocking her. When another five minutes was up a sleepy look had come into her eyes and I thought, "Five minutes more will put her to sleep."

Although my arms were tired by the time I had rocked her the first five minutes I kept on for 20 minutes and finally accomplished what I had started out to do. I did not do anything more wonderful than almost any mother does every day; but please think of the moral. No matter how tedious a task may be, have patience and you will accomplish wonders. Mrs. G. S. Wray. R. 1, Spruce, Mo.

The Children's Table Manners.
[Prize Letter.]

After a long illness in the hospital, I returned home to find that my children's table manners had suffered a complete demoralization. They "gobbled," used knife and fork indiscriminately and always awkwardly, regarded their spoons as shovels and, in short, were perfect little savages.

In order to remedy this quickly I started a series of company luncheons, at which I was the hostess and the children the guests. I set the table as prettily as possible and made funny little place-cards. The children played up delightedly, took grown-up names and even washed their hands without a murmur. We made a set of simple rules: The guests who behaved perfectly received three pieces of candy, the guests who made only one mistake received one piece of candy, while any unfortunate guest who committed three breaches of table etiquette received no candy at all.

Questions on table manners were in order at any time, to be answered by the hostess.

I chose dishes for these luncheons which are not always easy to eat elegantly, and I was very happy to see how quickly the children improved in table manners and other manners as well, for our "company luncheons" seemed to help general courtesy quite

wonderfully. The best of it was that there was no nagging nor cross words. It was all good fun, and my four youngsters can now go anywhere and eat anything, and mother has the proud consciousness that they will always appear to good advantage.

Grace Margaret Beams.

"Votes for Wimin."

Now that women have the right to vote in Kansas they can look with

amused interest at the struggle still going on in other states. The last issue of the Woman's Journal, which is the national organ of the suffragist movement, tells the following:

Two anti-suffragist mothers living in Flatbush, N. Y., recently heard shouts of "votes for women" outside their windows. To their amazement they saw an impressive parade composed of their five children.

In the lead was a four-year-old boy with a yellow paper sash across his breast and carrying a banner made of wrapping paper on which was inscribed "Votes for Wimin." After him came a five-year-old boy beating two sticks together and yelling, "Votes for Wimin," very loudly. After him were the three girls singing impromptu equal rights phrases to the tune of the Marseillaise. When the mothers questioned their

children, one of the boys said, "The girls all plays it, and we got to—and I think it's nice." "And we're going to keep on with it," added the girls with determination.

To iron openings where there are buttons lay several thicknesses of folded sheets on the ironing board. Place the opening of the garment on the sheet with the buttons downward so they will sink into the sheet, then iron on the wrong side. It can be done smoothly and without trouble. Hooks and eyes may be treated the same way.—Agnes Suttill, Hunnewell, Kan.

Do not rinse pink garments in bluing water if you wish to keep them a clear pink, but rinse in clear water to which a handful of salt has been added.—Ora Morgan, Provençe, Okla.

FAMOUS ACTRESS LOSES 70 LBS. OF FAT

Texas Guinan, Star of the "Passing Show" Company, Offers Her Own Marvelous New Treatment to Fat Folks

NEW TREATMENT GIVES ELEGANCE OF FIGURE AND STARTLING RESULTS QUICKLY

If You Are Fat and Want to Be Thin, You Can Reduce as Many Pounds as You Desire By This Astonishing New Method

As Texas Guinan had to perform at the matinee it seemed the easiest thing in the world to arrange an interview without consulting her. The vigilant stage door-keeper was easily passed. The dressing-room was hospitably turned open by a maid, and then—well, Miss Guinan, that is, what is left of her, appeared.

"So you have come to learn the story of my weight reduction, have you?" said Texas in her breezy style, with her glorious countenance beaming in smiles at her supreme gladness, realizing how appreciative the world was in bestowing admiration and applause upon her, all on account of the new glory of her form which she transformed almost as if by magic with her own marvelous new treatment.

"While you are not going to get away with my secret," said Texas, "it is true that my seventy pounds of weight reduction was brought about with my own delightful treatment, but it cost me a pretty sum of money to learn of it, and I am not giving my secret of how I lost my weight free to reporters, but I have written a book telling all about this wondrous new treatment which rescued me from the thrall of fat. This book has just come off the press and is offered free to fat burdened men and women, as I early learned in life that the only way to know happiness was to give it to others, and if by letting the world know of this harmless, quick method of reducing weight I can do a great good, then I will feel that I have not lived in vain."

"But won't you give me an inkling of its component parts? Just a suggestion as to what it is, or will I have to be content to read your free book telling all about it?"

"That is exactly it," said Texas, "but I don't mind telling you what the treatment is not. It does not consist of internal drugs or medicine; there is nothing to take internally. Neither is there any pink-colored camphor water, or worthless, harmful stuff to rub on the body. There is no sweating, no bandages, no Turkish baths. The treatment does not consist of a single exercise or physical culture of any description. There is no diet. One may absolutely eat all the food they desire of any kind, and go right on reducing without depriving themselves in any way."

"There are no enemas or flushing of the colon, no harmful massaging, no sweating garments to wear, no immersing yourself in hot baths with the tub filled with obesity water or epsom salts, nor does it include any medical concoction of any doctor, and it has nothing to do with any drug store prescription to have filled. There is no formula to carry out, no soaps to rub on the skin; neither is it a religious faith cure or Christian Science stunt. It is not a vibratory electric massage treatment, mental suggestion—no, and it is not a belt or mechanical device of any kind."

"I have tried many such fakes. I tried drugs, pills, capsules, harmful concoctions to rub on the body. I have tried sweating and taking Turkish baths, exercising, physical culture and everything known to science without result, and without losing weight. As I was about to despair and give up in disgust all further efforts to reduce my enormous weight, which was two hundred and four pounds, I, by lucky accident, learned of the most simple, harmless, rapid, safest fat reducing treatment on earth. I tried it on myself with astonishing results. My friends stood aghast in amazement, marveling at the wondrous change in my



MISS TEXAS GUINAN

The most fascinating actress in America.

appearance. My fat just rolled away. After the first three days I noticed it beginning to leave me. My reduction grew greater and greater, until finally, I was almost appalled with delight when I realized the stupendous success of my efforts and when I awoke to the fact that I had reduced 70 pounds of my fat without leaving a wrinkle, and the glory of my new figure and the grace and beauty of my curves gave me the admiration of the world. I enjoyed the triumph of my life and the success of my whole career when my manager, Mr. Shubert, on account of my glorious new figure, made me the star of the 'Passing Show,' and, mind you, this very same manager had said I was doomed to oblivion just a short time before when I tipped the scales at two hundred and four pounds. I was crushed and bewildered when he told me he could not give me a part in the 'Passing Show' unless I could reduce my enormous weight, and my heart hangs heavy with the memory of the fat days that are gone when my fat, ungainly figure made me realize that I was doomed to despair and failure.

"My success in reducing my own fat proves that there is no such word as

'fail.' I simply would not be resigned to my fate, and although everyone said 'Texas, there is no way out of your dilemma,' and told me that no fat reducing specialist could reduce my weight, I determined not to give up in despair, with the result that I absolutely conquered my fat. My new, great book on obesity, which gives full particulars of my simple, safe, quick, harmless fat reducing treatment, is now ready and will be sent free to all who wish to reduce their weight any number of pounds."

It is simply astonishing the furor this new treatment is causing among the intimate friends of Miss Guinan to whom she has given it. A letter from the world's most famous dancer, La Petite Adelaide, says: "Dear Miss Guinan: Let me congratulate you upon the high excellence of your remarkable new obesity treatment, which I find reduces me as rapidly as I desire. Sincerely, Adelaide." Other letters of praise and gratitude are pouring in to Miss Guinan from all parts of the country from those who have reduced with her successful treatment. Louise Brunelle, the Quaker maid, one of the earth's greatest beauties, states she lost 10 pounds the first week with this astonishing new treatment. It is said this remarkable treatment is not unlike the treatment used by the court ladies and famous actresses of the Old World, who have been using a similar remedy throughout Europe, and the remarkable thing is that Texas Guinan is the first to introduce it in America. Her free book, which is now ready for distribution, should be requested by all who desire quick reduction. It is written in a fascinating style. It explains how, by her treatment, Texas Guinan, who is acknowledged America's most successful star, reduced her own weight seventy pounds, and conquered the monster FAT.

This glorious little woman is doing her utmost to benefit fat men and women who are in need of a perfect home treatment. Everything will be sent to you in a perfectly plain package so that in your own room, away from all prying eyes, you may plan to reduce your weight at once. Miss Guinan wants to help all who are burdened with superfluous fat, and thereby make life really worth while.

Write her at once, and learn the anguish she felt when her girlish beauty started to develop to abnormal proportions. Read of the tears she wept when that monster "fat" made her realize that she must give up her profession and fade into oblivion. Learn how she experimented, how she tried everything and, finally, with patient effort and determination she conquered her fat. Learn of these things so you may improve your own form and destroy your own fat so it will not be longer necessary for you to suffer the fibes and sneers of others. Remember there is no exercising or physical culture of any description in her treatment, no harmful massage or worthless poison body lotions. You may eat as many meals daily as you desire and go right on rapidly reducing. A most astonishing part of this fat reducing treatment is that it does not produce wrinkles or leave the skin flabby. All who have been dieting and starving themselves, trying to reduce their weight, and who have been taking exercises and internal baths and who have been taking internal and external remedies should write for a copy of her great FREE book entitled, "RAPID WEIGHT REDUCTION WITH-OUT EXERCISE, DIET OR INTERNAL REMEDIES," so that you may start to reduce your burdensome fat as rapidly as you desire. Simply write a brief letter or a postcard and ask for her new book. Everything will be sent absolutely free. Do not send any money, because it is absolutely free.

Address TEXAS GUINAN, Suite 727 Lanco Building, Los Angeles, California.—Advertisement.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

For misses and small women the dress pattern No. 6222, has many good points. One is it can be well made at home. The sizes are 14, 16 and 18 years. For the medium size $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch goods will be needed.



The girls' dress, No. 6221, is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. The medium size requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material and $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting material.

The skirt pattern, No. 6297, may be had in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. For the medium size $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 44-inch material will be needed.

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

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

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

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

Name

Postoffice

State

R. F. D. or St. No.

BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

Still Talking About Dress.

An article in a recent issue of the Mail and Breeze in regard to woman's dress expressed my own sentiments exactly. There is still another sinful side to this question—that of health. When we present-day mothers were young we tried to preserve our health. Now the girls cannot be induced to cover their necks and arms even during the coldest weather. Mother is too old fashioned to be listened to. They are not "dressed up" without low necks, short sleeves, and low cut shoes.

Health is a God-given gift and it is our duty to be appreciative enough to take care of it. Even these heedless girls will some day wish for it. And, the sin does not end with the destruction of our own health, but it brings weakness on the next generation. If the present rule of dress is kept up much longer the world will be full of invalids; and the cause thereof may be laid at vanity's door. Truly, "all is vanity." Just as surely as God will punish us for other sins he will punish

us for the sin of dress. It seems to me that when girls cannot obey their mothers' laws on so important a subject, the legislature should take the matter in hand. Mrs. L. E. Armour. Pleasant Hill, La.

Starch Beads As Pretty As Rose.

[Prize Letter.]

As a good many seem to be disappointed in not getting any rose beads made, perhaps someone would like to try the starch and salt beads, which are also being worn extensively.

Put 1 cup of salt into a pan or skillet over the fire and let it become very hot. Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cornstarch and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water and pour it over the hot salt. Stir until it is a thick, smooth dough that you can work with your hands. The White Rabbit Egg dyes at 5 cents a package contain several colors, and you will need only to mix a little of the powder with water and knead it into the salt dough for any shade desired.

Measure the dough for each bead, shape, and press onto a hat pin to dry. You can hurry the drying by placing them in a warm oven. The beads may be perfumed to match the color, as violet, rose, lavender, carnation, etc. Strung alternately with tiny green beads they are certainly charming, and almost as interesting as the rose beads. Anna Price. Elsmore, Kan.

Candles For Birthday Cake.

[Prize Letter.]

A simple method of ornamenting birthday cakes with candles is to heat a hat pin, insert it in the bottom of a candle and leave until the wax is melted, then pull out, put a toothpick in and let harden. It is the work of a moment to put the candles in their proper places on the cake, and the effect is always pretty. Mrs. Frank Sloman. Effingham, Kan.

What the health book says makes no impression on a girl unless it agrees with what the fashion book says.

Help and Health
for Farmers' Wives!

Sunshine

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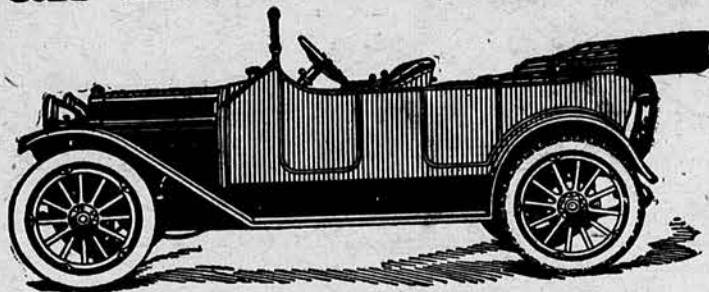
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Paige Model Glenwood, 5-Passenger Car, \$1275

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Think what it means when, for \$1275, you can buy a Paige car equipped with the famous Gray & Davis Electric Starting and Lighting System, with Bosch Magneto, rain-vision windshield, electric horn, jiffy curtains and non-skid tires in rear.

With its left-side drive and center control the Paige "36" is in step with the best of high-priced cars.

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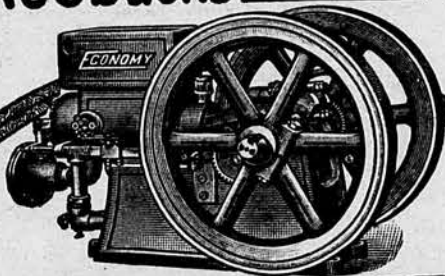
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What Farmers Are Thinking

You are cordially invited to air your opinions in this column, but the Mail and Breeze reserves the right to condense such statements as far as possible to give other contributors a chance to say something. Short, crisp expressions of opinion on matters of interest or consequence to farm folks are welcome. All contributors must take their turn.

That Dog Tax Law.

Mr. Editor—Joe Hemmy of Hill City complains of the dog tax law on the grounds that it will rid the country of coyote hounds. I must differ with him there. I believe the man who owns a good coyote hound, or any other useful dog, will consider him worth at least \$1 and will therefore cheerfully pay this tax. The law is after the worthless cur and I believe it will get him as the owner will get rid of him as soon as he finds he will have to dig up \$1.

Galena, Kan. James P. Christy.

Why Social Gatherings Are Few.

Mr. Editor—You ask about social gatherings in country communities. In this neighborhood we do not have as many gatherings as we used to. But the neighbors are rather widely scattered and everybody is usually kept busy. Then we have telephones, and free mail delivery every day, which helps us to keep pretty well posted and in touch with each other. So we do not feel the need of social gatherings as we used to. We have no organizations among the farmers except a small branch of the A. H. T. A. The Mail and Breeze seems to be getting better all the time.

Zeandale, Kan. P. G. Smith.

Three Important Questions.

Mr. Editor—I congratulate Mr. Capper on the many good things he advocates. I know he is in earnest from the tone of his articles.

I note his many good ideas on the land question, the money question and the problems of transportation. Those three questions should be paramount in the next campaign, and it is up to the voters to study out a method of adjusting these difficulties in a manner which will be most beneficial as well as most equitable to all. I have been studying these propositions from all angles for more than 20 years, and the land question is the most perplexing of all. The Mail and Breeze is the best medium I know of to get these questions before the people.

Caldwell, Kan. Joseph H. Ring.

Doesn't Agree With Joe.

Mr. Editor—I want to say to Joe Hemmy that any farmer who would rather get rid of a good dog than pay a tax of \$1, is a man of poor intelligence. A coyote hound needs to catch but one coyote a year to pay his license. If he can't do that he isn't worth feeding. I have a dog, many people would call him a cur, that caught four half-grown coyotes in one raid. His license was paid for four years in that one raid. The trouble is, many so-called wolf dogs

are no good. I have a farmer in mind who paid \$30 for some wolf dogs some years ago and within ½ mile of the place a family of coyotes has been raised every year. So far not a coyote has been caught.

But there is one weak place in the law, if it has been quoted correctly. No provision is made for getting rid of the stray dogs. The assessor can order a man, harboring a stray dog, to kill it but how is he going to enforce that order?

J. F. Brown.
Dickinson county, Kansas.

Let the People Rule.

Mr. Editor—It certainly is encouraging to see publications with the wide circulation of the Capper papers, come out strongly on the side of humanity. Other papers are now taking the same stand but how different it is from conditions 20 or 25 years ago. What paper during all that time dared publish such articles as you have printed from time to time? But the people are beginning to feel that they are in the saddle and they are determined to get control of their own government. When they do finally get the reins, then look out.

C. M. Read.
Goodwell, Okla.

A Solution for the H. C. L.

Mr. Editor—I think the building up of large private capital has done more to increase the cost of living than any other one thing. We can eliminate this factor? I think the government will have to use the right of eminent domain and take over the transportation facilities of the nation, also the cold storage and grain storage facilities to do it.

I believe in having enough to eat and to wear in a land of plenty. I don't believe in half starving and skimping along in order that 10 per cent of the people can have more than they know what to do with. It is a struggle to have plenty of everything, but I believe in having enough of this world's goods to make rich, red blood and I will vote with that idea in view every time.

Alice H. Secoy.
Toronto, Kan.

Farmers' Cold Storage Plants.

Mr. Editor—If farmers near ponds or rivers would unite, build ice houses, and put up an abundant supply of natural ice, some of the farmers' most vexing problems could be solved. These ice houses could provide cold storage for the farmers' eggs during the summer months. Both the farmer and local merchant could then realize some of the profits that now go to the city cold storage plant and the commission merchants. Butter could be held there and shipped in large quantities and in much better condition.

Any man with ordinary intelligence could look after such a cold storage plant. Such a plan would largely stop the cry concerning bad eggs heard in the land every summer. There is room here for a big business and the employment of a large amount of help if the farmers' pockets and would be just as big a benefit to the local merchants. We surely have the cart before the horse now in keeping the candlers in the city while the farmers and consumers are filling the pockets of the cold storage people with good, corn-fed coin.

Barnes, Kan. W. H. Shields.

Thinking of Building?

ARE you giving any thought, these days, to the material you intend to use in your new house, next year, or your barn, your machinery shed, or your hay shelter? Experience has taught you that wood won't do. You know it won't last long, particularly for roofing. Not many of us can afford tile roofs for ordinary purposes, and concrete is something about which we stop and ponder.

Why not try sheet metal? You can find some fine examples of its successful use on farm buildings near Manhattan—not college structures. Farmers are using it in many parts of Kansas for roofing and for sides of buildings. It's worth investigating.

Everything pertaining to building material is worth studying. If you believed tin or sheet iron or steel suitable for your purpose you would use it, wouldn't you? You felt that way about every new thing that came along. Nothing is advancing more rapidly, nowadays, than the building business. Old ideas are being discarded. Someone said, not long ago, that within 10 or 15 years concrete and steel would be the only materials used in farm buildings. And why not? Do you know of anything more economical, safer, more permanent?

What has been your experience with steel and iron and tin?

Ways=Means=Results

Worked Out by Mail and Breeze Readers

The Gas Cure For Weevils

I find there are weevils in my peas as I pick them and would like to know if there is anything I can do before storing them to get rid of this pest. They have ruined our table peas the last two years.—O. V. A., Hughes county, Oklahoma.

The best method of getting rid of weevils is to allow carbon bi-sulphide to evaporate over the grain. The receptacle or bin holding the grain must be as nearly airtight as it is possible to make it. Carbon bi-sulphide is a poison, highly inflammable and must be carefully handled. It can be bought at drug stores and comes in liquid form, tightly corked. As soon as opened to the air it passes off into a gas and being heavier than air settles down through the grain, killing all forms of life in its way.

For a small quantity of grain the best plan is to use a lard can. Set a shallow dish of the poison on top of the grain, put the cover on tight and leave for several hours. Then give the grain an airing but afterward keep it well covered to keep out the weevil moth. In large bins of grain this treatment should be repeated every four or five weeks through the summer; a pound of the poison to each 100 bushels of grain is usually sufficient.

A Kink in Hay Press Feeding

Mr. Editor—This sketch will show you how I fixed up a feeder for an old fashioned, foot feed hay press. By feeding in the usual way the feeder is in constant danger of having his foot pressed in with a bale of hay. I took a common fork and cut two inch-strips, A and C, 1 1/2 inches wide and about a foot long. Four holes are bored in C into which to slip the prongs of the fork. The other piece was fixed to the fork handle with a U-bolt B. A wide 1/2-inch board was then nailed over these two cross-pieces. By putting my foot on this fork as I would on a spade the work is much easier, more hay can be fed, and there is no danger. G. G. Aikins.

Richland, Kan.

Pump Irrigation Taking Hold

I want to express my appreciation of the efforts you are making in behalf of irrigation in Kansas. I am convinced these methods would be just as practical in certain parts of Oklahoma. My interest is impersonal except that we own 100 acres in this valley and am anxious to get as many ideas as possible on this subject.

Some time ago I was out to see the pumping plant on the farm of J. W. Shartel, 6 miles east of El Reno. About 70 acres are under irrigation on the farm and with a slight extension of ditches 200 acres can be irrigated. The source of water is the underflow in the Canadian valley, which seems to be much like the Arkansas valley in Kansas. A battery of four wells and a centrifugal pump furnish 800 gallons of water a minute for 18 hours daily, which is as long as the electric power can be secured.

Other wells and smaller portable outfits are being used singly at one or two points where ditching from central wells would be impractical. Besides 40 acres of alfalfa, Spanish peanuts, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, peppers, and miscellaneous garden truck, were being watered. At the time I was out there (September 2) the fourth crop of alfalfa was heavy and luxuriant while all surrounding fields were brown.

The wells are 50 feet deep. They are cased through the quicksand for 20 feet while the rest of the distance to the gravel the casing is perforated. The flow of water seems inexhaustible.

Other plants in this valley have demonstrated that there is an unlimited flow of water here. The Blakes are watering several hundred acres and four or five more farmers are ready to put in plants. Altogether, it begins to look as though the future success of the small irrigation plant in this valley is assured.

El Reno, Okla.

C. M.

Feterita Is All Right

SAY TWO MORE READERS.

Mr. Editor—We tried 20 acres of feterita this season and it is surprising how well it withstood the drouth and hot winds. It was planted about May 20 and the first and only moisture it had came in two showers the last part of July. But it kept growing all the time and made large, well-filled heads. After the rains it suckered and made more heads just as large as the main stalk heads. The foliage never fired at all. It seems to me that in ordinary years, feterita will easily make 80 bushels an acre. L. W. Bauersfield.

Liberal, Kan.

Kafir Was Far Outdistanced.

Mr. Editor—We planted 1 bushel of feterita seed on 16 acres, about May 15. From planting time until it was harvested the crop had a little more than 1 inch of rain. The first of September the heads were well filled and the crop was ready to harvest. The foliage was green to the ground and the field looked as though it would yield 20 bushels of seed to the acre. Kafir planted at the same time and right by the side of the feterita looked as though it would hardly make 5 bushels an acre. Only a small per cent of it has headed out thus far (September 18). H. C. Morgan.

Leon, Kan.

Uncle Sam's Remedy For Bots

Contrary to the prevailing opinion, the bot which infests the stomach of the horse is often harmful, according to a statement from the United States department of agriculture. It may be especially disastrous to colts. The bot is the larval stage of the horse botfly. The botfly reproduces by depositing light yellow, oval eggs, which are attached to the hair of the legs, breast, and neck. The eggs hatch; then the horse licks itself and some of the small larvae are taken through the mouth into the stomach, where they attach themselves firmly to the lining.

A large number of bots covering the lining of the stomach damage the interior of that organ, prevent digestive action, and in some cases cause the horse to remain in such a poor condition that death may ensue. It is probable that many cases of poor condition in horses thought to be due to worms are really due to bots.

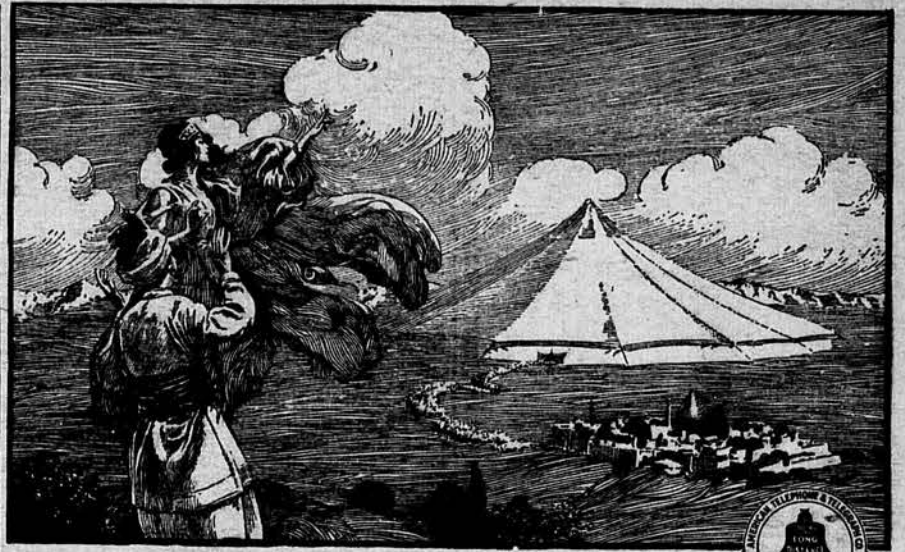
A very effective treatment which will remove bots within 24 to 48 hours is as follows: The day preceding the treatment a small amount of hay and a moderate amount of oats is given in the morning; in the evening food is withheld and a purgative given—Barbados aloes, 1 ounce; or raw linseed oil, 1 pint. The day of the treatment, at 6 o'clock in the morning, give 3 drams of carbon bisulphid in a gelatine capsule; at 7 o'clock repeat the dose in the same manner; and at 8 o'clock give the third and last dose, making in all 9 drams of carbon bisulphid in three gelatine capsules.

This treatment is for the adult horse. For a yearling colt half the quantity of carbon bisulphid used for a mature horse will give the desired results.

If properly administered, the gelatine capsule reaches the stomach intact, but soon dissolves, and the carbon bisulphid rapidly evaporates, suffocating all bot larvae and other parasites with which it comes in contact, but not injuring the horse. Worms are quite often expelled as well.

This remedy has been used by the department of agriculture with a large number of animals, and has proved successful.

A good workman learns to be steady and patient when things go wrong.



Fairy Magic—Telephone Reality

A tent large enough to shelter his vast army, yet so small that he could fold it in his hand, was the gift demanded by a certain sultan of India of his son, the prince who married the fairy Pari-Banou.

It was not difficult for the fairy to produce the tent. When it was stretched out, the sultan's army conveniently encamped under it and, as the army grew, the tent extended of its own accord.

A reality more wonderful than Prince Ahmed's magic tent is the Bell Telephone. It occupies but a few square inches of space on your desk

or table, and yet extends over the entire country.

When you grasp it in your hand, it is as easily possible to talk a hundred or a thousand miles away as to the nearest town or city.

In the Bell System, 7,500,000 telephones are connected and work together to take care of the telephone needs of the people of this country.

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With one of these machines in your kitchen you can chop up all left-over meats, fish, poultry, vegetables, etc., and serve them up in many appetizing ways.

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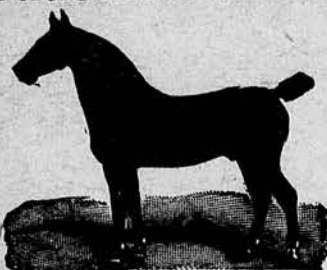
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Conducted for the Farmers Mail and Breeze
BY DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER,
Professor of Veterinary Science
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Defective Feet.

I have a valuable mare that is lame in both fore feet. The hoof is loose from the frog of the foot and I have been keeping shoes on her. Is this best and what other treatment would you prescribe?—D. S., Pawnee county, Oklahoma.

The symptoms you have given are so very incomplete that it is impossible for me to form a diagnosis or suggest a line of treatment. I am of the opinion, however, that the looseness of the frogs mentioned by you has little to do with the real trouble.

Depraved Appetite.

I have a calf, 4 months old, that does not seem to care for its feed or water but seems to crave everything else. It will eat rags, paper and chew on leather and old boards rather than eat grass or drink milk. She is very thin and would like to know what can be done for her.—S. G. C., Charlton county, Georgia.

Your calf is affected with the condition known as depraved appetite and the treatment consists in administering the following remedy: Powdered nux vomica, 1 ounce; phosphate of calcium, 4 ounces, and artificial Carlsbad salts, enough to make 1 pound. These ingredients should be mixed and the calf should be given a small tablespoonful twice daily.

Unexpected Abortion.

I have a mare 4 years old that was bred to a jack June 9. On August 10 she lost her colt. I found no marks on her so do not know whether an injury caused the abortion or not. She was all right before she lost her colt. If this trouble was caused by some weakness what can be done to carry her over this period the next time she is in foal?—E. E. A., Crawford county, Kansas.

I am of the opinion that the cause of abortion in your mare was undoubtedly due to some injury. In order to prevent this in the future, it would be a good plan for you to separate the mare from other animals for some time after she is bred. This is especially true if she is inclined to be of a playful nature and therefore more likely to be injured.

Sweeny Cure.

In an August issue of the Mail and Breeze you mentioned a cure for sweeny which was turpentine and chloroform. How much of this should be given in a dose and how is it given? We used to have a veterinarian who combined creolin with some other stuff as a sweeny cure. Could you tell me what it was he used with the creolin?—R. S., Marion county, Kansas.

The cure for sweeny consists in injecting into the shrunken muscle a mixture consisting of 1 dram of turpentine and 1 dram of chloroform. This should be injected in about a dozen different places to a depth of about 1 inch. I cannot give you the combination with creolin that you ask for, as I am not familiar with that method.

Anthrax Symptoms.

I have lost six cows and 12 hogs this summer and would like to know if you can tell me what the trouble is. The first symptom is a cough and the animals won't drink. They act as though their throats were sore and they have a high fever, sometimes as high as 107. They eat a little to the last. Some of the hogs got to one of the dead cows and their tongues and mouths swelled up to a large size. They were also swollen under their necks.—E. H., Tripp county, South Dakota.

The outbreak on your farm, from the symptoms submitted leads me to suspect that anthrax is the cause of the trouble. You should immediately consult a state authority or a competent graduate veterinarian so that an examination may be made. This disease is deadly to man as well as to animals.

Coughing Pigs.

I have 140 spring pigs that have been doing well all summer. But the last week or two they have been coughing. They still eat well. Could worms cause this trouble? I have been feeding them sulphur, some turpentine and lye in slop. Is it possible that the dust during the dry weather caused the coughing?—A. G. J., Riley county, Kansas.

For the cough in your pigs I would suggest that you feed them about a teaspoonful of black antimony in their feed once daily. You should remember at the same time that coughing may be due to lung worms for which there is no treatment, but the prevention of which consists in taking the healthy animals away from pens that have held hogs for the last year or so. The cough-

ing may also be due to dust, in which case other quarters should be provided. Sometimes coughing is the initial symptom of hog cholera. In this latter case, it would of course be followed by the death of some of the animals. If any die, it would probably be the best plan for you to have them vaccinated.

Kafir Poisoning.

The kafir here seems to be poisonous to stock that will eat it. What is the best stage of growth to cut it so as to avoid the danger of poisoning animals? Some of my kafir is dry and some still green. Would it be dangerous to cut this for feed?—W. R. P., Rush county, Kansas.

The poison in kafir is prussic acid and when taken into the system kills animals very quickly. While it cannot be stated positively, still a consensus of opinion appears to be that if kafir is thoroughly dry, it will be safe to feed. If used for silage in this dried condition you would have to use a good deal of water in order to put it up properly. In order to be on the safe side, I would suggest that you feed it to a few animals for a few times and if safe, then you can feed it to the remainder of the herd.

You will never know how hard it is for a stingy man to let loose of a nickel, unless you are built that way yourself. It can't be told.

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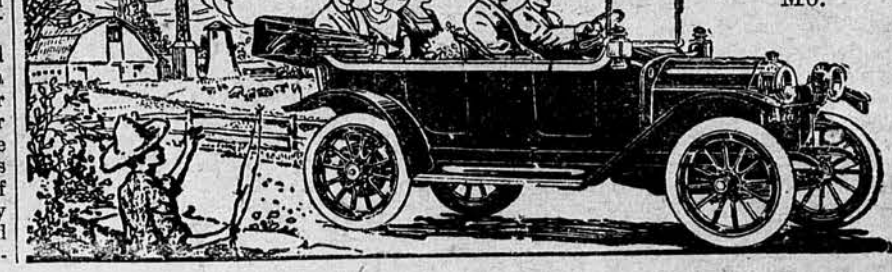
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"Who Live in Glass Houses"

Former Kansans in California Are Unwisely Boastful

BY HARLEY HATCH, Gridley, Kansas.

Former residents of Rice county who now live in California, have been writing letters to the Lyons Republican all summer "digging" Kansas because it was so hot here. Last week the mercury did not go above 70 in Kansas, while in California all records were broken, temperatures ranging as high as 127. With frosts in the winter which kill all the fruit, and 127 degree temperatures in the summer, Californians should avoid arguments about the weather.

Our best fodder crop here is going to be kafir. The tonnage will be about one-half the average but the quality will be fine. Fine in more ways than one, for the stalks are much smaller than usual. The fall rains have been just what kafir needed, as to be of best quality kafir should be full of sap when cut.

Receipts of prairie hay at Kansas City are smaller than for years. There have been a number of days when only nine cars were received. This does not mean there is no hay to ship, as there is a good deal of prairie hay stored here to be sold when the poor late-cut prairie hay is off the market. The quality of this stored hay is good; most of the "junk" was shipped right from the field.

When a man has to pay more than \$15 a ton for hay, he is finding it very expensive to feed his horses. At that

er season like this one it would be the wiser part to plant every acre we could in feterita. As it is, we advise a trial of the crop on a 5-acre scale before going into it extensively.

But if we may judge the drouth-resisting and producing value of the new crop by this one season, we should say that for the western half of Kansas and Oklahoma, kafir ought to go into the discard. We fail to understand why a crop which looks so much like white kafir should so far surpass it in drouth-resisting qualities, but that it does surpass it 100 per cent is proved by the growth of the crop this year. We have had reports on feterita from as far north and west as Osborne county in Kansas, and as far to the south and west as Grant county in Oklahoma, and in every case it has made a crop of grain and the fodder has stood sturdily and green when all else dried up. We can't explain why it did, but it did.

Our good friend, E. A. Wood, of Grant county, Oklahoma, writes that his brother has a field of feterita which, on the lower and richer parts, will make 50 bushels of seed to the acre while the higher parts of the field will make 20 bushels. And this in a section where kafir made scarcely any fodder and where corn was a total failure. Mr. Wood says the last time he visited his brother he was just cutting his milo; the bugs had eaten it badly and it was falling, all over the field. Here and there in this milo field were stalks of feterita standing perfectly green which had not been touched by the bugs. Have we a crop which is both drouth and bug proof? It seems almost too good to be true. But readers of the Mail and Breeze can depend on Mr. Wood's report as being absolutely accurate and without exaggeration:

For eastern Kansas we still advise sticking to the old crops, corn and kafir. We are not going to have such seasons, as this of 1913, more than once in 50 years and we are willing to stake our reputation as a good guesser by predicting a good crop next year. Everything is in condition for it; the ground is in better shape than it has been since 1902, weeds and grass are about cleaned out and all we shall need will be an average amount of rain and we will get it.

Killing chinch bugs by means of piling cut corn along the edges of the fields where they were coming in, was a complete success with W. W. Egbert of Cimarron, Kan. He writes that he cut corn and piled it where his corn joined a 40-acre wheat field. The bugs were coming out of the wheat in swarms, but they stopped at the piled corn and crawled under and died there by the million. Mr. Egbert says we may quote him as saying this method proved a complete success. The result has been the same in all the cases we have heard of around here where this plan was tried. We do not say it will be a success in every instance but we have heard of no failures as yet. If it is as successful as it seems, it is by far the best way to handle the bugs, for not only does it prevent them from entering a corn field but kills them at the same time.

These fields of feterita promise a good yield of grain, and this in a year when kafir is practically a failure as a grain yield. A crop which will make grain this year will make it any year, so we may say that feterita is the most hardy, drouth-resisting crop yet introduced in Kansas. In appearance it is much like kafir, the heads being about the same size. The kernels are white and a little larger than those of kafir; the seed is softer and has no black hull. Looking at a head from a short distance one would say it was kafir.

The fodder of feterita is said to have poor feeding value. This point will be settled this winter and the fact be made known before another planting season. Should it be as poor in quality as some say we had better stick to kafir, for we know kafir fodder is worth at least one-third of the grain in a good season. But if we knew we were to have another



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are in effect daily Sept. 25 to Oct. 10, 1913, to many points in Western Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

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are **BUMPER** this year. Wisconsin and Minnesota lead the United States in condition of the Corn Crop. Northern Pacific territory—the cream of the Northwestern field—is at the very height of prosperity. Farmers and Dairymen find conditions here favorable for utmost success.

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Get out to your fields and choose the best heads.

Do it as soon as possible.

Do it within two weeks.

This is not guesswork. No theory in it.

Watch the markets and the crop reports and see how kafir is reported.

Get your seed before October 15 if you can.

price the average bale will cost about 50 cents and this makes the hay bill higher than the cost of the grain. And when a man has to buy both hay and grain it causes him to dig down deep into his pocket. Good well-cured fodder will take the place of hay, but rather than feed doubtful fodder he would do better to pay the price demanded for hay.

During the week we have discovered three fields of the new grain, feterita, in this locality. We did not know any was being grown here. There is one field of 20 acres south of Gridley, for which the owner has been offered \$1,000 just as it stands. This would be a big price for a field of any kind of grain in a good season but the persons making the offer expect to sell it for seed. The owner of one of the other fields has contracted to sell his entire crop for \$2 a bushel.

These fields of feterita promise a good yield of grain, and this in a year when kafir is practically a failure as a grain yield. A crop which will make grain this year will make it any year, so we may say that feterita is the most hardy, drouth-resisting crop yet introduced in Kansas. In appearance it is much like kafir, the heads being about the same size. The kernels are white and a little larger than those of kafir; the seed is softer and has no black hull. Looking at a head from a short distance one would say it was kafir.

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To Build a Farmers' Creamery Ways and Means That Make For Success

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

Dairyman, Nebraska Agricultural College

When a locality has an assurance that it will secure the product of at least 600 dairy cows around the village of Bertha opened the first co-operative creamery in the county with 38 patrons. In 1912 this creamery had 284 patrons. The total business of the first year amounted to less than \$3,000. Now this creamery is paying out more than \$10,000 a month, the total for 1912 being \$121,300.38.



J. H. Frandsen.

Now there are 19 co-operative creameries in Todd county, having 3,500 regular patrons. In 1912 these creameries paid more than 1 million dollars to the farmers of Todd county. Each one of these creameries is owned and controlled entirely by farmers, on the co-operative plan. These Minnesota farmers have seen a great light in the last 12 years. They know how it feels to get all the profits of their labor instead of sharing with the cream buyers and the big centralized creamery. It required careful business methods to organize and conduct the industry but they seem to have found the right way.

As a result of efforts put forth by farm organizations for co-operation along various lines, there is now in Nebraska much agitation in favor of the building of small creameries. The creamery promoter has been quick to take advantage of the situation and he has made an effort to capitalize for his own benefit the sentiment already developed towards co-operation among the farmers.

All creamery promoters are not swindlers, nor are all creameries built by them failures, but many of them are entirely too careless regarding where they build creameries. Seemingly their interest in the creamery ceases very shortly after the last note has been collected. If the co-operative movement is at all worth while, it must start from within the heart of the dairy community instead of in the fertile brain of a creamery promoter.

Do your own organizing and order everything needed direct from a reliable creamery supply house. The creamery organized by the farmers' own initiative not only is better and cheaper but is on a more substantial foundation from the very first and better able to weather successfully any little storm that may come.

When a sufficient amount of interest in a co-operative creamery has manifested itself, the first thing to be done is to carefully ascertain how many dairy cows within a radius of 7 or 8 miles can be counted on regularly. If fewer than about 600 available cows are found in this territory, the project had better be indefinitely postponed.

I would advise that not too many city people without cows be admitted to the organization. I would qualify this by saying that frequently on account of superior training it may be desirable to select a well-trained business man as financial manager.

The most satisfactory way of raising the money is for each member to sign an agreement and to be jointly responsible for the amount borrowed, when the money can generally be secured at a reasonable rate of interest. As soon as the creamery begins operation, arrangements can be made for a deduction of 1 or 2 cents a pound of butter to go into a "sinking fund" out of which the debt is paid. The payment is so gradual that the farmer hardly notices it. This plan has the advantage of requiring each patron to pay exactly in proportion to the amount of butter manufactured for him.

The cost of a creamery building will range from \$1,000 to \$2,500. Such a building usually consists of a main work room, engine and boiler room, space for refrigerating machine, coal room, refrigerator, storeroom and office. Machinery for a gathered cream plant will cost approximately \$1,200. If refrigerating machinery is included, the cost will be from \$800 to \$1,000 more. The total cost of a creamery with complete equipment would therefore vary from \$2,200 to \$4,700.

The dairy husbandry department of the Nebraska university at Lincoln will, upon request, gladly furnish information regarding the number of cows needed in any locality, the proper organization for a creamery, list of machinery, and plans for building.

How It Works in Minnesota.

In line with the foregoing suggestions of Prof. Frandsen it is interesting to note how the farmers' creamery idea has worked out in some other states. Thirteen years ago there was not a single

co-operative creamery in Todd county, Minnesota. In June, 1900, the farmers around the village of Bertha opened the first co-operative creamery in the county with 38 patrons. In 1912 this creamery had 284 patrons. The total business of the first year amounted to less than \$3,000. Now this creamery is paying out more than \$10,000 a month, the total for 1912 being \$121,300.38.

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Profit From a Skimmilk Calf.

"At the age of 3 days I commenced keeping a record of the amount of milk consumed by a Holstein grade calf I intended to veal," says H. W. Crawford in the Holstein-Friesian Register. "I started him with 16 pounds of milk a day and gradually increased it according to his appetite until the fifth week when he was drinking 30 to 32 pounds daily. At the end of 35 days the calf was dressed and the results were as follows: Amount of milk consumed in 35 days, 960 pounds; dressed weight of calf, 137 pounds; received for same at 12 1/2 cents a pound, \$15.88.

"Figuring the calf's value at birth at \$2, he made a gain of \$13.88 on 960 pounds of 3 1/2 per cent milk; or, in other words, the calf paid us 41 cents a pound for butterfat or \$1.44 1/2 per hundred weight for whole milk. As the labor of milking the cow and feeding the milk to the calf was considerably less than would be required to separate the milk and deliver the cream to the creamery, we figure that this calf paid us well."

A Model Dairy at Wichita.

A model dairy will be one of the many interesting things to be seen at the Wichita fair to be held October 8 to 18. This exhibit is being prepared by George S. Hine, state dairy commissioner, and A. S. Neale, and J. B. Fitch of the Kansas Agricultural college. It is proposed to have a small working dairy herd consisting of model cows of the different breeds with model barn and equipment. The cows are to be fed and cared for under the best conditions, during the entire show. Accurate records will be kept of the amount of feed eaten and of the production of milk and butter fat of each cow during the 10 days, and these records will be posted daily. There will be exhibits of barn equipment, milking machines, with demonstrations of the best methods of handling milk on the farm. A milk show will also be conducted. There will be special dairy days on which lectures will be given by experts on the various problems of dairy farming. This will include demonstrations in judging dairy cattle, the use of the Babcock tester, and lectures on feeding, the selection of dairy cows, dairy farm management, and sanitary milk production.

Dairy Show This Month.

This year's National Dairy Show will be held at Chicago, October 23 to November 1. A number of cattle associations will hold their annual meetings in connection with the show. Among these are the American Jersey Cattle club, the Holstein Friesian association, the American Guernsey Cattle club, and the Dutch Belted Cattle association. A number of other national organizations will hold their meetings during the week, among them the buttermakers, milk dealers, ice cream manufacturers, creamerymen, and college dairymen. The cattle show will include 1,200 dairy animals. There will also be an exhibit of dairy machinery, appliances, and farm and barn equipment, covering 40,000 square feet of space.

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You can sew old or new harness, saddles, canvas, tents, rugs, carpets, quilts, shoes, grain bags and many other things. You can use any kind of thread in the Myers Awl, and it makes a lock stitch same as a sewing machine. It is very simple; a woman can use it as well as a man. It is one of the most practical devices ever invented. They are put up with two needles, one is straight and one curved, with a small screw driver and wrench combined. Also a reel of waxed thread with each awl ready for use. The cut does not show full size. With needle the awl is 6 1/2 in. long. It is the **Myers Famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awl**. It is the only Sewing Awl made with a groove running the full length of the needle, so as not to cut the thread when sewing, and has what is known as a diamond point. Every teamster and farmer should own a Myers Lock Stitch Sewing Awl, as there is use for one in almost every household. The Myers Awl is nicely finished, the metal parts are nickel plated, the needle and wrench are kept in the hollow handle which has a screw top.

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

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For Sanitary Dairy Barns

One of the most important features in the construction of a dairy barn is the floor. It is best, of course, to have the entire floor of concrete, including mangers, gutters and all walk ways, as this greatly simplifies the problem of keeping the barn in a sanitary condition. The strongest point in favor of concrete floors is that they can be easily and thoroughly cleaned. If the floors are of wood or dirt, ample provision should be made for drainage and some absorbent material should be used in the gutters.

Light and ventilation should receive careful attention. There should be one window, at least 2 feet square, to each cow. There cannot be too much light, for the cows are not usually stabled at the time of year when a glare of sunlight would be objectionable. In temperate regions adjustable windows of muslin curtains will afford ample ventilation, but in colder climates a more elaborate system may be necessary in order that the exchange of air may take place gradually, according to W. L. Malory, writing in Kimball's Dairy Farmer. One can usually judge whether a stable is properly ventilated by the presence or absence of a strong animal odor after the cows have been inside for some hours. Proper ventilation is desirable, of course, in order to provide fresh air for the animals, and also to prevent the absorption of bad odors by the milk while it is being drawn.

Next in importance, probably, is the construction of walls and ceilings. These should be smooth and tight, so as to afford the least opportunity for accumulations of dust, cobwebs and micro-organisms. If the walls are rough, they should be whitewashed at least twice a year and kept free of dust and cobwebs.

The barnyard is too apt to be neglected. Fifteen minutes' labor of one man each day will keep the yard in a sanitary condition throughout the winter. On the other hand, it will require more than an hour each day to clean the cows after they have lain down in a filthy yard. The truth is, it is very difficult to clean them in one day. It is only by giving this attention day by day that the barn yard can be kept clean.

Allen Has 100 Silos

Fifty-two silos have been built in Allen county, this year, according to W. E. Watkins, farm demonstration agent in that county. That brings the total number of silos in Allen county to more than 100 as there already were nearly 60 in that county. Mr. Watkins also reports that many farmers are planning to lime land this fall in preparation for alfalfa. On a number of farms alfalfa will be sown on land where it never has been tried before, even on land with a rather tight subsoil. It is believed that

if alfalfa will survive for only three or four years on such land it will be as profitable a crop as can be grown and it will be exceedingly useful in the crop rotation.

The Why of Churning Troubles

"Can you tell me why our cream is hard to churn?" asks a Mail and Breeze reader from Pratt county, Kansas. "I am milking three fresh cows that have plenty of good grass, alfalfa hay, water, and salt. We use a cream separator and keep the cream in a cement milk house in a cement trough which has water running through it all the time. We have to churn the cream a long time and the butter does not gather but is all mixed up with the buttermilk and looks like whipped cream."

This inquiry was referred to the dairy department of the Kansas Agricultural college and the following reply has been received from J. B. Fitch, instructor in that department:

If you are churning at the proper temperature and have this experience each time you churn, some abnormal condition has developed in the cream. This trouble is often met with and it is impossible to say definitely what the cause is. It can generally be attributed to one of two causes. It is either due to bacterial contamination during the handling of the milk or cream or it can be caused by a condition in the cow.

I would suggest that you investigate your water supply. Also that you be more careful in the washing and sterilizing of everything that comes in contact with the milk or cream. In addition I would examine each cow, especially the udder, and the milk from each cow for any abnormal condition that may be present. It has happened that the milk from one cow has contaminated that from a whole herd. If the milk from any one cow is causing the trouble it can be handled separately until the cause is corrected.

Kafir Should Be Mature

I have 18 acres of kafir which we want to put into a silo. It has started to head, but it will get frosted before it gets ripe. Should one put green kafir in a silo, or let it stand longer, and run the risk of frosts coming?—A. B. T., Croft, Kan.

When kafir is put in a silo before the plants are fairly well matured, it does not make a high quality of silage, and it has a high acid content. It is much better to let the plants get ripe, even if a few light frosts do come. The crop should be cut at once if a heavy frost comes.

Hogs Scarce in Johnson.

M. J. Kelly of Johnson county, Kan., discussing the hog problem, stated that he never saw so few hogs of all sizes in his neighborhood. "They have disappeared until we are about as nearly out of hogs as I ever remember," Mr. Kelly explained.

Teaching Agriculture

We hear much, these days, about teaching agriculture in the schools, meaning the rural schools. We are teaching it, too, or trying to do it, in several hundred places. The law of Kansas requires this and has set down certain requirements necessary in persons aspiring to such work. These requirements are not especially difficult to meet, but the point at issue here is the regrettably small number of applicants for the places.

Have you given this subject any thought, you who are in the high schools—boys or girls?

Have you heard, for instance, how difficult it is to find men or women competent to carry the big responsibility that goes with this part of teaching?

Do you happen to know that in scarcely one state in the Union—where agriculture is offered in the schools—can teachers be found for the positions to be filled?

Investigate this. Write to President Waters at Manhattan. He will confirm it. He will tell you that Kansas never has been able to supply the demand for this class of teachers—and we are concerned, first, with the needs of our own state.

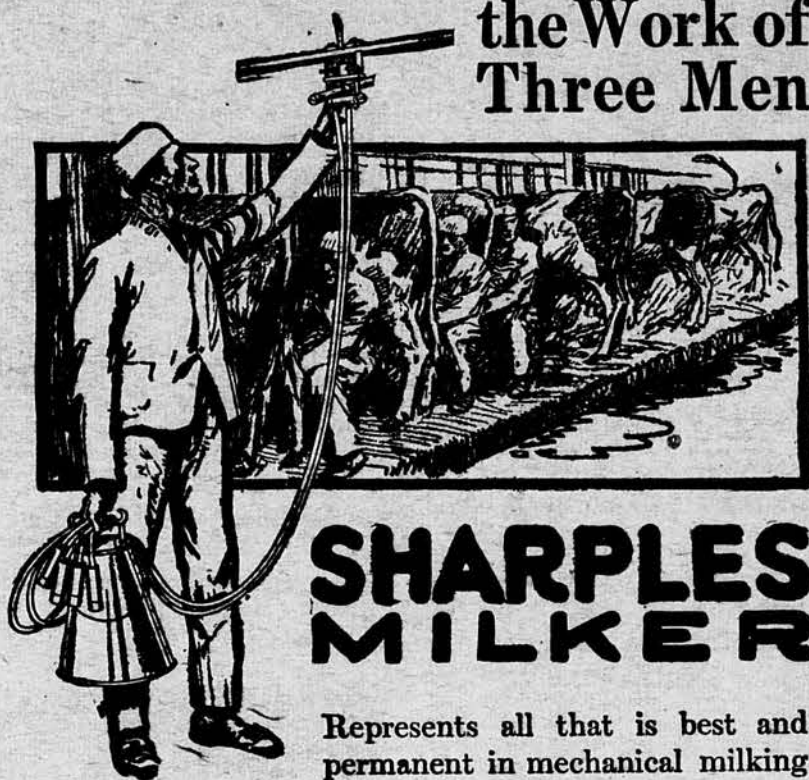
But other states are calling for teachers of agriculture. One of the leading educators said, a few days ago, that the demand for this class of teachers would not be supplied in the next 20 years unless the number of applicants increased very remarkably.

"Nowhere in the United States," said this man, "have we been able to find a sufficient number of teachers qualified to give the sort of agricultural instruction we require. There are not enough in the whole United States to fill the positions now open in the one state of Minnesota. In other states, which are progressing along similar lines, there are many similar vacancies."

"This should speedily be generally brought to the attention of young people looking forward to careers as teachers."

The pay is good, better than other kinds of teaching. Think it over.

One Sharples Milker Does the Work of Three Men



SHARPLES MILKER

Represents all that is best and permanent in mechanical milking

Think of the importance—the great advantage—the economic value—and what it would mean to you in the saving of time, trouble, labor and money if you installed a Sharples Milker in your dairy—today.

It would mean that with the Milker one man could do the work of three. It would eliminate the tedious, disagreeable, slow hand milking—known as dairying drudgery. It would mean a better and more contented class of employees. It would mean that you would be able to accomplish the conditions that would save time, trouble, labor and money.

Still more—you would be assured a purer and more marketable product, low in bacterial count, as all stable air is entirely excluded and all milking parts are easily and quickly cleaned.

Cows take to the Sharples Milker and stand quietly and more contentedly than when milked by hand, for it always milks a cow in exactly the same way every time. It is regular and gentle. It fosters milk production by keeping the cows in better condition. The Sharples has the "teat cup with the upward squeeze."

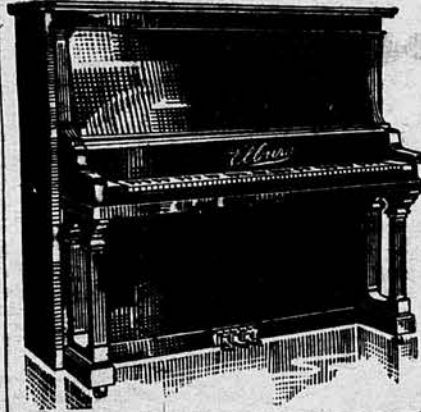
The fact that more than fifty thousand cows are being successfully milked today by the Sharples Milker, should alone convince you that it would be to your interest to investigate.

Write today for the Sharples Milker Book

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.

Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal.
Portland, Ore. Dallas, Texas
Winnipeg, Canada Toronto, Canada
Agencies Everywhere

Just as Easy to Buy a Good PIANO!



What They Think of Good Pianos

Gentlemen—I feel that I am indebted for a very great many courtesies in connection with my piano contract and I am very appreciative. Trusting to have further pleasant business relations with your house and assuring you that my piano is still in most excellent condition—Prof. D. F. Conrad, head of the piano department of Central College of Lexington, says it is the best Vose piano he ever played on. I am (signed) B. M. LITTLE, Supt. Lexington, Mo. Lexington Public Schools.

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

It's so simple and so satisfactory too when you buy it at Jenkins. You will never need apologize for the quality of the piano you buy at Jenkins. You'll never feel that you paid too much. You'll never hear that someone bought the same piano for less. The JENKINS ONE PRICE, NO COMMISSION PLAN IS YOUR PROTECTION.

Quality — Reliability — Economy

These positively go with every piano bought of Jenkins. We make the lowest prices in the United States on standard, high class pianos. WE'LL SEND YOU A PIANO ON APPROVAL. If it is not satisfactory in every way, send it back.

Steinway, Vose, Kurtzmann, Elburn Pianos on comfortable payments. Write for catalog and prices. High class guaranteed Player-pianos, \$435 and up. Call or write.



20 YEAR GUARANTEE

Full 7 Jeweled

Genuine seven jeweled Railroad watch worth \$15 to anyone who requires an absolutely reliable timekeeper and a watch that will last a lifetime. Locomotive on dial, stamped and guaranteed seven jewels, frequent halting, patent regulation, quick train. Fitted in heavy or medium weight solid case—silver, steel, or gold. Both cases and works absolutely guaranteed for 20 years. To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin watches we will send this elegant watch to any address by mail postpaid for ONLY \$2.95. Send this advertisement with \$2.95 and watch will be sent to you by return mail, post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send \$2.95 today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 638 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.



Are You FAT?

I Was
ONCE.

I Reduced
MYSELF.

I was Fat, Uncomfortable, Looked Old, Felt Miserable, suffered with Rheumatism, Asthma, Neuralgia. When I worked or walked, I puffed like a Porpoise. I took every advertised medicine I could find. I Starved, Sweated, Exercised, Doctored and changed climate but I ruined my digestion, felt like an invalid but steadily gained weight. There was not a single plan or drug that I heard of that I did not try. I failed to reduce my weight. I dropped society, as I did not care to be the butt of all the jokes. It was embarrassing to have my friends tell me I was getting Stout, as no one knew it better than myself.

SOMETHING HAD TO BE DONE

I began to study the cause of FAT. When I discovered the cause I found the remedy. The French Method gave me an insight. I improved on that. Removed the objectionable features, added more pleasant ones, and then I tried my plan on myself for a week. It worked like magic. I could have

SCREAMED WITH JOY

at the end of the first week when the scales told me I had lost ten pounds by my simple, easy, harmless, Drugless Method. It was a pleasure then to continue until I regained my normal self in size. I feel fifteen years younger. I look fifteen years younger. My Double Chin has entirely disappeared. I can walk or work now. I can climb a mountain. I am normal in size. I can weigh just what I want to weigh. I am master of my own body now. I did not starve, but eat all I wanted to. I did not take Sweat Baths. I did not Drug. I used no Electricity, or harmful exercises, but I found the Simple, Safe, Common Sense WAY of reducing my weight and I applied it. I have tried it on others. My Doctor says I am a perfect picture of health now. I am no longer ailing. I am now a happy, healthy woman. Now I am going to help others to be happy. I have written a book on the subject. If you are fat, I want you to have it. It will tell you all about my Harmless, Drugless Method. To all who send me their name and address I mail it FREE, as long as the present supply lasts. It will save you Money. Save you from Harmful Drugs. Save you from Starvation Diets. Harmful Exercises, possibly save YOUR LIFE. It is yours for the asking without a penny. Just send your name and address. A Postal Card will do and I'll be glad to send it so that you can quickly learn how to reduce yourself and be as happy as I am. Write today as this advertisement may not appear again in this paper.

HATTIE BIEL, 1214 Barclay, Denver, Colo.

YOU Mothers and Daughters Can Make Money by using GEARHART'S FAMILY KNITTER

Will knit a pair of stockings, heel and toe, in 30 minutes. Improved, up-to-date, with Ribbing Attachment. Knits everything in the home from home-spun or factory yarns. Over 100,000 machines in use. Will knit hosiery with heel and toe proof against holes. This new feature doubles the wear of hosiery.

Investigate our Home-Work, Money-Making proposition. Yarns furnished at cost. Write today for catalogue and samples of work done on the machine, all FREE. Big Money for Agents. GEARHART KNITTING MACHINE CO. Box 82 Clearfield, Pa.

Deafness

From All Causes, Head Noises and Other Ear Troubles Easily and Permanently Relieved

Thousands who were formerly deaf, now hear distinctly every sound—even whispers do not escape them. Their life of loneliness has ended and all is now joy and sunshine. The impaired or lacking portions of their ear drums have been reinforced by simple little devices, scientifically constructed for that special purpose.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums often called "Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" are restoring perfect hearing in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc. No matter what the case or how long standing it is, testimonials received show marvelous results. Common-Sense Drums strengthen the nerves of the ears and concentrate the sound waves on one point of the natural drums, thus successfully restoring perfect hearing where medical skill even fails to help. They are made of a soft, sensitized material, comfortable and safe to wear. They are easily adjusted by the wearer and out of sight when worn.

What has done so much for thousands of others will help you. Don't delay. Write today for our FREE 168 page Book on Deafness—giving you full particulars.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated, 105 Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

Silk Remnants for patching, quilts, sofa cushions, bedspreads, large pieces, all colors. Big Bargains in Pound Boxes. Send 10 cents for large package and 140 Quilt Designs. Our Silk the best, 3 for 25c. STAR SILK CO. Chicago, Ill.

Getting Ready for Eggs

Some Preparations That Are Seasonable

Forehanded is forearmed in the poultry industry as elsewhere. And this is one season when it will pay well to be forehanded with the chickens. Feeds for poultry may be scarce and high but prices for eggs and chicken meat will be higher. Thousands of laying hens have been unnecessarily sacrificed on account of this feed shortage bugaboo. Altogether, conditions are right for the poultryman with enough faith in the business to hold onto his flocks to make a "killing" this winter. The thing to do now is to begin right and be prepared.

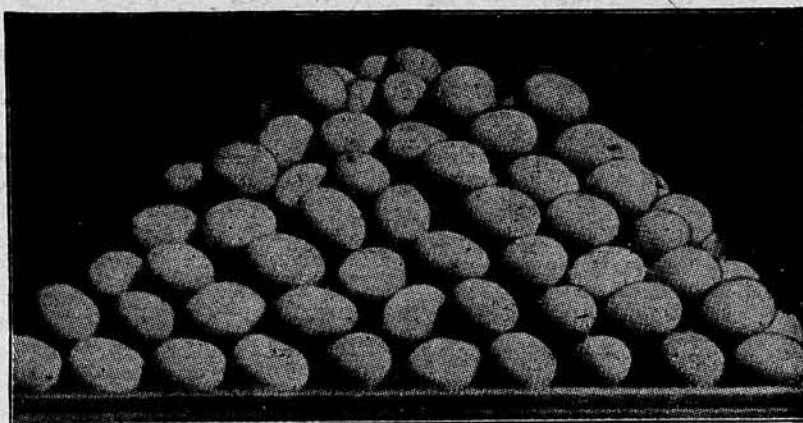
Hens that roost in trees through a night of zero weather, or in drafty houses with snow sifting in at the cracks, will not lay many 3-cent eggs next day. For \$50 or \$75 a house can be built for the average farm flock that will meet all requirements in modern poultry housing. This is the open front type. It is convenient, sanitary, economical of space, provides ideal ventilation, and above all, is healthy for the chickens.

A high, well-drained spot, protected on the north by trees, buildings or any suitable windbreak, makes an ideal location for the house. In size, the gen-

means a damp interior, which is to be avoided. With a large open front it is a good plan to have a glass window on each side of the opening, to provide sunlight on stormy days when the front must be kept closed. A wide, high opening in front means a broad patch of sunlight on the scratching floor. If high enough the sunlight can be made to reach to the roosts, all of which makes the house more comfortable and cheerful on a cold day. The opening should be covered with wire netting and there should be a muslin or canvas curtain rolled up overhead, to be dropped on stormy days and nights.

If the old house will do another year, a few hours' work at repairs and cleaning will work wonders. Leaky roofs and cracks in the walls are dangerous in winter weather. Sagging gates or doors, and broken windows may need attention. If the house has an earth floor it will pay to remove an inch or two of earth in addition to the filth. Then fill in with fresh earth, a few inches higher than the outside to insure a dry floor.

Of course the nesting material used through the summer needs to be burned and in doing this give the inside of the



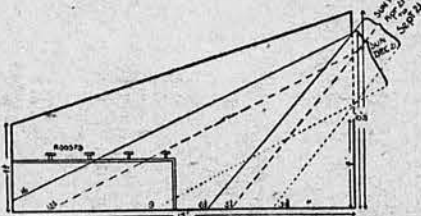
Large, white uniform sized eggs are the kind that never fail to find a good market. To get them we must stop breeding from pullets. A pullet lays a small egg, that hatches a small chick, and the result is a smaller bird. Put the older hens into the breeding pen.

eral rule is to have about 1 square foot of floor space for each bird. Conditions on many farms will not allow the flock to be divided, each with its own pen and house, but where this is possible, the best results will be obtained from having 40 to 50 layers to the pen. It means there will be no overcrowding, better individual attention can be given, and in case of contagious disease the treatment is simplified.

For cheapness, ventilation, and maximum amount of light the shed roof style of house is to be preferred. The common dimensions are 5 feet for the rear wall, 7 or 8 feet in front, and a width of 12 to 16 feet. Length depends on the size of the flock to be housed. Ship-lap covered with roofing or tar paper makes warm, draft-proof walls. Prepared roofing is also good for a covering.

Don't Nail the Fixtures Down.

Everything in the house should be readily movable. Level roosts over a dropping board made of matched flooring are preferred. Having all fixtures



This sketch shows the relative position of the sun's rays in summer and winter. A high, wide, open front gives the sun access to the roosts in winter.

in the north end of the house leaves a maximum amount of space for a scratching floor. A good place for the nests is directly under the front edge of the dropping board. An opening at one end with hinged drop doors covering the nests are handy features. Grit boxes, mash hoppers, and water fountains may be hung or nailed to one of the end walls.

Too much glass in a poultry house

nest boxes a good scorching. It is a good plan to finish the job with a coat of whitewash on walls, ceiling, nests, boxes, dropping boards, and other fixtures. A thorough spraying with stock dip is good as a disinfectant.

Close Culling Will Save Feed.

Since feed is expensive, there is all the more reason for disposing of every bird not known to be a good layer. All hens too old to bring in a profit, undersized or weak pullets, and all cockerels not needed for breeding purposes should go. This is one season when it will pay to cull closely. A few weeks of pen fattening and a high Thanksgiving market will insure a handsome return for all cull stock.

Then there is the feed problem. But it is really not as big a problem as some poultry folks have made it out to be. Corn is scarce and high but there are other poultry feeds. The average farm flock has always been fed too much corn anyway. We have wheat and oats and alfalfa hay, leaving only corn to be provided. We are so used to shoveling out corn for the chickens that it seems impossible to do without it. In the laying feed recommended by the Kansas Agricultural college corn forms considerably less than half the ration. In this ration the grain feed for the scratching litter is made up of 2 parts each of corn and wheat by weight, and 1 part oats. The dry mash to go with this is made up of middlings 6 parts, corn meal 6 parts, bran 3 parts, oil meal 1 part, alfalfa meal 1 part, and beef scrap 5 parts. Kafir, milo or feterita can take the place of corn in either feed.

This is a good time to store away a quantity of green, well-cured alfalfa hay, handy to the poultry house. Where alfalfa hay is available the green feed problem for winter isn't much of a problem. A feed cutter, set to cut fine, puts the hay in the right condition for feeding.

Mix a small quantity of shorts with some corn meal and moisten with skim-milk to feed the culls of the flock for market. Then watch them get fat.

Reliable Poultry Breeders

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE POULTRY RATE.

The rate for advertising under the "Reliable Poultry Breeders" column is 5c per word each time for 1, 2 or 3 insertions and 4 1/2c per word each time for four or more insertions.

DUCKS.

FAWN AND WHITE Indian Runner ducks \$1.00 each. Pure white, \$1.50 each. W. W. Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Topeka fair winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNERS. Fawn and white and penciled. Walton strain. Ducks laying now \$1 each; drakes \$1.50; trio \$3. Mrs. Ed Bergmann, Route 9, Paola, Kan.

ORPINGTONS

KELLERSTRASS White Orpington cockerels. Prices right. Mrs. Fred Smith, Ogalala, Kan.

S. C. PURE BRED Buff Orpington cockerels. Old hens, one dollar each. Chas. O'Roke, Fairview, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCKS—A few breeders and young stock for sale. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCK cockerels \$1.50 each. Vigorous, farm raised. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS. Choice pullets eighteen dollars per dozen. Fine cockerels half price. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

WHITE ROCK cockerels from my inimitable strain prize winners. Possess true Rock type. Hardy, vigorous. May hatch. Rare chance for quality stock. Sidney Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.

WYANDOTTES.

BUFF WYANDOTTES. Prices cut for balance of season. Eggs from all our breeding pens at \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Baby chicks \$1.50 per dozen. Send for mailing list. Wheeler and Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

LARGE, brilliant cockerels and pullets. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON strain S. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels at \$1.50 each. D. H. Welch, Macksville, Kan.

R. C. R. ISLAND RED cockerels and hens. Also B. Plymouth Rock cockerels. All well marked. Our foundation stock is from the best of prize winners. C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Cockerels from prize stock. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

100 PRIZEWINNING Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, 75 cts. each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

PURE BRED Rose Comb White Leghorn hens and cockerels 75c and \$1.00 during October. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

A FEW cockerels, breeders of utility stock, Single Brown Leghorns, the egg machine. Prices right for next 30 days. Also Buff Cochins Bantams. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, Wyckoff strain, May hatched, \$1.00. Pure bred White Plymouth Rock cockerels, March hatched, weight 5 lbs., \$2.00. Mrs. W. R. Wheeler, Jewell, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

Bronze Turkeys and White Rocks. Very reasonable. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA pullets 25 to 60 cts. Enclose stamp. Sarah Peters, Nashville, Kan.

43 VARIETIES, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea, Incubators, Dogs, Catalogue 4 cents. Missouri Squab Co., Kirkwood, Mo.

LEARN THE BIG MONEY TRICKS OF THE POULTRY TRADE!

Big Illustrated Book of Success Secrets FREE

The well-known poultry authority, Reese V. Hicks, has written an intensely interesting and practical book that should be in the hands of everyone interested in raising poultry. This book, "Tricks of the Poultry Trade," tells three methods of selecting the laying hen: A sure and certain method of selecting eggs for hatching; How to raise 500 chickens on a lot 30 by 40 feet; How to build a natural hen incubator; How to build feed hoppers and fireless brooders; How to make feed at 10 cents a bushel; How to make winter egg ration, poultry feeds and tonics, egg preserver, house killers, etc. All these and many more subjects are fully covered in this great book which we're giving away FREE on this plan: OUR OFFER: We will give you one year's subscription to our big weekly farm Magazine, Farmers Mail and Breeze, one year's subscription to Poultry Culture, the best Poultry Journal in the West, and one copy of this great book of poultry secrets—for only \$1.25. State whether you are an old or new subscriber. Address at once, Mail and Breeze, Dept. PC-10, Topeka, Kansas

Don't Burn the Wheat Straw

BY SELBY CLINE.

Farmers who have begun to spread their wheat straw over their fields are doing the experimental work for farmers who are willing to follow a successful leader. Professor P. B. Barker, agronomist for the University of Nebraska, says a 40-acre straw pile is worth \$100. This may seem an astonishing statement, but it becomes more reasonable as one studies the subject. A ton of wheat straw is worth \$2.50 as a fertilizer, according to good authority. That is to say, it contains plant food elements worth that amount. If a farmer was to buy, in the form of commercial fertilizers, the amount of plant food contained in a ton of straw, it would cost him \$2.50. Few farmers realize the value of the plant food removed by a good crop of wheat. According to some authorities, the plant food in a bushel of wheat is worth about 30 cents in an average yield.

Professor Barker asks: "Why should a farmer spend time and energy striving for large wheat yields and then waste about one half of the crop, namely, the straw? Some farmers burn their straw piles and scatter the ashes on a small area to fertilize it. The mineral plant foods are thus utilized but they constitute a very small part of straw. The ashes from a very large fork full of straw could be put into a quart bottle. In other words, about 35 per cent of the straw is lost by burning. Nitrogen, the most costly plant food element, and very likely to be deficient in soils, is reduced to a small gaseous condition in the process of burning.

A farmer at Ellinwood, Kan., George Knop, tried the experiment of spreading his waste straw over his land last year. The results were so satisfactory that he declared he would not dispose of his machine for spreading the straw for \$500 if he could not get another. He was so pleased with the experiment that he wrote to his brother in Preston,

Irrigation in Kansas and Oklahoma

Every year crops are lost in some section of this country through lack of water at the critical period when a little rain would save the harvest.

In the Southwest, where the rainfall is insufficient, no dependence is placed upon it—but crops are insured every year by thorough and systematic irrigation.

This is, of course, not necessary in the Middle West—where the rainfall is usually sufficient. But almost every season there is a few weeks period when the fate of the crop hangs in the balance, and the farmer faces irretrievable loss if it should fail to rain.

Why continue to run this annual risk—to gamble your entire year's work against the caprice of the elements—when by a comparatively small outlay, you can be equipped to irrigate, if necessary, at the critical time when your crop must have water if it is to be saved.

This is a subject of vital interest to every man engaged in agriculture in the Middle West. So vital is it that the

Governor of Kansas

has taken up the matter and has most strongly advised the farmers of his state to provide a means of irrigating—in order that they may be protected against this annual menace.

A little leaflet on the science of irrigation has been prepared by Elmer O. Thomason and George E. Kellar of Los Angeles, practical engineers and agriculturists, who have made a study of this subject for more than 20 years. This leaflet they will be glad to send free on request, as well as to advise any farmer personally in regard to his individual needs. Just address the Kellar-Thomason Co., 1222-36 East 28th St., Los Angeles, and ask for any information you require.—Advertisement.

advising him by all means not to burn his straw but to spread it over the land, because it is a soil builder and an immense aid to crop production.

Professor J. H. Miller of the Kansas Agricultural college, says: "We believe in the use of the straw on the land in some way, either on wheat or on stubble ground to be plowed under, depending largely on the season or climate. I do not want to see straw factories in Kansas and do not want to see straw shipped away from any man's farm."

The spreading of straw after seeding would largely prevent blowing on soil susceptible to it and would serve as a mulch to prevent evaporation of any moisture which might be in the soil. The straw would virtually lose none of its fertilizing value and would be well started on the way to decomposition by the time plowing was done in the fall.

One wheat farmer in Western Kansas, who heretofore had been unable to raise any crop at all on 40 acres of his farm, due to soil blowing, reports an excellent yield from this ground this season. He used a straw spreader last fall to scatter the straw on this land after sowing.

Good For a Hundred Years.

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—Here is my plan for making a poultry waterer of cement: I take a round cheese box, remove the bottom and place the box on a wide board or smooth ground. A pumpkin is then cut in two so that when placed in the box the top will be about 2 inches



below the level of the cheese box. The pumpkin is placed in the center of the box, cut end down, and concrete filled in all around flush with the top of the box. Smooth off the top to make a level surface and leave for 12 hours. Then remove the pumpkin and box and paint the inside of the waterer with pure cement. These waterers cannot be upset and are leak-proof and everlasting. Let the boys make a few.

J. S. McCalment.

Garland, Kan.

Cactus Juice a Remedy.

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—For the real chicken cholera and white diarrhea I gather the common cactus. I build a brisk fire and with a fork hold the plant over the flame until the spines are burnt off. Then I bruise the cactus and put in the watering troughs, keeping it covered with water. It will form a thick liquid which the birds seem to like. This treatment has both cured and prevented these diseases when everything else had failed. Enough cactus should be put in to form a thick liquid and should be renewed about once a week.

Utopia, Kan.

Mrs. J. W. K.

Missouri Is Heard From.

Mr. Editor—I noticed the letter from W. D. Erwin in the Mail and Breeze, telling of his Brown Leghorn pullet that began laying when 4 months and 9 days old. He also stated she had laid 14 eggs by the time she was 5 months old and asked if any Mail and Breeze reader could show a better record. I have a mottled Ancona pullet that began laying when 4 months and 7 days old. When 5 months old she had laid 15 eggs. This is no great victory over Brother Erwin's pullet, but both records are good.

Dr. O. E. Pendaris.

Braymer, Mo.

We have the Silver Laced Wyandottes and find them a very good all-purpose fowl. As soon as cool weather comes we make their house warm, endeavoring to stop all drafts. The house has four good-sized windows on the south which afford plenty of sunshine, and they can be closed on stormy days or nights.—Mrs. J. B. F., Minneapolis, Kan.

One thing needed for winter eggs is a variety of feed. We store our turnips where they be easily gotten at all winter. For the morning feed we cook some turnips and mix with bran, which is fed in a trough. At night the flock has parched corn. Meat scrap is fed twice a week. The house is clean and free from drafts.—G. R. Grant, Marshfield, Mo.

Keep something in the grit box.



Gilbert Hess
Doctor of Medicine
Doctor Veterinary
Science

Hens can't
lay eggs

and grow feathers at the same time

Feather growing saps all the nutrition of a hen's ration. That's why hens practically stop laying eggs when moulting starts. Given their own time to moult, hens take about 100 days within which to shed the old feathers and grow new ones. But that hits your pocketbook hard, because egg prices are away up high in October, November and December. Change your methods to mine. I force my hens to moult early in fall, make them moult quickly and get them back laying again before winter sets in. To do this I rely absolutely on

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Shortens Moulting Period—Makes Them Lay

My hens get this bracing poultry tonic all year round, so that when moulting time comes along they are fit to stand the severe strain. Just before moulting commences I confine the birds for about a week and put them on half rations to reduce the fat. This dries up the quills right to the ends and it only takes an increase in protein and fatty rations to make new feathers and force out the old ones. Back they go then on Pan-a-ce-a—this tones up the egg organs and brings back the scratch and cackle and compels each hen to lay regularly—just when eggs are at their highest price. My Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic—it makes poultry healthy, makes hens lay, helps chicks grow and shortens moulting period. The result of my 25 years' experience as a doctor of medicine, doctor of veterinary science and successful poultry raiser. Ingredients printed on every package and certified to by the U. S. Dispensary and Medical Colleges. Read this money-back guarantee. You buy Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a of your dealer and feed it according to directions. If it does not do as I claim—if it does not pay you and pay you well, I have authorized your dealer to refund your money. 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pall \$2.50. Except in Canada and the far West. Never sold by peddlers. Send 2c stamp for my brand-new poultry book—it's a stunner.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Taken off pasture, put on dry feed and closely confined, your stock are apt to get out of fix during winter. Some are liable to get constipated, dropical swellings, stocky legs, but, most common and dreaded of all diseases, especially among hogs is worms—worms. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will keep your stock toned up, enrich their blood, keep their bowels regular and will rid them of worms. 25-lb. pall \$1.50; 100-lb. sack \$5.00; smaller packages as low as 50c. Except in Canada, the far West and the South.

DR. HESS & CLARK

Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks, or keep it in the dust bath, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc., slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy sifting-top cans, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c. Except in Canada and the far West. I guarantee it.

An Apollo Farm—
Barns, silos, tanks, implement sheds, stock shelters, wind mills, garage, poultry houses, corn cribs, culverts—all constructed from

APOLLO

Galvanized
Roofing and Siding

Sold by weight. Look for the trade mark.

These products are full weight, strong, rigid, durable—and have the additional advantage of being fireproof. Upwards of 450,000 tons of Apollo Sheets used during 1912, which proves quality and growing favor. Accept no substitute. APOLLO Best Bloom Galvanized Sheets are also unexcelled for Tanks, Culverts, Cisterns and underground uses, as well as for Roofing, Siding, and all forms of sheet metal work. Sold by leading dealers everywhere.

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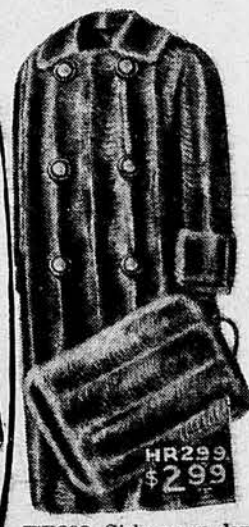
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HC798—This handsome 50-inch Reversible coat gives you practically two wraps in one. Made on one side of good, durable Black Plush with detachable shawl collar and cuffs of richly embroidered black satin; the other side is of substantial black Broadcloth with collar and cuffs of black plush. Tailored so splendidly that the coat looks equally lovely on either side. Very warm because of the thickness of both materials, very dressy and extra durable. The 15-inch plush muff (pictured) is free. (Sizes 32 to 44 Bust.) Regular \$12.00 value. Postpaid in the U. S.

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HR299—Girl's warm double-breasted coat of the best black Mohair Pony-skin Cloth; a firmly woven, durable fabric resembling Ponyskin. Closes with ornamental buttons and is substantially lined with black satin. The warm 14-inch matched muff (pictured) is FREE. (Sizes 6 to 14 years and 32 to 42 inch lengths.) Special, coat and muff, prepaid in the U. S.

\$2.99

CROPS and FARM WORK

(Crop Reporting Service of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.)

In spite of the drouth and its attendant difficulties in getting seedbeds prepared, the wheat acreage this fall will be one of the largest ever put out in Kansas, according to early reports. Even in the western counties where there is a scarcity of seed the acreage will be almost if not quite as large as last year. In McPherson county, says John Ostlund, the acreage probably will be the largest in the history of the county. The crop sown in Harper county will be larger by 20 per cent than that put out last fall. In fact, everything seems to be going into wheat, according to Reporter Henderson, and there will not be much land left for spring crops.

Away out in Graham county where the seed supply is scant the usual number of acres of wheat will be sown. Decatur county may double its acreage. In Ness county where seed is being shipped in the acreage will be almost up to normal. Sedgwick and Cowley counties will sow more wheat than usual. Whether this wholesale seeding of wheat is the proper thing to do will not be definitely decided until about nine months hence. But it is more or less of an emergency practice, looking toward the solution of the present big problem—the feed supply—as well as offering the first chance at harvesting a money crop. On these grounds it is justified.

The rush of cattle and other stock to market has been stopped by the reassurance that came with the rains. Attracted by the prospects of getting cattle at sacrifice prices buyers from all parts of the country are abroad in Kansas and nearby states. But they are not getting much stock now at marked down prices. In Hamilton county, Kansas, W. H. Brown says buyers from Ohio and Illinois are busy. One herd of 160 January to June calves brought \$32.50 a head, which is far from a sacrifice price.

KANSAS.

Wyandotte County—Ideal fall weather. Have had a number of rains but not enough to start streams yet or affect wells. Ground is in fine condition for seeding.—G. F. Espenlaub, Sept. 27.

Decatur County—Wheat sowing about half finished. Ground in fine condition. Plenty of feed to winter stock but very little corn raised. Wheat 75c, corn 83c, eggs 18c, butter fat 28c.—G. A. Jern, Sept. 28.

Barton County—Good rains have put the soil in good condition for seeding. Farmers are putting in full time drilling. Much volunteer wheat coming up. Average acreage of wheat to be sown.—J. A. Johnson, Sept. 27.

Clay County—Had a fine rain today, the first general rain over the county for about four months. Farmers are busy sowing wheat after which they expect a long vacation. Corn about all cut up.—H. H. Wright, Sept. 25.

Ellsworth County—Fine rains Sept. 24 and 25. About 2 inches in all. Farmers busy seeding wheat. Volunteer wheat is up thick on ground being prepared with disks. Ground is in fine condition. Alfalfa greening up.—C. R. Blaylock, Sept. 27.

Finney County—Have had good rains but the moisture came too late to do grass or feed any good. Considerable alfalfa cut for seed the last two weeks. Sugar beet crop will be light. It looks as if the wheat acreage would be small.—F. S. Coen, Sept. 27.

Sedgwick County—Another good rain this week. Everything looks good once more. Rye and wheat are beginning to show up. More wheat being sown than usual. Also a lot of alfalfa being put out and everyone is getting a good stand. No hoppers now.—J. R. Kelso, Sept. 27.

Osborne County—Have had about 1½ inches of rain here. It came in a drizzle and all went into the ground. Has not helped wells yet. Wheat seeding is the work of the day. Fields sown before the rain are up and show a good stand. Had a light frost Sept. 26.—W. F. Arnold, Sept. 27.

Pawnee County—Have had 3½ inches of rain in last 10 days. Too wet to seed wheat on this black land but there is not much more to put out. Volunteer wheat will soon make a lot of pasture. Will have a good crop of alfalfa soon. Butter 25c, eggs 22c.—C. E. Chesterman, Sept. 26.

Ness County—Ground is too wet to work and farmers are in a stew to get in their wheat. Conditions for wheat seeding have not been so favorable in years. Several cars of seed wheat have been shipped in and the acreage will be nearly as large as usual. Cream 27c, potatoes \$1.40.—C. D. Foster, Sept. 27.

Hodgeman County—Rain began falling yesterday and is still coming down. Very little wheat sown so far but what was sown before first rains is up nicely. Seed wheat shipped in has shown perfect germination. Shelled corn 81c, wheat 85c, eggs 16c, butter 25c.—E. N. Wyatt, Sept. 24.

Crawford County—Continued rains have provided stock water and started pastures. Kafir coming on slowly but very little will mature. Wheat seeding about finished and

acreage is large. Also large acreage of alfalfa being sown but on account of wet ground it will be late.—H. F. Painter, Sept. 27.

Smith County—Have had a general rain of 1½ inches all over county. Wheat sowing is being pushed to the limit. Acreage will not be increased on account of ground not being prepared. Plenty of feed. Corn 80c.—A. J. Hammond, Sept. 29.

Wallace County—Farmers are about through cutting corn. Had a killing frost Sept. 20. Hay is being shipped out and cattle are coming in. Have plenty of rough feed but not much grain. Fall rains are keeping grass growing.—C. E. Russell, Sept. 28.

Mitchell County—First general rain to amount to anything fell Sept. 23 and 24. Have had enough to wet the ground 6 to 7 inches and is fine for wheat seeding. Some wheat sown before rains came. Nearly all feed put in shocks and some being stacked. Quite a number of silos built.—J. H. DePoy, Sept. 27.

Elk County—Had a 2-inch rain Sept. 23 and grass is greening up. Some wheat and rye being sown for fall pasture. Some alfalfa being sown. Alfalfa selling in fields at \$20. Corn being shipped in at 84 cents. Apples shipped in sell at 85 cents on track. Butter fat 28c, eggs 18c, butter 80c.—Mrs. S. L. Huston, Sept. 24.

Shawnee County—Plenty of moisture has put ground in fine condition for wheat. Seeding began this week and a large acreage will be put out. Most farmers have been disking and harrowing wheat ground. Pastures are green again. Have had light frosts but very little damage done. Corn will make from nothing to 40 bushels. Eggs 20c, butter 30c, potatoes 90c, sweets \$1.40.—J. P. Ross, Sept. 27.

Harper County—Have just had a good general rain and the ground is in fine condition. Wheat will have a good chance to make a fine start. The acreage is about 20 per cent larger than usual. Everything going into wheat and there will not be much land left for spring crops. Will not have much corn and kafir and feed will be scarce except for wheat pasture. Hay \$18, corn 80c, wheat \$4c, oats 50c.—H. E. Henderson, Sept. 27.

Cowley County—Have had good rains in this county in the last 10 days. From 3 to 4 inches. Ground is in fine condition for wheat sowing which began this week. Acreage will be increased over last year. Late kafir looks fine since rains. Early fields badly damaged. Corn almost a failure but some favored pieces will make a fair yield. Last cuttings of alfalfa and prairie hay very light.—Unsigned, Sept. 20.

Hamilton County—Plenty of rain now but it came too late to help crops except fall sown grain. Not much wheat to be sown. No frost yet. A few silos in the county but these were only half filled. All kinds of cattle being shipped out at high prices. Buyers are coming from northern Ohio and Illinois. A bunch of 160 January to June calves brought \$32.50 each. All sheep and nearly all cattle are going out. Lots of horses and mules in good flesh for sale.—W. H. Brown, Sept. 27.

Stevens County—Had a slow two days' rain which has put ground in fine condition. Farmers are anxious to put in wheat as conditions are ideal. The ground, with nothing on it is the same as if summer fallowed. Prospects are good for the wheat acreage to be doubled this fall. Early sowings up fine. In spite of dry weather we had some wheat this year that made 19 bushels. Pastures short and feed is not very plentiful. Quite a number of silos built and all are filled.—Monroe Traver, Sept. 29.

McPherson County—The east half of county has had as much as 4 inches of rain lately while the west half is still somewhat short. With the rains has come new life and every farmer who has the chance is putting in wheat. The acreage will probably be the largest ever sown in this county. A good many cattle have died from eating cane or kafir. The green and cured seems to have the same effect. On account of scarce feed chickens are being sold off in large numbers.—John Ostlund, Jr., Sept. 23.

Graham County—Have had 4 to 5 inches of rain this month. Soil is in best of shape for wheat seeding and farmers are busy drilling. The acreage will be as large as usual. Farmers are jubilant over prospects for fall and winter pasture which will help solve the feed problem. Hogs and cattle have been pretty well cleaned up and the feed question will not be as serious here as in 1911. Prairie hay \$6 to \$10, alfalfa \$10 to \$14, corn 85c, wheat 75c, oats 50c, potatoes \$1.—C. L. Kohler, Sept. 27.

OKLAHOMA.

Alfalfa County—Wheat sowing on and early sowings coming up in good shape. It looks as if we would have plenty of wheat pasture now. Not much kafir this year. All feed is high. Horses bring good prices. Cattle high.—J. W. Lyon, Sept. 26.

Lincoln County—More rain, which is bad for cotton picking but good for pastures. Alfalfa will make another crop. Plenty of kafir fodder but not much grain. Apples badly hurt by drouth but good ones bring \$1. Potatoes made light crop. Cotton 13½ to 14c, corn 75c.—J. B. Pomeroy, Sept. 27.

Texas County—Farmers are busy filling silos, cutting feed, and sowing wheat. Much early wheat will soon do to pasture. We have been getting lots of rain, and feed prospects are much better than three weeks ago. In three or four weeks there will be a lot of grain and late feed stuff. Wheat 85c, potatoes \$1.50, milo \$1.25.—Frank Free, Sept. 27.

Comanche County—Had another soaking rain Sept. 25. Ground is in fine shape for wheat sowing and the acreage will be larger than usual. Cotton turning out better than expected and bringing a high price. The crop needs dry weather. Considerable damage by rain. Pastures are again in fair shape and feed plentiful.—Fred E. Wiersig, Sept. 26.

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VALLEY FARMER, DEPT. 11, TOPEKA, KAN.

The Way to Select Seed Corn

BY R. A. MOORE,
Wisconsin Experiment Station.

The best way to select seed corn is to go down each row picking out the ears from the stalks that are unusually vigorous and show the desired characteristics. Put these ears in baskets at the side of the field, then husk, and discard those that are not up to the standard. Only ears of the best form should be retained for seed purposes since a small amount well cared for is worth more than a large amount less thoroughly cured.

Immediate Curing Needed.

The corn should not be picked so early that it is immature since its vitality is thereby injured. A slight frost will not injure the seed corn if it is well ripened and it is better to risk a frost than to pick the ears too early. Corn should be placed upon racks so that it will cure out rapidly before cold weather begins and artificial heat should be used if necessary.

Sunlight Injures Vitality.

Do not lay corn in the sunlight, as the sunshine injures the vitality of the seed. Corn should be stored in a dry room where it will not absorb moisture during damp weather. A little care given to selection and testing will mean an increase of several bushels per acre in the yield of the crop.

New Farm School Has 600

More than 600 young men and young women are studying in the secondary school of agriculture, opened for the first time, this fall, at the Kansas Agricultural college, according to the Kansas Industrialist. One hundred and fifty are girls. Forty of these are taking the straight agricultural course. The fact that a large number of the men are more than 21 years old shows that this school offers a place for young men from the rural communities who otherwise might never get a college education.

The new school of agriculture was founded at the agricultural college to enable the young men and young women of the state who have not had the advantages of high school courses, to fit themselves to become efficient workers and producers—to make up-to-date housekeepers, scientific farmers, and skilled mechanics of them.

In the three-year course in home economics the girls will study, among other things, color and design, sewing—four terms—home sanitation, physical training, home management, home decoration, cooking—six terms—dressmaking, household physics, elementary chemistry, household bacteriology, millinery, gardening, and a number of cultural courses.

Young men in the course in agriculture will study stock judging, farm carpentry, poultry raising, farm blacksmithing, grain crops, farm machinery, gardening, rural economics, breeds and breeding, physical training, farm insects, horse and sheep production, forage crops, diseases of farm animals, gas engines, farm management, dairying, irrigation, drainage, and other agricultural subjects in addition to the cultural studies prescribed. In the course in mechanic arts these are some of the subjects taught: Woodwork, foundry, blacksmithing, shop drawing, physical training, physics, mathematics, trade calculations, history, English, algebra, and from six to twenty-eight hours a week of actual practice work in the shops at the college.

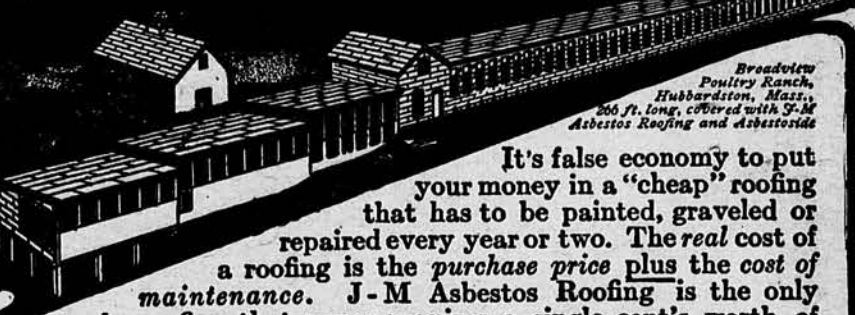
A Top-Notch Wheat Yield

Mr. Editor—I had a 2½-acre summer fallowed patch of wheat this year that averaged 47 bushels to the acre. It was harvested with a binder and required nearly six pounds of twine to the acre. I could only cut a swath of about one-half the width of the cutter bar. The surprising thing about this patch of wheat was the fact that in spite of its extreme thickness it remained green through the hot winds the latter part of May and right up to maturity. It was seeded at the rate of 1¼ bushels to the acre. I wish to enter this yield in the Mail and Breeze Top-Notch Club.

Hutchinson, Kan. W. B. Eastman.

You might break your arm trying to pat yourself on the back—let somebody else do it.

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It's false economy to put your money in a "cheap" roofing that has to be painted, graveled or repaired every year or two. The real cost of a roofing is the purchase price plus the cost of maintenance. J-M Asbestos Roofing is the only ready roofing that never requires a single cent's worth of coating, graveling or other protection. Therefore it costs less per year of service than any other roofing. This roofing never needs any protection because it is made of layers of stone (Asbestos) felt securely cemented together with Trinidad Lake Asphalt. It is mineral through and through—literally a sheet of pliable stone. There isn't a particle of perishable material in

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Is it any wonder that this stone roofing is not affected by rain, heat, cold, salt air, chemical fumes, etc., and that it affords absolute protection against fire? And is it any wonder that this roofing is still in good condition on hundreds of roofs after more than twenty-five years of service?

J-M Asbestos Roofing comes in rolls ready to lay; also furnished in built-up form. Suitable for any type of building. Easy to lay. J-M Roofing Cleats, packed in each roll, make absolutely water-tight laps and give the entire roof a handsome white appearance.

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Don't buy shoddy shoes at any price. Always insist upon having "Star Brand" shoes with our name on the sole and the "Star" on the heel.

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Shipping Grain For Profit

Some Essentials in Loading and Billing a Car

A PPLY to the local railroad agent at the town from which you wish to ship your grain for an empty car long enough ahead to give him time to get it at the time wanted. In the busy season it may take four or five days or more. The application should be in writing. Designate the size of car you wish, whether 40,000, 50,000, 60,000, 80,000 or 100,000 pounds capacity, and give second choice, as it often happens that certain sizes cannot be had immediately, when other sizes are plenty.

Be ready to prepare the car for loading and load it as soon as delivered, especially in the busy season. A shipper has 48 hours' time in which to load, says W. H. Wenz in the Dakota Farmer. When there are not enough empties to go around, each applicant takes one car, commencing with the earliest order filed, no patron having a right to take more than one when another who has an order on file for that time or before is not supplied.

Sweep out the car and see that all possible leaks are closed. Examine the car inside and out. A little care will often prevent considerable leakage. The railroad company furnishes boards for grain doors and covering cracks. Especial care should be taken to make the doors grain-tight, because, as a rule, the railroads do not pay claims for leaks at the doors, the presumption being that if there is a leak there, it is due to the shipper's own carelessness.

As a poor grade of lumber is used, it is generally safest to use two thicknesses at the side doors. Folded papers may often be used to advantage on the floor and sides to cover cracks or holes. Sometimes it is advisable to use light cloth to make the ends of grain doors secure from leakage.

Weighing and Measuring.

Load to capacity. A minimum load has been established for the different sizes of cars. The local agent can inform you what this is. Generally it is 90 per cent of the marked capacity. If less than the minimum is loaded in car, the minimum load is charged for anyway. Above minimum actual weight is charged for. The agent can inform you what the freight rate is from your station to the terminal.

If possible, load with a uniform quality of grain, as the whole load is graded according to the poorest grain found in the car by the inspector.

Keep an accurate account of the weight of each load that goes into the car, gross and tare, so you can prove your claim in case of leakage in transit. If you cannot weigh the grain trim the load level in the car and accurately measure the depth of it, and from this the number of bushels can be figured. Most cars have marks on the inside indicating how high to load for the different grains.

Bills of Lading.

When loaded, see that the doors are closed and properly sealed. Make out a shipping bill, a blank form being supplied by the agent, giving the names of the consignor, consignee, date, number and initials of car, marked capacity or actual weight in car and telling what kind of grain is in the car. This is given to the agent who makes out a "bill of lading" which is a receipt for the car of grain and is evidence that the consignor has loaded a car of grain as designated and turned it over to the railroad company.

The bill of lading is made in triplicate, one copy being kept by the agent and two given to the shipper, one of which is marked "original" and this is the one used as a credit. The third may be kept as a memorandum.

An "advance" may be obtained at the local bank on an "original" bill of lading, or it may be sent to the commission house to which the grain is consigned, which will make an "advance" if requested. Six per cent interest is charged on an advance from the time it is made till the "account sales" or final statement is made and the balance due is sent to the consignor. This may take a week or two from the time the car arrives at the terminal. In exceptional instances, it may take considerably longer.

Whether you send the bill of lading to the consignees or not, always notify them as soon as the car is billed, telling them the number and initials of the car and an accurate description of the contents. An honest description of the grain may help materially in making a good sale.

Kansas is Rich

Interesting figures concerning the personal properties of Kansas taxpayers are contained in the report of the state tax commission, showing the property records of the state for March 1, 1913. The assessed valuation of the state's personal property is \$560,050,474, as against \$517,501,991 in 1912, or a gain of \$41,548,483 for the 12 months.

Assessors found 2,183,294 head of cattle in Kansas, which are assessed at \$71,743,387 or \$32.86 a head. There were also 1,004,215 hogs in Kansas, which carry an assessed valuation of \$11,161,703. The Kansas mule crop totals 241,071, valued at \$24,137,457. Kansas poultry is assessed at \$3,915,264, while the assessors found \$41,147,150 deposited in the banks and subject to taxation. There are 96,758 gold watches and 17,186 silver watches in Kansas, the assessors state. The assessable supply of jewelry in Kansas is worth \$1,044,166, the tax commission says. Then there are 66,889 pianos valued at \$7,689,806; and other musical instruments valued at \$816,121.



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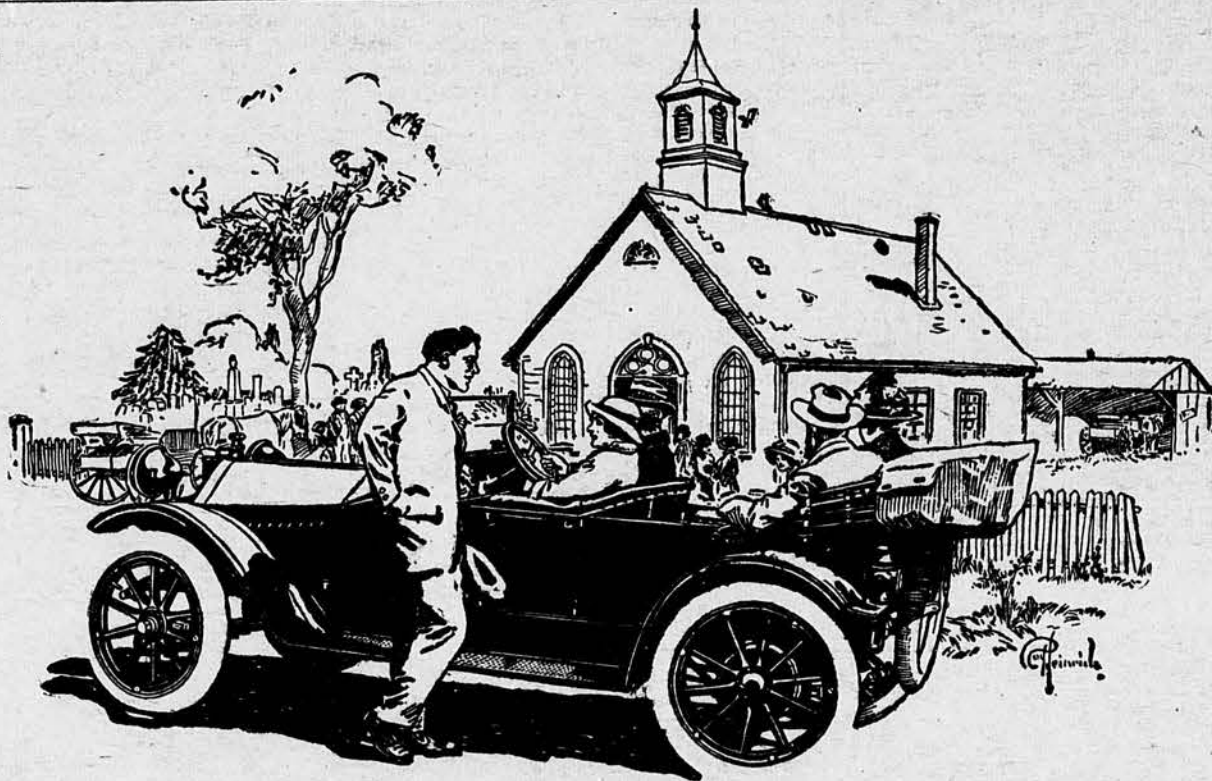
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We've often said that we believe the Hupmobile is the best car of its class in the world.

And we believe, too, that the new 1914 Hupmobile will make it even harder than before for you to side-step that self-same conviction.

Because you will find in the new Hupmobile:—

A strong and sturdy pressed steel frame.

A pressed steel Pullman body, made by the builders of steel railway cars.

A greater amount of costly aluminum than used in any other car of its class.

A greater amount of costly spring steel than used in any other car of its class.

A powerful, long-stroke motor.

An original, distinctive design.

Other features the new Hupmobile has in plenty—but these are sufficient to show that our belief in the Hupmobile is based on the actual intrinsic merit of the car itself.

The pressed steel frame, the pressed steel Pullman body, the costly aluminum, the costly spring steel, the long-stroke motor—these things, it is true, are not absolutely essential to a motor car—cars are daily built without them.

But they make for long life and strength and safety—and they are essential for the kind of service the Hupmobile is built to give.

And Hupmobile service means day-after-day work on country roads; and just as much work daily as the farmer may demand.

Send a card so that we can give you the complete details of the 1914 Hupmobile.

We'll be glad, too, to arrange for a demonstration with the nearest dealer, if you say so.

Hupp Motor Car Company, 1224 Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Hupmobile

"32" Touring Car or Roadster—\$1050 f. o. b. Detroit

Four-cylinder long-stroke motor, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches; unit power plant. Selective type transmission, sliding gears. Center control. Full floating rear axle. 106-inch wheel base. Tires, 32 x 3 1/2. Q. D. Rear shock absorber. Magneto rain shield.

Equipment—Rain vision ventilating windshield; mohair top with envelope; Hupmobile Jiffy curtains; speedometer; cocoa mat in tonneau; Prest-O-Lite; oil lamps; tools. Trimmings, black and nickel.

"32" Touring Car or Two-passenger Roadster with Westinghouse two-unit electric generator and starter; electric lights; over-size tires, 33 x 4 inches; demountable rims, extra rim and tire carrier at rear—\$1200 f. o. b. Detroit.

Goats as Weed Scavengers

They Will Fatten on Buck Brush

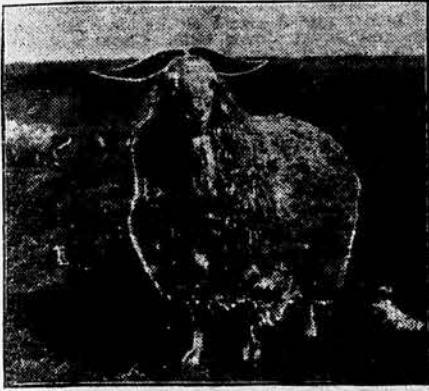
BY A. G. KITTELL

There is nothing like a herd of goats to keep down weeds and buck brush. This is the testimony of Fred Lorimer who farms the Miller estate near Olathe, Kan. And while the goats clean up the brush they put on weight that later brings a fair return at the Kansas City packing houses. Incidentally, by the time the carcasses reach the retail meat markets they have by some miraculous means become "mutton". At least many a customer buys the meat for mutton, pays mutton prices, and thinks he is eating mutton. But that is another story.

Buck brush has been the bugbear of eastern Kansas farms ever since the land was farmed. It has a habit of getting a foothold, without warning, in the

also at a good premium over that paid for the herd last spring.

Keeping goats to clean up the farm is right in line with the general plan of up-to-date farm management followed by Mr. Lorimer. Progressive farming is his platform. The Miller estate contains 810 acres. The help on the place is kept the year around. Married men only are hired and these are provided with a home each, including a garden, and enough ground and outbuildings to keep a cow, a few chickens, and a hog or two for winter meat. Naturally, the help problem never worries Lorimer. Books and records are kept with care and accuracy that would do credit to a bank. Farming is a business on the Miller place. It is a matter of record that the farm cleared \$6,800 in 1912.



One of the Angora bucks formerly kept on the Miller farm.

best pasture or meadow on the place, and if allowed to have its own way for two or three years, is in full possession of the ground. On the Miller farm there are 150 acres that were almost worthless as pasture for years, because of buck brush and other undergrowth. No attempts at eradicating the brush were effective until goats were put in. The goats have now reclaimed this land and it is practically free of brush.

Mr. Lorimer prefers goats to sheep as weed and brush scavengers. His first venture in goat raising was with Angoras. He bought some high-priced animals, intending to keep the older goats as weed destroyers and to produce mohair, which usually brings a fancy price. The kids, he thought, could be easily sold at attractive prices. But the plan did not work out as well as expected. A fluctuating market for mohair, plenty of work, and loss from disease and dogs kept the scheme from working out according to theory. Since that time a good grade of brush goats has taken the place of the high-priced Angoras. These



The kids make interesting pets for children.

are more hardy, better rustlers, require less care, and are not as great a risk.

As high as 1,400 goats have been kept on the Miller place at one time. They are bought usually in the spring on the Kansas City market, when prices are comparatively low. As a rule they may be sold in the fall at a profit both in weight and price. At present a herd of about 300 goats is on the job. These were bought last spring at a cost of \$2.00 a hundred pounds. The goats averaged 55 pounds each at the time. Besides putting on a good increase in weight a fine bunch of kids has appeared on the scene. The market price is now

Politicians Afraid of Capper

From the Towanda News: The special correspondence bureau maintained by the state Democratic committee is evidently afraid of Arthur Capper, or at least is devoting all its time trying to eliminate him as a possible gubernatorial candidate in 1914. Every Democratic newspaper that will print anything detrimental to Mr. Capper is supplied from one to four columns of anti-Capper copy a week, which can only

mean that Arthur Capper is considered the strongest Progressive in Kansas today, and that should he decide to make the race for governor again, would be sure of election. People have been reading this special correspondence and are tumbling to this fact, and will demand that Capper make the race.

Sheep Are Always Profitable.

"I must say that in handling sheep more than 10 years, I never lost any money on them, while I can count out

several years that I lost considerable money handling cattle." This statement was made by T. J. Ryan of Jefferson county, Kansas. "I consider it very important to have a flock of sheep around, as they are useful in many ways in keeping a farm cleaned up."

LET me send you this Sawrig so it can earn its own cost, while you pay for it. Or any other WITTE engine on same terms.
ED. H. WITTE.

This WITTE Sawrig

saws for 2¢ per cord

60 Days Free Trial
Works on Gasoline, Gas, Kerosene and Distillate

\$5 to \$10 a Day Profit. Let me send you what hundreds of satisfied users, from Maine to California, say of their clear earnings. You can do as well with this rig. Most of my customers never saw one until they got their WITTE outfit, and every one has got along fine, right from the first day.

All Steel Truck, equipped with detachable steel saw-frame, saw-blade, saw-guard, belt, and bolt-tightener, seat, foot-rest, chain-brake, muffler, and pole. Evenly balanced—smooth running—easy starting—small fuel consumption. Proven good by 27 years' use, at all kinds of hard work.

Save \$50 to \$150. Why pay double price for a good engine, when you can get the WITTE on a 5-year guarantee for less money, even, than the price of many low-grade engines? Write me to-day for full particulars.

ED. H. WITTE, WITTE IRON WORKS CO.,
1546 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WITTE ENGINES
54 Sizes and Styles
1½ to 40 H.P.
Sold Only Direct from Factory to Users
At Factory Prices.

Sick Hogs—or Healthy Ones?

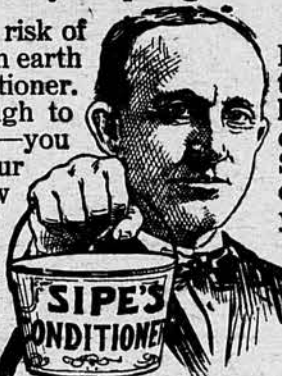
The only difference between these two bunches of hogs is just a matter of sickness and health. Sick hogs become a total loss. Live hogs—healthy hogs, are a source of big profit. SIPE'S HOG CONDITIONER is POSITIVELY and ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to not only keep hogs healthy but to MAKE SICK HOGS WELL.

No farmer can afford to carry the risk of live stock loss—the best insurance on earth against disease is a first-class conditioner. Even if you have been lucky enough to miss the fatal calamity in the past—you can't afford to take chances—your crisis will surely come. Don't allow neglect to wipe away a whole season's hard work and all your profits. Besides a good stock conditioner will help you make a great deal more profit. It makes rapid vigorous growth—such as you never knew before. Hogs fatten quicker and on less feed.

Read What Roy Johnson The Big Hog Man Says:

"I have found in the last six years that hog troubles can absolutely be prevented and in most cases cured by using SIPE'S HOG CONDITIONER. I have great faith in Sipe's Conditioner and can recommend it as being the only reliable conditioner that I know of."

Now if we had said the above, maybe you wouldn't believe it. But practically every breeder and farmer in this country has heard of Mr. Johnson and his wonderful success. No man who knows him will doubt his word. Hundreds of other farmers and breeders all over the corn belt will tell you just the same—you will say so yourself, after you feed SIPE'S CONDITIONER a few weeks and see the difference in your hogs. Remember SIPE'S HOG CONDITIONER is positively GUARANTEED to make SICK HOGS WELL—and to improve any herd. Be sure you get the GENUINE—order now on this FREE TRIAL OFFER.



We have been manufacturing SIPE'S CONDITIONER for years—any farmer who has ever done business with us will tell you that we always do just what we say—your banker will tell you that you can't lose a cent on this offer. Now is the best season in the year to get extraordinary results—I want you to write us tonight. We KNOW that after you have made this trial—that you will use it regularly—that you wouldn't be without it even if it cost twice what it does. Send No Money—Just the Coupon. Mail It Today.

BRUCE SIPE, Gen'l Mgr.
Sipe Conditioner Mfg. Co.
Hiawatha, Kansas.

SEND NO MONEY
—JUST THE COUPON—

SIPE CONDITIONER MFG. CO., Hiawatha, Kan.

Ship me enough Sipe Hog Conditioner to feed my hogs for one month. I will pay the freight charges and if it does as you claim I will pay for it at your regular prices at the end of 30 days; otherwise you are to cancel the charge.

I have.....old hogs.....sows.....pigs.

Name.....

Address.....

Shipping Station.....

State.....

M.B. 10-4

Most farmers are neglectful—and after Hog Cholera or some other disease strikes their herd, they put off treatment until too late—and consequently suffer great financial loss. Don't do it—Take advantage of Sipe's Up-To-You Offer. Advise us the condition of your hogs—just how many you own, write a letter about them, just like you would to your own brother.

We will ship you enough conditioner to treat them for 30 days—we will tell you just how to feed it and how to handle them. At the end of this test—if YOU are perfectly satisfied, you may pay us for it at the regular reasonable low price. If it hasn't corrected the trouble, or YOU are not absolutely satisfied, there will be no charge. Isn't that fair? Once in a while we find a bunch too far gone—but it is very seldom—we nearly always save them. It's a 1000 per cent profit investment for you and cost you nothing if we fail. Remember—most conditioners are only claimed to keep hogs well. SIPE'S CONDITIONER is world famous among the best hog feeders as far better invigorator than anything else on the market—More condensed—and costs less. Besides where other foods or conditioners are supposed to help only healthy hogs, Sipe's straightens up the sick ones besides doing more for the healthy ones than any other conditioner you can use. Don't fail to take advantage of this offer RIGHT NOW—don't wait another day. We guarantee to make sick hogs well—to keep well hogs healthy—to increase growth, add weight and save feed—or no pay.



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Advertisements will be inserted in this department for 5 cents per word each insertion for one, two, or three insertions. Four or more insertions only 4 cents per word each insertion. Cash must invariably accompany the order. Remit by postoffice money order. All advertisements set in uniform style. No display type or illustration admitted under this heading. Each number and initial letter counts as one word. Guaranteed circulation over 104,000 copies weekly. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a "Farmers Classified" ad for results.

WHY NOT ADVERTISE YOUR LIVESTOCK ON THIS PAGE?

If you have a few pigs, a young bull or a Jersey cow to sell, this is the place to find a buyer. The rate is only 5 cents a word per issue. If you need anything in the way of breeding stock, try a small ad on this page.

HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP.

FOR SALE—700 grade Shropshire ewes. L. L. Guthrie, Douglass, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEY boars and Scotch collie dogs. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

TATTARAX pedigreed Duroc boar pigs \$10.00. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

DUROC PIGS \$10 to \$20; larger numbers less. Coppins & Clemmer, Potwin, Kan.

FOUR thoroughbred spotted Poland China boars for sale. E. R. Steed, Eudora, Kan.

REGISTERED Shropshire rams, best of breeding, priced right. J. M. Shtlar, Moran, Kan.

6 REGISTERED Shorthorn bulls ready for service, prices right. H. L. Peppmeyer, Topeka, Kan.

LIVE STOCK WANTED. Irrigated land in Pecos Valley to exchange for livestock. W. R. Draper, Kansas City, Mo.

REGISTERED Shropshires. We are offering 25 head of rams at drouth prices. Doyle Park Stock Farm, Peabody, Kan.

THOROUGHbred registered Guernsey bull, Jessie's Glenwood, 6 yrs. old. Will sell cheap. 1st quality. I. S. Stull, Pleasanton, Kan.

POLAND CHINA spring boars by champion boar Advance. None better. Prices thirty dollars up. Haworth Bros., Galena, Kan.

PEDIGREED DUROC-JERSEY swine. All ages. Immune; simultaneous treatment. Prices reduced. Bryan Bros., Hutton Valley, Mo.

200 REGISTERED Red Poll and Shorthorn cows and steers for sale. Time given. Christian helps and tenants wanted. Jno. Marriage, Mullinville, Kan.

FOR SALE.

WRITE us for prices today. E. R. Boynton Hay Co., Kansas City, Mo.

CORN, weighed, county scales. Loaded on car. Write Charlie Clemmons, Anadarko, Okla.

HONEY—Bulk comb, 58 pound can \$6.25; 116 pounds \$12.00. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

WHOLESALE prices to consumer on potatoes, cabbage, plums, peaches, etc. "The Cope's," Topeka, Kansas.

PRAIRIE HAY for sale. We have all grades. Write or wire us for prices. Hogan Hayden & Co., Pryor, Okla.

FOR SALE—Sixteen horse steam tractor, good as new, \$375. Dandy little gas tractor, \$350. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

WE SELL direct to consumer the finest rice grown in America. Not sold in stores. Write for prices. Consumers Rice Company, Houston, Texas.

SPECIAL SALE—Giant Runt pigeons. \$2.00 pair, guaranteed, reduced from \$5.00. Order quick. L. D. Baker, 913 Main St., Woodward, Okla.

FOR SALE—Forty horse power Universal gasoline tractor good as new. Case steel separator. Would take some cattle on deal. Wm. S. Read, Junction City, Kan.

SPECIAL EVERGREEN SALE—Red cedars for wind breaks and posts, 6 to 12 in., one cent each; 12 to 20 in., 3 cents each; 20 to 30 in., 5 cents each. W. P. Waters, Pyatt, Ark.

SEVEN passenger 60 horse power Winton six fully equipped, self-starter, top and windshield. Cost \$3,000 when new. Can be bought for \$1,500. This is a great family car and has only been used by owner. Would also make profitable investment as livery car in country town. Call or address Mr. Wilson, care Topeka Capital, for demonstration.

HONEY—New crop pure extracted (strained) honey gathered by our own bees. We offer you a case of two five gallon cans, 120 pounds of honey for \$9, only 7 1/2 cents a pound, purity, safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. If so much is not needed ask your neighbor to join with you, you save freight by ordering this amount. Address: The Rocky Mountain Bee Co., Forsyth, Montana.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT and send you absolutely free a 6-lb. pair feather pillows as an introduction along with your order enclosing ten dollars for our famous 36-lb. feather bed. New feathers. Best ticking and equipped with sanitary ventilators. Satisfaction guaranteed. Delivery guaranteed. Agents make big money. Turner & Cornwell, Dept. 90, Memphis, Tenn., or Dept. 90, Charlotte, N. C.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR TRADE—Muskogee property and farmland for mdse. T. B. Stewart, Muskogee, Okla.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for farm, one of the best equipped feed barns in Kansas. B. Care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGES: 1,000 farms, mdse, etc., everywhere. What have you? Rely & Overlin, California, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—100 farms, merchandise, etc., everywhere. What have you? Roy Williams, Enterprise, Kan.

EIGHTY ACRES land in southwest Mo. Would consider auto if in 1st class condition. Address K. A. Frost, Rogers, Ark.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for unencumbered lands, a two-year-old stallion. A fine individual. Baron Wilkes and Axtell breeding. James Flint, Hannibal, Mo.

SALE OR TRADE. Ideal half section, good improvements, seven miles to Topeka, one-fourth mile to station, will exchange for small farm. Fred Priebe, Topeka, Kan.

AUTOMATIC self-registering trap nest, with Capper's Weekly, Missouri Valley Farmer or Household one year as premium, all for \$2.60. Universal Sales Co., 433 Topeka Ave., Topeka.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—If you want rich grain, stock, alfalfa farms or cut-over upland, any sized, write owner, Seth Reynolds, Ashdown, Arkansas. Live stock, business property accepted part pay.

LARGE modern frame residence, 100 foot corner lot, six blocks of business center of Kansas City, Kan. Mortgage only \$2,500.00. Price \$15,000.00 cash or will exchange equity for clear farm. Dupue & Hill, Drexel, Mo.

FOR TRADE—6 room house, 4 lots, well, cistern, fruit, big barn, on street car line, natural gas. Will trade for 1/2 section western land. Must be clear of incumbrance. I own the place. Price \$3,200.00. What have you to offer? H. P. Armstrong, Atchison, Kan.

LANDS.

FOR SALE: Gulf Coast prairie land. G. T. Reinhardt, East Bernard, Texas.

IRRIGATED farms for sale or trade. Oil lands \$20 acre. Kaiser Bros., Dayton, N. Mex.

FOR SALE—160 acre farm S. W. Grady Co., Okla. Price \$2,800. W. P. Wade, Cement, Okla.

FLORIDA potato and fruit lands; want realty or merchandise. Boyer, 306 Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—160 a. sandy loam in Cimarron valley, 3 mi. from R. R. town. For particulars write M. Hjort, Rolla, Kan.

FOR SALE—Finely improved 80 acres, 12 miles Wichita, \$4,500.00. For particulars address John Marble, Augusta, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP: half section of land near town; 140 acres of wheat growing on it. Address P. O. Box 312, Wakeeney, Kan.

FOR SALE—Uncompahgre Valley, Colorado, land which is producing good crops every year. J. F. French, Olathe, Colorado.

FREE HOMESTEADS to be taken and proved up at Williams, Minn. Write to John M. Edes, Williams, Minn. for information.

DOUGLAS county, Kansas, land. For sale, 56 acres improved, fine land. 80 acres, well improved, good land. Write at once. Ben Anderson, Eudora, Kan., R. No. 1.

SPLENDID quarter section, well improved, Jackson county, Kansas, close to town. Owner leaving state. Big bargain. No agents. Address Jackson, care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE by owner, 160 river bottom farm in Osborne county; abundance of water and timber; 1 mi. from town, splendid alfalfa land. M. T. Dye, Bloomington, Kan., R. 1.

TWO HUNDRED to four hundred acres fertile land, ready for plow, near Fairbanks, Tex., fourteen miles northwest of Houston. Attractive proposition. C. B. Taylor, owner, Urbana, Ill.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—200 acres in eastern Kansas. Good land and good buildings. All in first class condition. One mile from good town. W. S. Bergundthal, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED TO LEASE—For term of years, good, well improved central Kansas grain or stock farm, not over 5 miles out. Best references. Farm must show results. C. L. Coffman, Chanute, Kan.

RICH RIVER LANDS, black land that grows alfalfa, corn and cotton, also cheap cut over lands for fruit and truck growing, also fine improved farms. Floyd Porterfield Company, Hope, Arkansas.

FINE smooth alfalfa quarter three miles from this city, well improved; this is one of the best; sixty acres in alfalfa; all tillable. Write for price and description. White Land Co., Phillipsburg, Kan.

FOR SALE—80 a. valley land, 20 a. in alfalfa, all good alfalfa land, fair improvements, good apple and peach orchard. If you want a bargain write or see the owner. L. B. Allee, Sedgwick, Kan.

PATENTED state school land. Opening sale first allotment November 15th. One-twelfth cash, balance ten years' time. Located near Southern Pacific railroad, only 32 miles from Houston. Ample rainfall; good markets. Big crops corn, cotton, potatoes, fruit, winter vegetables, etc. Free Texas map and particulars. Write Dr. C. H. Walters, trustee, 422 First National Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

LANDS.

60 ARKANSAS FARMS 60—Lands especially adapted to fruits, cantaloupes, vegetables, alfalfa. Good markets. Abundant water. Ideal climate. Free information. Write W. T. Daniel, Belton, Arkansas.

IMPROVED Phillips county farm, 320 acres, at public auction, on October 14, 1913, at 2 p. m. Fine buildings, fences and farm conveniences. 2 1/2 miles Logan. For particulars, terms, etc., write owner, R. W. Attwater, Logan, Kan.

ADVERTISE YOUR PROPERTY in Capper's Weekly for quick and sure results. 250,000 circulation guaranteed—among best farmers in Kansas and adjoining states. Advertising rate only 8c a word. Address Capper's Weekly, Adv. Dept., Topeka, Kan.

ALBERTA—320 acres fine mixed or dairy farm, 2 miles Neapolis. Level land. No brush, 11 (eleven) acres broken. Fenced. Beautiful house, painted barn, sheds, etc. Only \$21 per acre, \$2,000 cash, balance easy. About this and other bargains write George Grant, Herald Block, Calgary, Alberta.

GARDEN CITY locality best in Kansas this year. Such bargains never before offered in fine shallow water land. Water absolutely inexhaustible. Now is the time to buy some of our "snaps" of alfalfa and sweet clover land. Have few good exchange propositions. Chas. I. Zirkle & Co., Garden City, Kan.

FREE OIL LOT DEED and maps by return mail to first 500 people who answer this. Lot may become worth \$5,000 after we drill well. Lots closely surrounded by three big oil fields, where wells have produced 10,000 barrels daily. Oil now sells dollar per barrel. Bank guarantees title. This is to quickly advertise our wonderful gusher propositions with yourself and friends. Address, Oil Syndicate, 466 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

NEVADA is calling you. The pioneer mineral state in the country has thousands of acres of good farming land. Subject to dry farming or irrigation by wells. Your markets are at home. The miners of Nevada buy the best and pay the highest prices. There are 100,000 acres in Elko county at prices from \$2.50 to \$12.00 an acre. Write and I will send you free information regarding this land. B. A. McAllister, Land Commissioner, 877D Flood Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

240 ACRES in Texas Co., Okla., 17 miles of county seat, 12 miles of Goodwell, a railroad town, 1/2 mile of Red Point, a post-office, 1 mile to school, 140 acres in level bottom, the rest slopes slightly; 140 acres in cultivation, the rest in pasture; 50 acres fenced. A good two-roomed stone and cement house, chicken house, two good wells. This farm is a dark loam, the soil from two to five ft. deep. This place is a fine bottom farm on Teepe creek; no waste except creek. There is an encumbrance of \$350 due Mar. 1st, 1916, drawing 7%. Most of this farm is first class alfalfa land. Price \$3,000. Will trade for horses, mares or mules. C. M. Hobbs, Ponda, Oklahoma.

TEXAS FARM—No payment down. Not one single cent to pay for one whole year and then only the interest. After that 15 years' time to make the land pay for itself. Most wonderful terms ever offered to farmers—especially renters. Located near Houston in the heart of the rain belt. I want good settlers to help me develop the town of Northwood and the community surrounding. I will sell a limited number of farms on this plan. Act quickly if you want one. Every farm is situated on or within three miles of railroad; real farms—20, 40, 80, 160 acres; big crops corn, cotton, potatoes, cane; excellent for fruit and vegetables. Ideal stock country; good markets; healthful climate; good water; fertile soil. Great opportunity ever offered men who want to own a farm. Price \$30 to \$35 per acre. If you have not the necessary horses or mules and implements to run a farm, and at least \$200 in cash to carry you, please do not take up my time but if you really are equipped and want to get a start on good land without any cash payment down, write today for free maps, plats and all particulars. C. L. Pelree, owner, 602 First National Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

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SWEET clover seed. Fred Priebe, Topeka, Kan.

FETERITA, 20 lbs. \$1. 50 or more 4c. Charlie Clemmons, Anadarko, Okla.

FOR SALE—Sweet clover seed, the white blossom kind. P. Conklin, Arcadia, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—\$5 and \$6 per bu. f. o. b. A. M. Jordan, Route No. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

TREES at wholesale prices. Fruit Book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. Finest quality, fresh seed. Write for samples and price. D. Badger, Eureka, Kan.

CLEAN hulled sweet clover seed for sale, also fine sweet clover land. Chas. I. Zirkle & Co., Garden City, Kan.

TURKEY RED wheat from K. S. A. C. last year \$1.50 per bushel sacked. Fred Pacey, Miltonvale, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—I have for sale a nice lot of choice alfalfa seed for \$5 to \$6.50 per bushel. Ask for samples. E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, Kansas grown, non-irrigated, over 99 per cent pure, at \$7.00 per bu. Other grades at less price. Samples on request. R. W. Sanborn, Hewins, Kan.

DOGS.

DOGS—White Spitz beauties. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE male cheap; 12 months old. Box 66, Inman, Kan.

RUSSIAN wolf hound pups for sale, \$4 each. Harvey R. Timken, Bison, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Scotch stag wolf hounds, long hair with extreme speed. Chas. Rezeau, Cullison, Kan.

FOR high class trail hounds and grey hounds send 2 cent stamp to Rash Bros., Centerville, Kan.

WANTED—Nice white Eskimo-Spitz-puppies under eight weeks old. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE—Three months old Alredale pups from registered, pedigreed stock. Bitches three, dogs five dollars. P. M. House, Wichita, Kan.

FOX, coon and rabbit hounds broke to gun and field and guaranteed. If you want good ones at the right price write me. Stamp for reply. H. C. Lytle, Fredericksburg, Ohio.

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FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 425, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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WANTED TO BUY—"Old Line" life insurance policies. Will pay more than the companies issuing them. Write today giving age and kind of policy. Eugene P. Guthrie, Okla. City.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—Best paying proposition on the market today, 300 phones all located in the city. Rates, business \$2.50, residence \$1.50. Rural telephones switched 50c each per month. Extra charge for desk sets. Good toll point. Collections fine. Patrons well satisfied. No competition. S. care Mail and Breeze.

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT farmers wanted. Make \$125 monthly. Free-living quarters. Write, Ozmest, 38 F. St. Louis, Mo.

GOVERNMENT wants mail carriers—Postal clerks. \$90 month. Particulars free. Franklin Institute, Dep't T 53, Rochester, N. Y.

OCTOBER EXAMINATIONS everywhere for government clerks at Washington. \$75.00 month. Specimen questions free. Franklin Institute, Dep't T 53, Rochester, N. Y.

U. S. GOVERNMENT wants city mail carriers—postal clerks. \$65 to \$100 month. Nov. examinations everywhere. Farmers eligible. Full description free. Franklin Institute, Dep't T 51, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Men prepare as fireman, brakeman, electric motorman, colored train porters. Hundreds put to work. \$75.00 to \$100.00 month. No experience necessary. 500 more wanted. Standard Kansas roads. Write Inter Railway Dept. (66), Indianapolis, Ind.

YOUR opportunity to learn salesmanship quickly. We want ten more good men to act as special representatives in the best territory in Oklahoma and Kansas. Will pay extraordinarily liberal commissions to start. Send one bank reference with application. Address, Circulation Manager, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

A Co-Operative Store That Paid

(Continued from Page 3.)

and bank the Johnson county Grangers turned to co-operative insurance. They decided that the old line rates on farm property—\$20 on each \$1,000 for five years—was too high. Investigation showed them that half the money paid in as premiums to old line companies never reached the farmers again. The company opened for business under the name of the Patrons' Fire and Tornado Insurance association in the summer of 1889. The first year's risks amounted to \$35,000. The total insurance carried August 8, 1913, was \$17,717,369.

Only farm property belonging to Grangers is insured. The directors are farmers and the 138 stockholders are farmers. Each Grange in the state selects its own solicitor from among its membership, subject to the approval of the company's secretary. The good feature about this arrangement is that the solicitor is not a stranger to the people for whom he writes insurance. He is not only personally acquainted with the policy-holders, present and prospective, but he knows the nature of the risks far better than does the average insurance agent.

In case of loss the solicitor also serves as adjuster, under the direction of the secretary of the home office. This saves expense and the settlement usually is satisfactory. Only in rare cases has it been found necessary to call in an outside adjuster. The ease with which settlements are made is a direct result of

HELP WANTED.

WANTED: Men and women for government positions. Examinations soon. I conducted government examinations. Trial examination free. Write, Osmont, 38, St. Louis.

MEN for motormen and conductors; excellent opportunity; new interurban roads; \$70 to \$90 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strike. Write Feraud, care Mail and Breeze.

WILL PAY reliable woman \$250.00 for distributing 2000 free packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. M. B. Ward & Co., 218 Institute Pl., Chicago.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$120.00 to distribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. International Bible Press, 636 Winston Bldg., Philadelphia.

WANTED—Men and women over 18 for U. S. government positions \$65.00 to \$150.00 month. Thousands of appointments this year. Full unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Common education sufficient. Write for free booklet of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept T 53, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—Novelty knives and razors are lightning sellers. 100% profit. Exclusive territory. Goods guaranteed. Novelty Cutlery Co., 160 Bar St., Canton, Ohio.

CAN USE a few experienced salesmen in Kansas to act as special representatives in good territory. Write Circulation Manager, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED for full line fruit trees and shrubs. Work full or part time, as you prefer. Draw pay every week. We teach you. Outfit free. Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMEN—To sell high grade guaranteed groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn \$4 to \$10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyers the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plan. F. M. Hitchcock-Hill Co., Chicago.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-157, Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POULTRY wanted. Coops loaned free, daily remittances. "The Cope's" Topeka, Kan.

PLACES found for students to earn board and room. Dougherty's Business College, Topeka, Kan.

HAY FOR SALE—Several cars good No. 1 Nebraska prairie hay for sale f. o. b. cars Concordia, Kan. A. L. Hall.

COLLECTION AGENCY. Established 1889. Bad debts made good. Bank reference given. N. S. Martin & Company, Arkansas City, Kan.

TYPEWRITERS all makes, all prices, guaranteed same as new. Will ship for trial. Crane & Company, Topeka, Kan. "45 years in business."

POULTRY MAGAZINE—Big 40 to 80 page illustrated magazine of practical, common sense chicken talk. Tells how to get most in pleasure and profit from poultry raising. 4 months on trial only 10c. Poultry Culture, 904 Jackson, Topeka, Kan.

the careful business methods. The company, through its solicitors, really selects its own risks. Solicitors are carefully instructed on what to accept and what not to accept as an insurance risk. They are repeatedly warned against showing partiality in writing policies and against the danger in great moral hazards.

Writing Grange insurance ought to be a comparatively easy task for the solicitors. Before an old line insurance agent is considered equipped for his calling he must have familiarized himself with a stock of arguments equal to any objection a prospective victim may advance. The Grange insurance solicitor has one main argument, but that is all he needs. Here it is: For example, take a frame house in the country, occupied by the owner. Private insurance concerns will charge 60 cents a year on every \$100 of valuation. The building would be insured for five years at \$2 for every \$100. Grange insurance on the same building would cost 50 cents for five years on the \$100. That kind of argument tells.

The rate of insurance is fixed at a figure such that, under ordinary circumstances, all demands for operating expenses and losses will be met. To provide for unexpected demands as in the case of unusually heavy losses the company is empowered to levy an assessment of one-half the premium rate. Only twice in the history of the organization has it been found necessary to make an assessment, the first in 1899 and the second in 1912.

The cheapness of Grange insurance is due mainly to the fact that the company is proof against private greed. There are no high-salaried officials to support, no dividends, no expensive buildings or office suites, no big advertising bills, no legislative lobbying, and no high commissions for agents, or expense accounts for adjusters and other traveling representatives.

By act of the legislature the company is exempt from the regulations imposed upon old line companies doing business in the state. The same privileges are allowed certain other mutual organizations holding state charters. No state reports are required, solicitors are not licensed, and the association is relieved from all state expense. All these privileges have helped maintain the low rates and insure continued success.

As in the case of the store, the insurance association has been fortunate in having able business management from the first. I. D. Hibner, who was secretary until 1909, was to the insurance company what H. C. Livermore was to the store. Mr. Hibner's successor, George Black, is no less able an official and in Mr. Whitford, the assistant secretary, Mr. Black has an efficient helper.

A Bank for and by Farmers.

State banking laws have shorn the bank of almost all co-operative features. But it is none the less popular with Johnson county farmers. It is said to be the only bank in the country owned and operated exclusively by Grangers. The 138 stockholders as well as board of directors are all farmers and about 90 per cent of the bank's business is done with farmers. Members of the Grange, who are not stockholders, receive no benefits not accorded to other depositors.

The bank came into existence in 1883, immediately following the failure of the only bank then in Johnson county. It was organized on a strictly co-operative basis to fill the need of a sound banking institution for farmers. It is now in reality only a joint stock company and efforts have recently been made to strike the word "co-operative" from the name. The only remaining co-operative feature about the bank is the voting privilege of the stockholders. Every individual has one vote regardless of the number of shares owned. Stockholders are limited to 10 shares and so desirable has this stock become that it is selling at a premium of about 300 per cent.

The bank has 2,300 depositors with about 1/2 million dollars in deposits. A paid up capital of \$50,000, surplus fund of \$50,000, and stockholders' liability of \$50,000, gives the bank a total of \$150,000 as a security for its depositors. Its patrons have faith in the bank. Its cashier, W. J. Rhoades, is a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural college, so that he thoroughly understands farming and farmers' interests as well as the banking business.

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GEO. E. DOUGHERTY, Pres.
116-120 West Eighth St., Topeka, Ks.

Young Men Wanted

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE. BIG WAGES. ALWAYS SURE OF WORK. We teach you cheaply, thoroughly. Tools furnished. We give you actual shop work and you keep half the receipts. Students in big demand. 33 big Colleges in principal cities. Write at once for catalog and particulars.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE,
514 Main St., Kansas City, Missouri.

DOUGHERTY'S

Write at once for full information.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

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

CATHOLIC homeseekers write for list. T. J. Ryan & Co., St. Marys, Kan.

WRITE for list of Southwest Missouri farms. Noel Realty Company, Noel, Mo.

IF you want a good farm try Bourbon Co. Stiers and Kent, Uniontown, Kansas.

WE WANT, direct from owners, land listed for sale. Chaney & Company, Topeka, Kan.

360 ACRES, 2 1/2 miles out, improved. A snap. Get busy. \$37.50 per acre. R. M. McGinnis, Princeton, Kan.

MORTON CO. special. Improved quarter all tillable near town. \$8.00 per acre. Luther & Company, Rolla, Kan.

CALL on farmer's agent for land bargains. Spring and well water. Descriptions given. Terms. Col. G. W. Mitchell, Anderson, Mo.

SECTION, 1/4 alfalfa land; balance hay or pasture. Fine imp. Plenty of water. Five miles town. P. D. Stoughton, Madison, Kan.

BARGAIN: 80 a. imp. 4 miles out. \$3,800. Send for land list. F. C. LIBBY, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kansas. J. L. Wilson, Salesman.

160 A. 3 ml. out; elegant impr. No waste. Price \$3,000. Terms, clear. 80 a. 5 ml. out. Good impr. No waste. Price \$4,300. Terms. No trades. John A. Decker, Valley Falls, Kan.

160 ACRES, good Stevens county land, 4 ml. from R. R. Small house. 90 acres in cultivation. Price \$1,280. Write for other bargains. John A. Firmin, Hugoton, Kan.

SMOOTH quarter at \$100.00 per a. Close to school and church. 280 a. joining town at a bargain. Good terms on both. Brown Co., Kan. Walter Hanson, Sabetha, Kansas.

NEOSHO CO. farms at \$35 to \$60 per a. We have the farm to suit your needs. Write for revised lists. Home Inv. Co., Chanute, Kan.

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS—Will sell my feed barn, 6 r. house and 5 lots, also poultry business at a sacrifice on account of my age and my wife's health. \$1,500 cash. On main line Santa Fe. G. W. Freelove, Carbondale, Kan.

I HAVE the finest grain, stock, and alfalfa farms in Sumner county, from \$45 and up, per acre. Well improved. Good water. Fruit and vegetables. Write me what you want. Information free. I also make exchanges. Write H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.

320 A., 70 a. under cultivation, good creek bottom alfalfa and corn land. Balance fine blue stem pasture and mow land. Good 5 room house, good barn, feed lots, abundance of water, springs, wells and running creek. Plenty timber for farm, 1/4 mile of school, R. R. D. and telephone. 5 miles of R. R. town. Price \$30.00 per acre. A. J. KLOTZ & CO., Cottonwood Falls, Ka.

FOR SALE: Two of the best all purpose farms in Marshall Co., Kan. One of 190 acres, good 7 room house, good barns, 25 acres alfalfa. 50 acres bluegrass. 2 ml. good town. Finest of water. One 240; new modern house, 10 rooms; barn, new, cost \$1,500 to build. Good outbuildings. 80 acres cult. Bal. bluegrass pasture. Finest of water, 3 ml. town. Fine home. Price will be made right. Want to sell one farm to clear the other. Might consider smaller farm on the two. Address owner. W. H. Lawrence, Blaine, Kan.

Dairy Farm Bargain

80 Acres Close to Wichita, Kansas. Large new silo, rich land, fenced for hogs. Five room house; horse, cow and hog barns. A hustler can take a small dairy herd and make it pay for this farm. Only \$7,200. Terms to suit.

H. E. Osburn

227 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.

UKANTLOSE

on investments in Plains, Kansas Town Lots at \$17.50 to \$50.00—easy monthly payments. Rapidly growing little city—modern buildings, cement walks, electric lights, 400 prosperous citizens—and growing rapidly. Now's the time—don't delay—write today. JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Plains, Kan., Desk "G."

Catholic Farmers

181 1/2 acres well improved alfalfa farm in German Catholic settlement near churches, schools, to trade for farm as good in Protestant settlement farther north. Owner means business and will consider only the best; for full details address W. L. MORRIS, Owners Agency, Garnett, Kan.

Combination Real Estate Sale

Bronson, Kansas, Saturday, October 18. 118 acres of good land 8 1/2 miles northeast of Bronson, 5 room house and good outbuildings on two lots in Bronson. Liberal terms will be made on this property. For particulars address the owner.

Auctioneers: W. B. Carpenter, Kansas City, Mo.; A. L. Platt, Bronson, Kan. F. B. PETTYFOOT, Owner, Bronson, Kan.

214 ACRES improved, 4 miles out, \$55 per acre, \$2,000 cash, bal. long time. R. M. McGinnis, Princeton, Kan.

80 ACRES AT A BARGAIN. Improved, 3 miles of Fredonia. \$3,000. Come and see large list of splendid bargains. M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

FARMS FOR THE POOR. Imp. E. Kan., Neb. and Mo., EASY PAYMENTS, or exch. Also Topeka homes. Kaw Valley Exchange, 104 E. 6th, Topeka, Kan.

FINE FARM IN CHASE CO., KAN. 360 a. 2 ml. R. R., 175 a. bottom land, 40 a. in alfalfa, 185 a. grazing land. Fair Impr. No better land in Kan. than this bottom land. Running stream, abundance timber. \$20,000. Very liberal terms on \$12,000. J. E. BOOCOCK, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

LINN COUNTY FARMS. Biggest bargains in Kansas. Corn, wheat, timothy, clover, bluegrass land \$15-\$30. Coal, wood, gas, abundance good water. Fruit, everything that goes to make life pleasant. Large illustrated folder free. EBY-CADY REALTY CO., Pleasanton, Kan.

TEXAS

BRAZOS bottom farm, 320 acres, 110 cult.; 2 houses, very fine soil. \$45 per acre. 1/4 cash, balance easy. Winston McMahon, 317 Beatty Bldg., Houston, Tex.

CORN, cotton, potatoes and rice are making our farmers good money. Prices from \$25 an acre up. A few special bargains. Fidelity Immigration Co., Eagle Lake, Tex.

BIG CROPS, BIG MARKETS, BIG PROFITS. In the Houston, El Campo district of the Gulf Coast. Write us for Free Booklets, "Where Farming Pays," "Pointers on Where to Buy Land," also "The Gulf Coast Bulletin," for six months Free. ALLISON-RICHEY LAND CO., Houston, Tex.

BARGAINS IN GULF COAST LANDS. FACTS about the Mid-Gulf-Coast Country of Texas. Production, climate, rainfall, soil, markets, water. Large or small tracts. Write at once for free booklet and price list. Reference given. John Richey & Co., Binz Bldg., Houston, Tex.

NORTH DAKOTA

NORTH DAKOTA crop payment land, \$22 to \$30 per acre, 1/4 cash, half crop and half cream until paid. Fifteen cows free with each section. Two purchasers can buy together. Write Sylvester Bros. Land Co., St. Paul, Minn.

MONTANA

ALFALFA, peas, grains and fruit successfully raised. No crop failures. 640 a. or less, \$22 per acre. 1/4 cash, bal. four equal payments at 6%. Write owner O. V. Round, 503 Power Block, Helena, Montana.

Neosho Valley Alfalfa Land

220 ACRES, one mile from Chetopa, Kansas, on main traveled road along the high bank of the Neosho River. 172 acres in cultivation; 20 acres in pasture; 28 acres in timber; 25 acres in alfalfa, four crops cut in 1913; 25 acres more being seeded to alfalfa. House of two rooms, barn 16x32. Cold, soft, sweet water in unlimited supply at the depth of twenty-five feet on any part of this land. Corn and alfalfa still green. No irrigation necessary. Price \$10,000; \$4,000 down. No trades. 120 ACRES of splendid creek bottom land on main traveled road 2 1/2 miles from Chetopa; 100 acres in cultivation; 20 acres in pasture; creek through pasture; never failing stock water. Good soft well water 25 feet deep, abundant supply. 10 room house, large barn, with hay loft. Best of alfalfa, corn, and orchard land. Corn still green. No irrigation necessary. Price \$6,000 in payments. No trades. 80 ACRES CREEK BOTTOM five miles from Chetopa, Kansas; 60 acres in cultivation; 15 acres in pasture; 3 acres orchard. Four room house. Barn for 4 horses with hay loft and cement floor. Best of water. 40 acres being seeded to wheat and 10 acres to alfalfa. Corn still green. No irrigation necessary. No trades. 160 ACRES, alfalfa land, 1 1/2 miles from Chetopa, Kansas, on main traveled road, black rich bottom land; 50 acres in cultivation; 40 acres meadow, balance in timber pasture. Corn still green. No irrigation necessary. Good, soft, well water at 25 feet in unlimited supply. Good for corn, wheat, orchards, and alfalfa. Price \$5,000; \$1,000 down. No trades.

J. B. Cook, Owner, Chetopa, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

GROCERIES for land or land for mdse. F. Gass, Joplin, Mo.

EXCHANGES—all kinds—free list. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.

WHAT have you to trade? Explain fully. John D. Jones, Plains, Kansas.

NEW, snappy exchs. Write stating wants. C. H. Karges, Box 242, Bennington, Kan.

TRADE improved Osage Co., Kansas, 80 for residence; 160 for smaller farm. W-P Farm & Mortgage Co., Burlingame, Kan.

WE BUY, sell and exchange, anything, anywhere of value. Ozark Co-operative Realty Co., Willow Springs, Howell Co., Mo.

FARMS, stocks, and city property for sale or trade. What have you to offer? Bigham & Ochiltree, 802 Corby-Forshee Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.

HARPER COUNTY, KANSAS. One hundred sixty acre farm, three hundred thirty-five acre farm for east Kansas farms. J. M. GARRISON, Attica, Kan.

SALE AND EXCHANGE. 2,700 acres improved Kansas ranch; 50% plow land. \$17.50 per acre. Part trade, bal liberal terms. J. B. CRAMER, Wichita, Kan.

MINNESOTA

PAYNESVILLE Land Co., sell Minnesota farms. Write for list. Paynesville, Minn.

MINNESOTA farms for sale. Easy terms. Write A. G. Whitney, St. Cloud, Minn.

MINNESOTA farms for sale. Special bargain list. A. H. Brown, Willmar, Minn.

SEND FOR LIST NO. 61 describing 100 improved Minnesota corn and clover farms. C. L. West, St. Cloud, Minn.

SETTLERS wanted for clover lands in Central Minnesota. Corn successfully raised. Write Asher Murray, Wadena, Minn.

MINNESOTA farms for sale on easy terms. We sell our own lands. Write for list and map. Anderson Land Co., Willmar, Minn.

80 A. farm, central Minnesota near lake, and station, \$1,960. Easy terms. Other good bargains. Carl Bolander, Little Falls, Minn.

TWO half sections cut over land, located in Washburn Co., Wis. Cash or easy terms. For terms and description write O. O. Whited, 806 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

113 ACRES, good soil, in corn belt; 30 miles from Minneapolis. Splendid set of buildings, on R. F. D. Price \$60 per acre. Terms. T. H. Daly, Elk River, Minn.

WILD and imp. farms in the park regions of Minn. \$10 to \$75 per a. Also wholesale list of lands in Wis., N. Dakota and Minn., \$5 to \$12 per a. Terms easy. For descriptive price list write J. W. Denny, St. Cloud, Minn.

TO CLOSE estate will sell a \$60,000 farm of 400 a. Buildings modern, electric lights, large barns. On Mississippi river close to town of 7,000 pop. Price \$28,000. 1/4 cash, bal. terms. John Vertin, Little Falls, Minn.

SOUTH CENTRAL MINNESOTA Farm land, Stearns and Pope Co., \$30 to \$65 per a. Why go further north? Buy here at this low price. Map and list free. M. F. REINE, Brocton, Minn.

FARM WANTED. Wanted, 1,000 good farms—wild or improved at bargains—in the Western States or Canada. Direct from owners only. State full particulars in first letter. FRED L. HARRIS, Globe Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

LOUISIANA

DON'T be a renter; we sell finest improved corn land in North Louisiana on 15 years' time. Write HUGO JACOBSON, Salina, Kansas, immigration agent.

NEW MEXICO

CHEAPEST, best irrigated lands in the world \$25.00 to \$40.00 per acre. For information address Dan Vinson, Portales, N. M.

MISSOURI

YOU want an Ozark farm or ranch. What kind? Wesley Marlon, Monett, Mo.

160 A., Ozarks; 100 cult., 2 sets bldgs., spring. \$1,700. McQuary, Seligman, Mo.

200 A. valley farm, impr. \$20 acre. Maps, views free. Arthur, Mountain View, Mo.

OZARK FARMS. Write Southwestern Land and Immigration Co., Springfield, Mo.

IN THE OZARKS; 120 a. imp., \$10 a. W. A. Morris, R. 2, Box 39, Mountain View, Mo.

\$5 DOWN, \$5 monthly, buys 40 a. grain, fruit, poultry land, near town. Price \$200. Write for list. Box 372, Carthage, Mo.

VALLEY FARMS, \$25 to \$50; unimproved land, \$6 to \$25; orchard and berry farms, \$40 up; water and climate, D. and phone line. Literature and free list. ANDERSON REAL ESTATE CO., Anderson, Mo.

CHOICE 160 a. cheap; 135 a. nice plow land, 20 a. good pasture, bal. timber. 1 ml. to R. R., 1/4 mile to school; 1/4 mile church. Two sets improvements. Bargain \$35 an acre. J. W. Carpenter, Bolivar, Mo.

BIG BARGAIN—Ideal stock farm, cheap for quick sale. 235 acres, Polk Co., Mo., 7 miles railroad, well improved, rural conveniences, FORCED TO SELL, worth \$50, will take \$30, terms to suit. Harry T. West Realty Co., Bolivar, Mo.

ONE of Howell Co., Mo., good farms. 279 a.; 170 cult., 9 room house, good cellar. Large barn, other buildings. Orchard, fine water. 3 ml. railroad town, 6 ml. county seat, West Plains, on R. F. D. and phone line. 1/4 ml. school. \$40 a. No trade. A. P. COTRELL LAND CO., Pomona, Howell Co., Mo.

Missouri Farm

160 ACRES. Near Kansas City, adjoining good railroad town. Well improved; never failing water. PRICE, \$16,000 if sold soon. Good terms on greater part. Don't need the money. W. L. LACY, 601 Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

CENTRAL Okla. alfalfa farms just ahead of oil field. Write "Fitz," Davenport, Okla.

830 ACRES best farm land in Eastern Oklahoma, must be sold in 60 days. W. P. McClellan, Claremore, Oklahoma.

BEST water and climate on earth. Prices right. Send for list. White, Stanley & Thompson, Westville, Okla. Ref.: Citizens Bank.

DELAWARE CO. ABSTRACT CO. Bonded Abstractors. Real estate and farm loans. Cowskin prairie farms, the cream of Oklahoma farm lands. Prices right. Grove, Okla.

CADDO COUNTY WINS. First on agricultural products at State Fair. Write for information, corn and alfalfa lands. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Ok.

233 A. this county. 6 miles city 5,000. 60 a. cultivation. 140 meadow. All bottom and second bottom. Black soil. No rock; no overflow. 5 room house, good orchard and barn. \$30 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA LAND. 200 a. of black limestone soil, 75 a. in cult. 75 a. in grass; 50 a. in pasture. All fenced and excellent good spring of water. A house and barn and other outbuildings, one ml. from small town; for quick sale will take \$6,500. EDWARD LEON, Siloam Spgs., Ark.

Home For Sale

Two hundred forty acres well improved farm, adjoining Delaware, Okla. 160 acres in cultivation; 10 acres alfalfa; balance meadow. Six room house, barn, granaries, all fenced. Near proposed Coffeyville-Nowata Interurban. Fine schools. Price \$50.00 per acre, terms. Also other well improved farms, in corn, rain and oil belt. J. A. WETTACK, Owner, Nowata, Okla.

COLORADO

WILL SELL you eastern Colo. alfalfa farms. Irrigated \$65 to \$150; non-irrigated \$5 to \$35. Trades considered. Demaray & Paschall, Holly, Colo.

I CAN ASSIST YOU To a free homestead, grazing, prairie and bottom farm land, also irrigated Alfalfa farms in southeastern Colorado. Also land that you do not have to live on, under new ditches at \$2.00 per acre. LEON MOORHOUSE, Lamar, Colorado.

Alfalfa Land

Quarter section farms in the sheet water districts of Morgan county, \$8 to \$30 per acre; terms given. Wheat yield 35 and corn 40 bushels per acre. Land level, soil fertile, roads good. Sixty miles from Denver. Mid-summer rates now on. Come see these beautiful farms. Write when to expect you. J. A. MAXWELL, Fort Morgan, Colorado.

HOMESTEADS

\$68.00 will get you a good 160 acre homestead in Morgan Co., Colorado, suitable for dairying, the growing of ordinary crops and cultivated alfalfa. Well located, fine soil, good water. Reduced prices to parties of three or more. Booklet on request. S. W. BEGGS, Fort Morgan, Colorado.

To Trade

\$5,000 equity in a nicely improved 160 acres smooth farm; 40 acres meadow; 40 acres pasture, bal. in cult. 4 1/2 ml. Thayer, Kan. To trade for clear land in Kansas.

M. W. Peterson, Hanston, Kan.

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kas

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS farms all sizes. Terms. Prices right. J. C. Mitchell, Fayetteville, Ark.

N. W. ARKANSAS lands for sale or exchange. Wright & Cox, Rogers, Arkansas.

170 ACRES; good improvements. Level, good water. Write E.W. Dawkins, Rogers, Ark.

WRITE J. W. GRANT for prices on fruit and stock farms. Bentonville, Arkansas.

WE HAVE bargains in fruit, stock and grain farms in northwest Arkansas. Springdale Land Co., Springdale, Ark.

FARM list furnished, Mo., Ark. and Okla. Crops never fail. Spring water. Conner-McNabney Realty Co., Southwest City, Mo.

NO CROP FAILURE known in 30 years. For list of general purpose farms in foot hills of Ozark mountains write J. L. McKamey, Imboden, Lawrence Co., Ark.

17,000 ACRES, no rocks, hills or swamps. Any size farms Grant Co. \$1.50 per a. down, bal. 20 yrs. at 6% interest. TETER & Co., Op. Union Depot, Little Rock, Ark.

WRITE J. O. Courtright Realty Co., for prices of fruit and stock farms. Locates colonies. Climate and water the best. No malaria. Exchanges made. Lincoln, Ark.

COME to northwest Arkansas, to Benton Co., Bentonville Co. seat, for good smooth land free from stone. Average \$65 per a. Exchanges. Robt. L. Lee, Bentonville, Ark.

ARK. fruit and alfalfa land, small or large tracts cheap. Small pay, down, long time to parties wanting homes. Write today for full par. Western Land Company, Wichita, Kan.

FINE CROPS in Benton county. Healthy climate; prairie and timber land at low prices and easy terms. For information write Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Arkansas.

YOU RUN NO RISK, crops abundant and sure, land artificially irrigated, water supply unlimited; land cheap; close to R. R. town in Ark. Let me convince you in time. Call or write A. H. Evans, Hickory Ridge, Ark.

160 A. imp. farm on Little River, 3 mi. from Winthrop, 60 open; bal. timbered. \$1,000 down, bal. 6% interest. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

160 ACRES dark loam bottom land, 145 cult., 5 houses, over-flow well and live creek. 5 mi. of town. \$40 per acre. Write Horton & Co., Hope, Ark.

HOWARD & PARRICK, real estate agents, dealers in Benton county fruit and stock farms. See us before buying. We have farms and city property for sale or exchange. Best climate and purest water in the world. Hiwassee, Arkansas.

40 ACRES on county road, 1 1/2 mi. to school, 3 mi. to railroad station; some orchard, plenty of water, under hog wire fence. Price \$1,600; terms if desired. Other lands for sale. Ask for leaflet. E. H. Fair, Centerton, Ark.

IF INTERESTED IN N. E. ARKANSAS farm and timber lands, write for list. F. M. MESSER, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

CHOICE FARMS OF ALL KINDS on easy terms, in Benton Co., Ark. Ideal climate and pure water. Some exchanges. STAR LAND CO., Gentry, Ark.

LIVE IN BENTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS. Land of springs, pure water and ideal climate. Drouths never known, abundant rainfall. We own many farms, have lived here over 35 years. For reliable information and map write C. R. CRAIG & CO., Bentonville, Ark.

Arkansas Stock and Fruit Farm for Sale. 345 acres 8 miles from Waldron, county seat Scott county; 4 miles from R. R. 125 a. cultivated; 100 a. more good corn, grass and fruit land; fine timber; lasting water; 3 sets buildings, orchard, meadow, etc. Price \$6,000. Good terms. Address L. M. CUTTER, Owner, Waldron, Ark.

70 A. FARM, 4 mi. city. Half in cult.; orchard, fine springs; \$20 a. best colonization proposition in best part of state. Party with cash can get bargain price. 80 a. farm, 1/2 mi. from station, 3 houses, flowing well, good barn, 70 acres in cultivation, \$3,000. 80 acres 5 mi. from city; 30 in cult.; 5 room house, small orchard, \$1,800. Other bargains. Texarkana Trust Co., Texarkana, Ark.

340 ACRE ARKANSAS FARM, WELL improved; 1 1/2 miles railroad station; 130 acres bottom land in cultivation; good terms; \$45 per acre. This is a fine stock, grain and hay farm and is a bargain. Write owner, WILLIAM BRADFORD, Belton, Mo.

ARKANSAS

has another bumper crop. Our 48 inches of rainfall is a guarantee against crop failure. We have 15,000 acres of fine cutover agricultural lands for sale. Your choice of a farm for \$25 per a., terms \$1.50 per a. cash, bal. any time in 20 years, 6% interest. This land is selling fast.

FRANK KENDALL LUMBER CO. Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Southeastern Farms

Do delightful climate, splendid crops and cheap lands appeal to you? The territory along the Missouri and North Arkansas railroad has these advantages and many more. We tell all about it in "Oak Leaves." Write for copy.

Homeseekers' rates on sale first and third Tuesday each month, good twenty-five days. Stopovers allowed both going and returning. Address:

E. E. SMYTHE, Traffic Manager, M. & N. A. R. R., Eureka Springs, Ark.

NEW YORK

WIDOW MUST SELL

49 acres; 6 room house; barn, hen house, hog house, fair condition. Plenty fruit, timber; half pay for farm. Watered fine. \$1,100, half cash. HALL'S FARM AGENCY, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

MARKET PROBABILITIES

(Written Specially for the Farmers Mail and Breeze.)

Liberal receipts of cattle the first of the week weakened the market moderately. Prices for medium killing steers were quoted off 10 cents and other classes held steady, with choice grades firm. The top price in Chicago was \$9.50. Calves were quoted higher, butcher cattle steady and stockers and feeders firm. Trade in plain western steers was quiet. The Southwest and Northwest contributed liberally to the supply.

A general rain that extended from the Rockies east, from Canada to the Gulf last week wiped out the last vestige of drouth that has been hanging around the Central West. In most places now the September rainfall shows better than the average for the ninth month in the year, and while requirements were unusually large there can be no further stress from lack of moisture this year. Pastures have greened up, some forage feed has made phenomenal growth, and in the last three weeks general conditions have improved beyond expectations. Just in proportion as the improvement in the country has been marked, to that extent a change for the better has been noted in the livestock markets. The biggest betterment in the cattle market has been that normal conditions have been restored. The trade has lost that nervousness which was evident in August and early September, and though prices have fluctuated moderately they have been more stable than usual for this season of the year, and the general tendency seems upward with a large volume of demand. Dressed beef men need supplies. Kansas heretofore has been a big factor in the winter to early summer supply and for the next six months they will be far short, not only of prime beef but near beef. Corn in Kansas is now worth 75 to 80 cents a bushel, and cottonseed products have been advanced correspondingly. Some pastured cattle can be put into fair condition with little dry feed, but only the aged cattle will be handled in that way and the younger cattle roughed through the winter for next summer's grass. Much of Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska will pursue the same course. Iowa and Illinois will finish more cattle than other states, but even there full feeding will not be the rule. Adverse winter weather, muddy feed lots and low temperatures would cause a heavy movement in early January. Colorado and Texas are well fortified with hay, silage and with prospects for pastures remaining good for some time. They will be a factor in the beef supply all winter. The northwest hay-feds can be depended on for early spring. While supply sources will be out of nor-

mal origin all winter killers will miss the large supply that the Central West usually contributes, and there is little doubt expressed as to prices ruling high. The feeder who can produce beef at the least cost this winter will be the one who realizes the biggest profit.

October Beef Requirements.

October is usually a month of large beef requirements. The tide is setting that way now, and last week the heavy steers were in active demand at rising prices. The 1,500-pound class made \$9.50 in Chicago and other markets showed tops above \$9. The October hotel trade is big, and high class meat is required. In the East large city trade is expanding because the summer resort crowd is getting back home and the European vacationer is usually beef hungry. The run of cattle in Chicago the past week was characterized as the tail end of the corn-feds, and they brought the highest prices of the year, and heavy steers from the Dakotas that never saw grain brought as high as \$9. The Montanas made \$8.75 and the entire bulk of beef steers at western markets ranged from \$7.75 to \$8.75. The November and December holidays are periods of large beef consumption and this year will be no exception. That supply is drawn from show offerings and from feed lots where finish is the rule in feeding. Twelve dollars for Christmas steers of the right sort would not be considered sensationally high.

Not Discounting Butcher Cattle.

Steady to strong prices prevailed for butcher cattle last week and the bearish tendency in that class of cattle that appeared in early September has disappeared. Killers are showing more anxiety about filling their orders now than at any previous time this year, and prices will go higher as the season advances. It is competition for the stuff from countrymen that is decreasing the movement, and the fact that a calf will more than pay for holding cows is causing the meager supplies. Last week killers paid \$6 to \$6.65 for range cows and \$7.75 for range heifers, while stock cows sold as high as \$6.15 and stock heifers up to \$7.50. Dry lot offerings were very scarce and finished heifers would bring \$9. Veal calves are bringing \$9 to \$10.50 for tops and bulls sold at \$4.50 to \$7. There is no class of butcher cattle in liberal supply.

Stockers and Feeders Sell High.

Though prices for stockers and feeders last week fluctuated 25 to 50 cents, there was not much change in quotations. The demand has been augmented by buying from formerly dry districts, and the supply has been reduced by recent rains. The action of prices is to move to a dangerously high level, and then recede to a point where demand is rejuvenated again. There is only about 35 cents between these two extremes, and both of them were touched last week. All thin cattle are commanding prices never before realized on fall markets, and that point emphasizes the shortage in supply and the big demand. Speculation has crept in on a few occasions, and some heavyweight feeders have sold as high as \$8.40, and fancy 406-pound calves also reached that price. Most of the Pan-handle yearlings are bringing \$27.50 to \$35 a head.

Hog Market Still Unsettled.

Hog prices opened higher this week on estimated receipts less than a week ago, but the supply exceeded early figures, and the advance was lost. The top in Chicago and St. Louis was \$9 and \$8.45 to \$8.65 at Missouri river points.

The hog market continues in the rut of fluctuating prices. In the past week the extremes of the up and down movement were 40 to 50 cents, and the net change for the week only about 10 to 15 cents. That condition is attributed to the continued movement of common hogs, and

demand from shippers that takes sorted bunches at a big premium. Logically, the rains should have checked the movement of common pigs and under-weight hogs, but hogs without corn are considered as an unfavorable proposition. Many sections have no corn, and are not willing to put off shipping until the first rush of the winter movement begins. October is usually a month of sagging prices, as packers see liberal supplies for the winter packing season which begins in November. This year the first two months of the winter season will develop large supplies. Packers fear the offerings will be below weight owing to the scarcity of corn. The worst feature of the present run is that a large number of "piggy" sows are coming. That figures light fall runs next year.

The Movement in Livestock.

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five western markets last week, the previous week and a year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	79,325	41,850	39,750
Chicago	54,000	138,000	213,000
Omaha	31,100	28,100	143,500
St. Louis	32,650	42,200	11,500
St. Joseph	8,450	26,100	25,200
Total	204,925	276,250	432,950
Preceding week	159,000	225,000	448,250
Year ago	211,295	198,400	439,000

The following table shows receipts of livestock in St. Joseph thus far this year compared with the same period in 1912:

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	319,385	331,029	.....	11,644
Hogs	1,277,309	1,512,085	.....	234,776
Sheep	577,337	515,351	.....	61,986
H. & M.	23,085	32,261	.....	10,116
Cars	33,360	36,364	.....	3,004

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and the same period in 1912:

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	1,482,005	1,241,666	240,339	.....
Calves	109,072	118,644	.....	9,572
Hogs	1,836,650	1,813,712	22,938	.....
Sheep	1,421,842	1,532,895	.....	111,053
H. & M.	58,372	56,041	2,331	.....
Cars	90,524	82,976	7,548	.....

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in St. Louis thus far this year, compared with the same period in 1912:

	1913	1912	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	771,414	728,848	42,566	.....
Hogs	1,858,734	1,820,562	38,172	.....
Sheep	742,056	787,752	.....	45,696
H. & M.	102,448	121,405	.....	18,957
Cars	56,645	55,940	705	.....

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five western markets, Monday, September 23, together with totals a week ago and a year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	25,000	8,000	15,000
Chicago	23,000	40,000	40,000
Omaha	13,000	3,200	32,000
St. Louis	10,000	8,500	1,100
St. Joseph	1,900	3,600	8,000
Totals	75,900	63,300	96,100
A week ago	74,600	61,000	106,700
A year ago	80,000	41,200	143,000

The following table shows a comparison in prices on best offerings of livestock at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Per 100 lbs. 1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912
Chicago ..	\$9.50 \$11.00	\$9.05 \$8.90	\$5.65 \$5.40
Kan. City ..	9.25 10.90	8.65 8.75	5.75 5.35

Larger Receipts of Horses.

Western markets reported the largest receipts of horses last week of any similar period since June. The increase was largely in the fair to good kinds and improved weather conditions seem to have reduced the movement of thin, poor conditioned animals. In Chicago the late week trade became rather heavy and some weakness was quoted in prices. St. Louis and Kansas City, however, had a liberal southern inquiry and prices were quoted unchanged. Omaha is holding the final range horse sales of the season. Requirements for mules were fairly large. Prices are firm. Most of the offerings are going south and that demand will continue strong for some time.

Lower Grain Prices.

Grain prices this week were lowered 2 to 3 cents a bushel to the lowest position since drouth became a dominating factor in a strong advance. Wheat showed the

(Continued on Page 31.)

OREGON

IF interested in a western home it will pay you to write J. W. Bush, LaGrande, Ore.

CANADA

COME to So. Alberta. Land of wheat, alfalfa, cattle. Good markets. Delightful climate. Have several special bargains. Weber Land Agency, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

WISCONSIN

200 ACRES, Marshfield, Wis. Personal property. Good buildings. Clay soil. Fine dairy and stock proposition. Adjoins R. R. station. Price \$10,000. Any part of 800 acres adjoining, \$25.00 per acre. John P. Hume, 312 Caswell, Milwaukee, Wis.

CAN furnish retired business men, clerks, bookkeepers, and others fine farms, 5 acres and up to 1,000, near railway stations and good markets, cheaply and on easy payments. Write for particulars to Stephenson Land and Lumber Co., Oconto, Wis.

Secure a Home in UPPER WISCONSIN

Best Dairy and General crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted. Lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask for booklet 30 on Wisconsin Central Land Grant. State acres wanted. Write about our grazing lands. If interested in fruit lands ask for booklet on apple orchards in Wisconsin. Address LAND DEPT., Soo Line Ry., Minneapolis, Minn.

WYOMING

Wyoming Carey Act Land in the Valley of Eden

21,000 acres of land at 50 cents per acre, perpetual water rights, on easy terms, easier than paying rent. No droughts, no floods, no cyclones, no part in the U.S. more healthy, no better stock country on earth. Homes that pay for themselves. Splendid markets and big crops of alfalfa, grain and vegetables now growing in the valley. Summer tourist fares (first class) daily, and homeseekers' fares (second class) first and third Tuesdays of each month. Do not let this opportunity pass but write at once for full information to E. H. MORGAN, Sales Manager, Eden Irrigation and Land Co., Rock Springs, Wyoming.



This chart shows the daily fluctuations of the Kansas City wheat and corn markets for the seven weeks preceding this one. Cash prices on the best grade of each grain were considered in making out this chart.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 1124 So. Market St., Wichita, Kans.
John W. Johnson, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan., N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska.
C. H. Walker, N. E. Kansas, N. Missouri, 3632 Flora Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Geo. W. Berry, N. Nebraska and W. Iowa, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kans.
Ed R. Dorsey, S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri, Girard, Kans.

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.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 15—F. G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 16—J. M. Nesbitt, Aledo, Ill.
Oct. 16—W. A. Richmond, Argonia, Kan.
Oct. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 23—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
Oct. 25—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Oct. 28—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 28—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.
Oct. 29—Timm Nuehofel, Central City, Neb.
Oct. 29—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 7—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
Feb. 3—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Feb. 11—H. C. Graner & Son, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 12—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 13—J. E. Willis, Prairie View, Kan.
Feb. 13—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.
Feb. 14—J. F. Foley, Orinogue, Kan.
Feb. 17—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 19—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 24—M. T. Shields, Lebanon, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 15—F. G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 30—A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.
Nov. 7—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
Jan. 28—C. E. Clauff, Central City, Neb.
Jan. 29—W. E. Monamith, Formoso, Kan.
Jan. 29—N. B. Price, Mankato, Kan.
Jan. 30—Geo. P. Philippi, Lebanon, Kan.
Jan. 31—A. M. Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 3—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 4—Mosser & Fitzwater, Goff, Kan.
Feb. 5—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 6—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 7—E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kan.
Feb. 9—E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.
Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 11—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 13—Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.
Feb. 20—John Emigh, Formoso, Kan.
Feb. 21—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 25—A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.

O. I. C. Hogs.

Feb. 18—H. L. Bode, Friend, Neb.
Feb. 19—Chas. H. Murray, Friend, Neb.

Galloway Cattle.

Oct. 11—C. D. McPherson, Route 2, Topeka, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 14—C. J. McMasters, Altona, Ill.

Hereford Cattle.

Dec. 30-31—Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb.
Feb. 12-13—Nebraska Hereford Breeders' association, at Grand Island, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

Nov. 10—A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.

Percheron Horses.

Oct. 11—C. D. McPherson, Route 2, Topeka, Kan.

Imported Shire Mares.

Dec. 11—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 26—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan., and Dorsey Hutchins, Sterling, Kan. Sale at Sterling.

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Mules, Feeders.
Oct. 11—C. D. McPherson, Topeka, Kan.

The Week At The Royal.

There will be but one auction sale of beef breeding cattle at the Royal. Herefords will be sold Thursday, October 9. A Jersey cattle sale will be held Saturday.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—We have made several exchanges recently through our advertisement in your paper.

BUXTON LAND CO.,
Dealers in Real Estate,
Utica, Kan., Sept. 5, 1913.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Will say that my ad in your paper on the classified pages has brought me a great many inquiries and a number of sales. If it had not, I should not continue to use it for several years in succession as I have done. Will say that I am well satisfied with the results from it. Wishing you success I am Very truly yours,
C. R. CLEMONS,
Shetland Ponies.

Coffeyville, Kan.

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

day, October 11. There will be sales of feeding cattle, after cattle are judged, in carlot divisions. Swine, sheep, draft horses and mules, will be at the Royal in larger numbers than ever before. Beef cattle in breeding classes will be about the same as last year, with gains in some cases. The Horse show, four nights, October 7-10, will be filled with interesting events, and the advance entries include the best stables in the country—such as Miss Long's, Peak, Houchin, Moore, Thompson, Shropshire, and Bass, so that both harness and saddle classes will be well provided for. The entries of feeding cattle promise to be numerous as well as of high quality, the kind the feeder who wants the top price will need. Attend the Royal. All your friends will be there.

N. E. Kansas and N. Missouri

BY C. H. WALKER.

J. H. Neef, proprietor of the Riverside Farms herd of O. I. C.'s, writes that his boars have come through the summer in great shape and that he has a big number that will be priced at rock bottom prices to move them quickly. Mr. Neef has the reputation of selling O. I. C.'s all over the country and his stock gives satisfaction. Write Mr. Neef now regarding the boars he has for sale. He has what you want and guarantees to please. He also is booking orders for fall boars and gilts for December first delivery. Write him and kindly mention this paper when making inquiry.

The Royal Hereford Sale.

The American Royal Hereford sale to be held Thursday, October 9, in the fine stock pavilion at the Kansas City stock yards, will afford prospective buyers one of the best opportunities they have had in years to purchase at their own price, some of the very best cattle that the breed has ever produced. The consignment this year is from 19 of the leading herds of America, representing the very best of breeding, and as individuals, a lot of cattle that would be difficult to duplicate. Twenty-seven young bulls, all of serviceable age, will be offered, among which will be found several of the best show and high class herd bulls prospects that have ever been offered at public sale. They represent years of the most skillful breeding and mating by the leading breeders of America, and it will be a rare opportunity for purchasers. The cows and heifers are the tops of the herds they represent. As individuals, they will suit the most critical judges, and their breeding cannot be faulted by the most discriminating breeder. The fact that this offering is made up from the tops of 19 of the best herds in America is itself evidence of the class of cattle that will be offered, and of the exceptional opportunity that it will afford prospective buyers to compare consignments from these various herds that it would take hundreds of miles of travel and many days of time to see, if the herds were visited at home. The entire offering will be tubercular tested before the sale and the future usefulness of each lot is fully guaranteed. Most careful inspection both as to breeding and individual merit of the entire offering represented by the following herds is invited: Robt. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan.; J. C. Allen, Bedford, Ia.; W. N. Collier, Fulton, Mo.; J. M. Curtice, Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. Curtice, Eminence, Ky.; W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo.; Jas. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.; Jas. A. Gibson, Odessa, Mo.; Giltner Bros., Eminence, Ky.; Wallace & E. G. Good, Grandview, Mo.; Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; Wm. Hutcheon, Bolckow, Mo.; Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kan.; Jas. E. Logan, Kansas City, Mo.; Luce & Moxley, Shelbyville, Ky.; E. P. Pendleton, Princeton, Kan.; J. C. Robinson & Son, Evansville, Wis.; Robt. A. Steel, Richland, Kan.; J. H. & J. W. Van Natta, Lafayette, Ind. The sale will begin promptly at 1 o'clock, Thursday, October 9, and you are most cordially welcome to attend.

N. W. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

For a number of years the Jewell City colt show has been one of the big annual events that has attracted Jewell county farmers and others to that wide awake, prosperous central Kansas town. This season it was thought best to make it cover a little more territory and make it more of a fair, but later it was decided to make it strictly a colt show and it is going to be a winner, too. Everybody is invited and it is expected that a big attendance will be had.

Morrison's Popular Red Polls.

Chas. Morrison & Son, of Phillipsburg, Kan., who own one of the largest and best bred herds of Red Polled cattle in Kansas, report that the cattle came through the summer in fine shape. They are blessed with plenty of feed as they are getting four good cuttings of alfalfa. Messrs. Morrison report that they shipped last week, five yearling heifers to Harry L. Shelter of Conway Springs, Kan. They sold him a bull and a heifer in the spring and he liked this purchase so well that he ordered the other five heifers. They also shipped last week a fine bull calf to H. S. Brown, Woodward, Okla. From the inquiries and the number of sales they are making Messrs. Morrison conclude that the Red Polls are gaining in popularity every day. At present they have two fine bulls that are over 8 months old and 13 good ones under that age. On all these bulls they will make attractive prices. They also have a few young cows and some choice heifers, near 3 years old, all in calf by their noted herd bull Crema 22d. These females will be sold at reasonable prices. If interested write, or better still go and see the herd.

Foley's Poland China Boars.

J. F. Foley, Orinogue, Kan., was planning to go to Topeka and Hutchinson with a fine string of Poland Chinas. Sickness in the family prevented him from getting started in time for the Topeka fair and he only ex-

6 4
BIG DAYS BIG NIGHTS

American Royal

LIVE STOCK SHOW
KANSAS CITY
OCTOBER
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER

LAWNSDALE STOCK FARM COACHERS!

We have a few of our great Oldenburg German Coach stallions and mares left and are pricing them for quick sale. Anyone wanting this kind of stock would make no mistake by investigating our herd at once. Write or call on us.
JOS. WEAR & SON, BARNARD, KANSAS.



60-Bergner & Sons' Coach Horses-60

German Coach Stallions at prices you will be able to pay for at one season's stand. Also mares and fillies; all good bone with plenty size, style and action and the best general purpose horse that has ever been imported. The St. Louis Fair Champion Milon 3159 and the Kansas State Fair prize winner Mephistos 4221 at head of herd. We are pricing these horses to sell and guarantee satisfaction. Write today or call soon.

J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Waldoock Ranch, PRATT, KANSAS.

The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment. Importers and Breeders of

Percherons, Belgians and Shire Stallions and Mares

100 Head from Which to Select

Our Stallions and mares are strong and massive, with great quality, style and conformation, with splendid color and dispositions. They are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyers, and we can sell them for less money than any one in the business, quality considered. The stallions will go into any community and command the best mares, command the men who are the best pay and who take the best care of their stock. Let us know your wants. We can suit you in both price and quality.

L. R. WILEY, Emporia, Kan.

Breeder's Closing Out Sale of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs

Having decided to quit the breeding business, I will sell, at public auction at Capital View Farm, located two miles south of the Country Club



TOPEKA, KAN., SAT. OCT. 11th

300 head of imported registered and high grade horses, cattle, hogs and Shetland ponies, including my famous imported Percheron herd headers Inners (79152), Jimmy Lavron (51840), head of Standard Bred Trotters; Clown Norman (8178), head of imported Shetlands; my entire herd of white Arabians, including the 3-year-old white Arabian stallion, Dandy; also dappled gray Welch stallion, Billy; all my standard bred trotters, some of which drive in 2:11 and 2:15; mares all bred to my own stallions and safe in foal; entire herd of Shetlands.

Entire herd of Galloways of the best blood lines. Also several carloads of good feeding steers, registered Duroc-Jerseys and Berkshire brood sows and shoats.

This stock is in good, thrifty breeding condition, all taken off of pasture and out of work harness. Nothing stall fed.

Attend American Royal and McPherson sale same week, with one expense. Parties on arrival at Topeka, call phone 2202 N 2. Take Country Club car to Country Club station where they will be met on phone calls.

For further information write
C. D. McPherson, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

PUREBRED HORSES.

YOU KNOW

that the really satisfactory breeding studs draw the trade that makes money. GET A GOOD ONE from my big bunch of registered Percherons, weanlings to 4 yr. olds. Breeder's prices. Spend a day and see my breeding mares and all.

Trains direct from Kansas City and St. Joe. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Clariton, Iowa.



Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm
America's Largest Importers

Shire, Percheron and Belgian Horses
Write for Illustrated Catalogue.
TRUMAN'S, Box E, BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

CHAS. M. SCOTT, Livestock Auctioneer. Thoroughly posted on pedigrees and values. Formerly of Scott & Singer, Poland China breeders. Hiawatha, Kan.

J. P. Oliver Newton, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. My 20 years experience insures better results.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

W. C. CURPHEY, Salina, Kansas. Write, phone or wire for dates. Address as above.

COL. T. E. GORDON, WATERVILLE, KANSAS. Merchandise Auctioneer. Write for open dates.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

G. A. Drybread The Auctioneer Elk City, Kan. Live Stock and Farm Sales made anywhere. Prices reasonable. Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FRANK J. ZAUN FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER Independence, Mo., Bell Phone 675 Ind. My References: America's best breeders for whom I have been selling for years.
Get Zaun He Knows How

B. O. BROADIE Livestock Auctioneer Satisfaction guaranteed Winfield, Kas. Write or phone for dates

L. R. BRADY Manhattan, Kansas Livestock Auctioneer Write or wire for dates.

JAS. W. SPARKS Live Stock Auctioneer MARSHALL, MO.

Will Myers Beloit, Kan. Is already booked on leading breeders sales in Central Kan. Choice dates still open. Write or wire.

W. B. Carpenter Livestock Auctioneer 1400 Grand, KANSAS CITY. Also Land Salesman

John D. Snyder HUTCHINSON, KANSAS LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Wide acquaintance and practical knowledge of draft horses and pure bred live stock, all breeds.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Write today for big, free catalogue of Home Study Course, as well as the Actual Practice School, which opens Oct. 6, 1913.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres. 1400-04 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Polled Durham Bulls

Six well bred young bulls and a limited number of cows and heifers for sale.
C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS.

Polled Durhams

Headed by the undefeated Roan Hero, shown since a calf at International, American Royal and State Fairs, assisted by the superb show bull Acacia Prince. For sale at most all times young bulls to head herds and foundation stock. Look for my exhibit at the State Fairs.
D. C. VAN NICE, RICHLAND, KANSAS.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

DENTON'S Angus Bulls all sold but a fine lot coming on for fall trade. Write your wants.
W. G. DENTON, DENTON, KANSAS

SUTTON FARMS ANGUS CATTLE

Our strong, healthy, unpanpered bulls each year sire winners in car lot feeder class at American Royal Shows. You should have the best as the bull is one-half the herd. Buy a bull calf now while you can get the cream. We are also offering heifers.

SUTTON FARMS, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

hibited his herd boar at Hutchinson. Mr. Foley is not complaining, but he thinks, as many others thought, that he was entitled to a better place with his boar. Blue Valley Look, by First Look is a 3-year-old boar that weighed nearly 1,000 pounds shortly before going to Hutchinson. He was given third place. He is absolutely smooth and on the best of feet and legs. He is certainly hard to fault, but, as Mr. Foley put it, there were lots of good ones at Hutchinson. He is offering for sale 20 March boars sired by Blue Valley Look and Hercules with a number by Big Ben, a herd boar of note in the Pfander herd at Clarinda, Iowa. Also a few by Ott's Big Orange, owned by J. O. James, Bradyville, Iowa. Mr. Foley expects to make close prices on these boars to parties writing soon. He wants to move them quickly as he has not enough for a sale. The gilts are being reserved for his bred sow sale February 14. Write him today for prices on a big, well grown March boar.

Joe Baler's Tom Lipton Kind.

Jos. M. Baler of Elmo, Kan., changes copy in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and is offering for sale 40 spring pigs and some good fall boars. The writer enjoyed a good visit with Joe Baler at his farm recently. He has been very busy all fall building silos, having erected eight this fall. He built one of cement for himself two years ago and the eight erected this fall were built for Dickinson county farmers. He owns complete equipment for building them in the latest, up to date manner and expects to be on the job next season. As a Poland China breeder Joe Baler is well and favorably known. He has put lots of money into the business and has brought to Kansas some of the noted sires and dams known to the breed. Tom Lipton was bought of F. M. Lall in 1906, after he had won extensively in the eastern shows. He was sired by Grand Chief and his dam was June Rose, by old Corrector. He is still alive and the sire of some of the offering. Welcomes was sired by Tom Lipton and picked as a worthy successor. He has proven a splendid breeder and is in use in the herd. Ironclad 2d, by Ironclad, is another boar of note in this herd. The sows in the herd are equally as well bred and one in particular has proven her value. Mr. Baler having sold over \$2,000 worth of pigs from her. She is recorded as Runaway Girl and was sired by Chief Perfection 2d. She is 6 years old. We were shown 11 sows in this herd sired by such noted boars as Tom Lipton, S. P.'s Perfection, Keep On, Corrector 2d, Iron Clad and others. Look up Mr. Baler's advertisement in this issue and write him about a boar. He is pricing them very low.

W. Iowa and N. Nebraska

BY GEO. W. BERRY.

The Truman show herd arrived from Indiana State Fair in good condition. At this fair they won championships on both Shire stallions and mares and with one exception every first prize for which they showed. At the Illinois State Fair they will show 40 imported Shires, Percherons and Belgians. They will occupy their old quarters. This firm recently sold two imported Percheron fillies, Lagastiere and Limonade, to Samuel Insull for his Hawthorne farm. Lagastiere won first prize in 2-year-old class at the Percheron show held at Mamaroneck on July 6. She was pronounced by expert Percheron judges one of the best specimens of the breed ever exhibited at that show. Limonade is also an outstanding filly of the same age. Both were sired by the noted Huchoir. Last week these mares weighed 3,470 pounds, there being only 10 pounds difference in their weight. The Truman horses are doing well. The importation that came over three weeks ago is in splendid condition and they are ready for sale. They are making attractive prices on these horses in order to make room for another importation which Mr. W. E. Truman will bring over next month. Their catalog will be mailed free to anyone interested in high class draft horses.

Successful Duroc Breeders.

Searle & Cottle, proprietors of Bonnie View Stock Farm, and breeders of Duroc Jerseys, Berryton, Kan., have met with splendid success with their herd throughout the present year. This herd has been maintained under the careful management of Mr. Cottle, in healthy, thrifty condition, and this firm states that their crop of spring and fall pigs is the evenest and best the herd has ever produced. At the state fair, Topeka, Messrs. Searle & Cottle, in one of the strongest shows of the state fair circuit, won a good share of the best prizes on Durocs including first in the aged class, senior champion and grand champion on their herd boar, Tat A Walla, also first prize on four animals any age, the get of one sire on Tat A Walla; first prize on young herd of boar and three sows in the open class, also on the same bred by exhibitor, and second on four animals any age, the produce of one sow, and a number of other prizes. The entire exhibit, with the exception of Berryton Belle, the dam of the young herd was sired by the champion boar, Tat A Walla. They have for sale about 70 spring boars and sows, sired by Tat A Walla, including a number of splendid show boars and herd headers. Note their advertisement in this issue and write them about the boars offered.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

If one wishes a first class breeding bull of the Guernsey breed it would be to their interest to correspond with John Perrenoud of Humboldt, Kan. He is offering a 3-year-old bull that has proven a wonderful female sire. Out of 12 calves this spring only one was a bull. Mr. Perrenoud is pricing him worth the money. He also has younger bulls and a few females to sell. If interested in Guernsey cattle write Mr. Perrenoud.

Bayless Imports Belgians.

W. H. Bayless of Blue Mound, Kan., arrived a few days ago with as good a load of Belgian stallions and mares as ever was brought over from Europe. We carefully examined each animal and find them clear and clean of all blemishes. Each animal was selected by Mr. Bayless and that means much as there are no better judges of horses than this importer. In

HEREFORDS.

KLAUS BROS.' HEREFORDS

Two choice yearling bulls, herd headers for sale, sired by Fulfiller 3rd, Fulfiller 2nd and Beau Onward. Our calf crop is the best we ever had.
KLAUS BROTHERS, BENDENA, KANSAS.

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE High grade Dairy cows and heifers sold in lots to suit purchaser. Special prices on car lots. The best of milking strains and at prices you can afford. Write today. **W. G. MERRITT & SON**, Great Bend, Kan.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only register of merit herd in Kansas. For sale: Grandson of Noble of Oaklands, ready for service. Also sons and daughters of the great Gamboge's Knight. Prices reasonable.
R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

For sale, about 80 head of high grade young cows, 2-year-olds and bred yearlings. These cattle are strictly first class, with many heavy springers. Come and see them.
IRA ROMIG, Sta. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS Large type. State inspected and tuberculin tested. Fine registered bulls, cows and heifers; also 100 grade cows and heifers. **H. F. Knudsen**, Concordia, Kan.

HOLSTEIN Cattle

During the next 60 days I will sell:
125 High-grade, well-marked Holstein heifers, age one year to 1½. Just being bred to a high class registered bull.
250 High-grade, well-marked Holstein heifers, ranging from 2 to 3 years old, all bred to extra good registered bulls, to freshen from Aug. 1 to Dec. 1, 1913.
100 Matured cows, springing bag ready to freshen. Most of them in calf from registered bull.
40 Select, well-marked registered bulls, extra nice individuals, ages from 6 months up.
A few good registered cows in calf by an A. R. O. bull. Write me for particulars.
JAMES DORSEY, Dept. M. D., Gilberts, Kane Co., Illinois

OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM

THE FINEST HERD OF IMPORTED GUERNSEYS IN THE COUNTRY



PEGGY OF OVERLAND (Trade Mark)

MAY ROYAL, by Hays Royal, a line bred Golden Secret, and "the best Guernsey sire in America," chief stock bull. Cows and heifers of best imported strains. All cows tested for advanced registry.

In order better to introduce the Guernseys in the West, we will make attractive prices on young bulls and cows and heifers, bred and open. Special inducements to new breeders in hard foundation material.

If you wish to improve the quality and production of your milk, cream and butter, use a Guernsey sire. Unsurpassed in constitutional vigor, adaptability, and richness of product. Correspondence invited—your personal inspection preferred. Call on or address,
Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Kan.
C. F. Holmes, Owner. **W. C. England**, Mgr.

Eight miles S. W. of Kansas City on Strang Line. Station on Farm.

GUERNSEYS.

A GUERNSEY HERD BULL FOR SALE. I am offering Trixy Lester, my registered herd bull for sale. No fancy price.
JOHN FERRENOUD, HUMBOLDT, KAN.

GALLOWAYS.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

Imported and home-bred, absolutely equal to the best.
C. S. HECHTNER, Box 66, Clariton, Iowa

and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

SHORTHORNS.

Shorthorn Cattle

High class cattle, both Scotch and Scotch Topped. Both sexes. 2 yearling bulls; extra good. One by Baron Cumberland, the other by Silk Goods. Both red and large enough for a reasonable amount of service. S. C. R. I. cockerels.
DR. W. C. HARKEY, LENEXA, KAN.

SHORTHORNS.

Scotch and Scotch Topped Cattle

Bulls, cows in calf, by RICHELIEU 357749. Bulls, cows in calf, by Brawith Heir 351808. We will sell Lavender Bud, a good classy junior yearling that combines the blood of Choice Goods, Gallant Knight and Collin on a Cruickshank Lavender foundation. Write for prices.
CLARENCE WHITE, Burlington, Kan. (300 bushels of alfalfa seed for sale.)

Pearl Herd of Shorthorns

Young bulls up to 13 months of age, either Scotch or Scotch-Topped breeding. Well grown and in good growing condition. Can ship via C. R. I. & P., A. T. & S. F., U. P., and Mo. Pac. Address

C. W. TAYLOR

ABILENE : : KANSAS

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns

Sold on Time at Private Treaty

Six or nine months if desired. What we want is your trial order. Young Heifers and Bulls at \$50, \$75, \$100 and up. Two Heifers and a Bull, not related, \$200 for the three—Others higher.



Over 200 Head From Which to Select

A great variety of prize winners and prize winning blood. If you want breeding stock don't miss this opportunity. As many good Shorthorns cannot be seen on any other farm in the whole Southwest.

COWS WITH CALF AT FOOT AND RE-BRED. RICHLY BRED YOUNG THINGS, SHOW PROSPECTS. HANDSOME YOUNG BULLS, HERD HEADER MATERIAL. RUGGED YOUNG BULLS, THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN KIND.

In fact a splendid array of foundation Shorthorns, that carry the blood of the best families and the most noted sires of the breed. Don't wait, but come and get your first pick. Visitors always welcome at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm. Write your wants today. Address

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Blaine Co., Okla.

DAIRY CATTLE

Holstein Bred Cows and Heifers

Choice individuals personally selected, Wisconsin bred, tuberculin tested, pure bred, unrecorded and high grade females, records bulls. Grade bull and heifer calves. **ARNOLD & BRADY, Manhattan, Kans.**

HOLSTEINS — CHOICE BULL CALVES

H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

FOR SALE Registered Holstein bull calves from A. B. O. cows, sired by Admiral Philip Walker No. 4332, 11 A. B. O. daughters and King Pontiac Victor Woodcrest, a 25 pound grandson of King of Pontiac. **REASONABLE PRICES.** A. B. NEALE, Extension Division of AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Manhattan, Kan.

OAK HILL HOLSTEINS

Bulls ready for spring service by Shadybrook Gerben Sir Korndyke out of A. B. O. dams. Heifers bred. Also a few fresh cows. All tuberculin tested. **REN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.**

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS
Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale. **W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.**

Guernsey Cows and Heifers
A few choice cows that will weigh 1,200 pounds and that will freshen in 40 days. Prices reasonable. **JACK HAMMEL, 215 Adams St., Topeka, Kan.**

H. F. ERDLEY & SON

Holton, Kansas

City Park Stock Farm
The Sunflower Herd Jersey Cattle
Imported and American Bred. Herd headed by *Onion's Splendid*, imported. Also general auctioneer of Farm and Livestock. Special attention given thoroughbred stock. I kindly solicit your sales and wants. Farm one-half mile east of Holton, Kansas. **PHONE 11 ON 35.**

SOMMER-BLATS GUERNSEYS!

Prince Fern of Old Orchard 2181, by the champion, Prince Rosendale Jr. (2214), out of the champion, Agnes Fern, chief stock bull. Females in Advanced Registry. Foundation from best New York, Wisconsin and Iowa herds. For sale: Bonnaville 18542, a tried sire, by Imp. Itcher Masker, also young stock in both bulls and heifers. Improve the quality and production of your milk by using a Guernsey sire. Call or write me your wants. **ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas.**

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

Red Polled Cattle Young bulls ready to ship. Cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write, or better come and see. **CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Mo.**

Red Poll Females of all ages, choice individuals, show animals, priced to sell. A few choice bulls, also Duroc-Jersey sows, sows and gilts, bred for early fall farrow. Boars sired by our choice herd boars. Ask for testimonials. **GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.**

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Mule-Footed Hogs The coming hogs of America; resist disease; the best rustlers known; pigs ten to fifteen weeks old, \$30 pair. Circular free. **DR. W. J. CONNER, LABETTE KANSAS.**

MULE FOOT HOGS More premiums won in 1912 than any herd in U. S. Spring boars and gilts and pigs in pairs not related. **Zene G. Hadley, R. F. D. 5, Wilmington, O.**

REGISTERED MULE FOOT HOGS From \$15 up. If you want a pure blood Mule foot hog within the next ten years, address **A. W. CLARKE, Alva, Oklahoma.**

HAMPSHIRE.

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



For prices on **PEDIGREED HAMPSHIRE** Write J. F. Price, Medora, Kan.

Pure Bred Hampshires Some extra choice, well-bred spring boar pigs for sale. **ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas.**

SUNNY SLOPE FARM

Regards Mail and Breeze space as a good advertisement, but a satisfied customer as a much better one. We offer high bred, well belted Hampshire hogs on a money-back plan. That's the only way we sell. Let's get acquainted. **FRANK H. PARKS, OLATHE, KANSAS.**

O. I. C. HOGS.

BOARS! BOARS! BOARS! A great line of spring O.I.C. boars, large and growthy and priced at rock bottom prices to move them quickly. Booking orders on fall boars and gilts for December delivery. **JOHN H. NEFF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI**

this importation he brought mostly mares, knowing our country needs to raise more of this, the heaviest of all draft breeds. They are offering this entire importation at a low price in order to make quick and easy sales. In order for our readers to know more of Mr. Bayless and the company, will say the head of the firm is a farmer and owns 1,100 acres, farms it with Belgian mares, raises lots of colts on the farm. A guarantee from W. H. Bayless & Co. is worth every cent the guarantee calls for. Their public sale last year was a decided success for two reasons: the stock justified it and everyone absolutely knew that whatever Mr. Bayless said about the stock was correct. When stock, guarantee and price are right, that's when business picks up. Try them if in need of good Belgians, either stallions or mares. They have them from weanlings up.

Laptad's Public Sale.

In this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze may be found the advertisement of Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. On October 15 he will sell 25 Duroc-Jersey hogs and 25 Poland Chinas. For breeding and description see



the ad. The accompanying illustration is a good likeness of Laptad's Tatarax, the sire of one of the good Duroc-Jersey litters in the offering. Write Mr. Laptad for catalog and arrange to attend the sale.

Fairview Poland Chinas.

P. L. Ware & Son of Paola, Kan., are among the pioneer Poland China breeders of Kansas. We said breeders for they never speculate, but breed according to the old school; that is to make good hogs better. One never finds a common hog on their farm. If a pig happens not to grow out right they find him a small pen and soon he is loaded for Kansas City. Just a few days ago they shipped a senior pig to Howe Phelps of Carthage, Mo. If this pig had a little more flesh he would weigh 550 pounds. Mr. Phelps has been buying from Iowa, and Nebraska breeders and he says this is the best pig he ever saw. Jas. T. Ellis, owner of Green Lawn Herd at Adrian, Mo., also purchased a full brother to the above mentioned hog to assist Young Hadley and other noted sires. At the head of Messrs. Ware's Fairview Herd is Miami Chief, the hog that sires these herd headers. Miami Chief 61914, bred by Dietrich & Spaulding, was sired by Wide Awake 61912, he by Blue Valley Exception, out of Choice Lady 148553, bred by J. C. Meese who has created such a sensation this year in the show ring. One good reason that Miami Chief is proving such a wonderful sire is because he has been mated with excellent daughters of Big Hadley, John Rex, Big Hadley's Likeness, Wedd's Expansion, etc. This firm has a very fine lot of young males of March, April and May farrow of this line of breeding and they have a very fine litter, full brothers and sisters to the fall males just mentioned. This firm never makes much fuss about what they have but we will say no good judge could visit this herd without being highly pleased with the visit.

How Hogs Get Consumption

F. P. Lane, demonstration agent for the Harvey County Farm Improvement club, reports a case which shows how infectious disease may be spread with damaging results on a farm. Mr. Lane's attention was called by a farmer, whose name he preferred not to mention, to a peculiar illness among the hogs on his farm. One animal had just died and was dissected. Mr. Lane at once was convinced that the trouble was tuberculosis. Some of the flesh and lungs of the animal were sent to the agricultural college, and Mr. Lane's diagnosis was confirmed. Many of the hogs were afflicted. The animals were "dopy" and showed a gradual decline, much as a human being afflicted with the disease, though more rapidly, and would finally die. As there seemed to be no such disease on neighboring farms, an investigation was started and it was ascertained that a cow had died last fall, and with a similar disease. Some of the hogs, including brood sows, were allowed to eat the carcass, and from that time the malady has been more or less noticeable among the hogs.

A Trotter 38 Years Old

Mr. Editor—While visiting, recently, at Alta Vista I rode behind a blooded trotting mare which the owner assured me was 38 years old. The animal was in ordinary condition and seemed as young as almost any horse in its teens. She trotted so fast that the younger animal with her was forced almost to run to keep up. If anyone in Kansas has an older horse I should like to hear about it. **Will L. Hughson, Alma, Kan.**

Beefsteak is high but you can bring in a young rabbit any evening.

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. PIGS, \$15 a pair. Young herd (4), \$30. **HARRY W. HAYNES, Meriden, Kansas.**

50 O. I. C. Pigs

Russell's O. I. C.'s
Tried sows, gilts bred or open. Boars ready for service. Also July pigs priced to sell. **H. R. Russell, Sedgewick, Mo.**

Edgewood O. I. C.'s
March and April Boars ready, also some fancy early June boars by U. S. 1722, 1 can and will please you. **HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kansas.**

GOOKIN'S O. I. C. HOGS
Four choice gilts for sale. Booking orders for fall pigs. **F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.**

50 O. I. C. Pigs for Sale
Sired by my leading herd boars. Write for prices and descriptions. **Andrew Koser, Delphos, Kan.**

Hampshire Sheep

Shipping point, **Waldo, Kansas.** Address, **E. S. Tallafarro, Russell, Kansas**

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES

150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th. King's 4th Masterpiece, Trusttype, King's Trusttype, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy bodied. Sows farrow from August 1st to December 1st. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. **E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas**

Hazlewood's Berkshires!

Choice spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Write today. **W. O. Hazlewood, R. 2, Winfield, Kansas**

J. T. BAYER'S BERKSHIRES

Eighty early spring pigs by Bayer's Beacon and B. D's Centerpiece, 30 extra fine sows and gilts bred and open, four winter and fall males. Priced to sell. Write for prices. **J. T. BAYER, YATES CENTER, KAN.**

Berkshire Pigs

Choice pigs, either sex, 10 to 16 weeks old, sired by ROBINHOOD PREMIER 2d, or Adam, a son of Rival's Lord Premier. Nothing but the very choicest specimens shipped. Price: registered, crated F. O. B. here—one \$20; two \$35; three \$50. **W. J. CRIST, Ozark, Kas.**

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Prize Winning Sires

250 early spring pigs, Duroc-Jerseys, for sale. I ship on approval. No money down before inspection. No public sales. **F. C. CROCKER, Filley, Neb.**

CLEARVIEW STOCK FARM DUROCS

Three fall boars and a number of spring boars, sired by Model Col. H. and M's Tat spring gilts, same breeding, will sell open or hold and breed in November. Prices right. **A. J. HANNA, ELMDALE, KANSAS.**

PERFECTION STOCK FARM

Duroc-Jersey boars, Nov. and Dec. farrow, sired by sons of B. & C's Col.; Buddy K IV and Grand Master Col. First Choice \$35; Second choice, \$30 for next 30 days. Weigh 150 to 175 lbs. **CLAREN BROS., Union City, Oklahoma**

Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm

Priced from Taylor's prize winners. 20 serviceable boars; also 20 open gilts from 1912 State Fair prize winners. Price other herds then get lower prices of this herd. **JAMES L. TAYLOR, Olean, Mo.**

HILLSIDE DUROCS

Some very choice March boars and gilts, and a few summer pigs by Dandy Model (by Dandy Lad, and out of Lincoln Model) and a few summer pigs by him out of high class sows. **W. A. Wood & Son, Elmdale, Kan.**

Royal Scion Farm Durocs

The great Graduate Col., assisted by Col. Scion, heads this herd. Spring and fall boars, some of them show and herd header material; also a few gilts and spring pigs, either sex. **G. O. Norman, R. 10, Winfield, Kan.**

Laptad's Double Header

LAWRENCE, KAN., OCT. 15th

29 Magnificent Duroc-Jersey Hogs, Wondrous in Breeding, Monstrous in Size

2 fall yearling sows, seven summer sows, 4 open sows, (two sold with breeding privilege.)

16 spring pigs, 12 boars and four sows, sired by Laptad's Tatarax (90848) and Laptad's Golden Rule (117667); out of sows by Up To Top Notcher 65485, Laptad's Tatarax 90843 and a dozen other great sires.

Twenty-Five Poland Chinas of the Gigantic Big Type Breeding

2 fall yearling sows (sold with breeding privilege).

3 summer yearling sows.

14 spring pigs, 8 boars and 6 gilts, sired by Hadley Mogul 56307 and Douglas 62502, out of sows by Young Look 47722, Cowell's Tecumseh 52564, Hadley's Mogul 56307 and other prominent herd hogs.

All trains will be met. Sale at Laptad's Stock Farm, 2 miles north of town. Send in your name for catalog and other information. Send all bids in my care. Address all letters to

FRED G. LAPTAD, Lawrence, Kan.

Cols. Frank J. Zaun and S. T. Moore, Auctioneers.

Ed R. Dorsey represents Farmers Mail and Breeze.

O. I. C. HOGS.

100 Spring Pigs, early farrow (both sexes) and choice yearling boars. Ask for prices now. Well grown and extra good. Immune. **Chas. H. Murray, Friend, Neb.**

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS
and ram lambs, at drouth prices. For description and prices write, or phone **STALEY RANCH, RICHMOND, KANSAS.**

ELK GROVE

Shropshires!
Imported Delta, sire of show flock winning 100 prizes, 1912, assisted by Wordwell's Kedge, by Tysul Champion at head of flock. For sale—50 rams, including 30 yearlings and Wordwell's Kedge, and 30 lambs. Send for catalog. **FRANK RAINIER, LOGAN, IOWA**

18 Ram lambs for sale. Also young yows, from yearlings up. Everything registered. **W. O. HAZLEWOOD, R. 2, Winfield, Kansas**

DUROC-JERSEYS.
GOOD E. NUFF AGAIN KING 35203
won Grand Champion prize at the Kansas State Fair, 1912. One of the greatest Durocs living. Special prices on herd boars for thirty days. **W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS**
"The Men With the Guarantee."

Jones' Durocs

All bred from the best blood lines and of the large type. Anything from a herd boar down to a pig. Stock all immune from cholera. Description guaranteed. Write me your wants. **W. G. JONES, MACOMB, ILL.**

Bonnie View Durocs

Three prize winning fall boars, weighing 500 pounds each, for sale. They are sired by Grand Champion Tat-A-Walla. Also spring boars and gilts of the same breeding. **Seale & Cattle, Bertrics, Kansas.**

Duroc-Jersey Spring Pigs

Dark cherry, sired by Bull Moose Col. 128253, he by King Col. 88633 and out of large prolific sows of popular breeding, priced reasonable, and f. o. b. your station if desired. **Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan.**

Quivera Place Durocs

Spring Pigs now ready and going. Write for prices. **E. G. MUNSSELL, Herington, Kansas.**

BANCROFT'S DUROCS!

We hold no public sales; nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. March and April boars and gilts weighing 100 to 150 pounds, \$20 to \$25 each. September pigs about Nov. 1st, \$10 and \$12.50 each. Customers in 15 states satisfied. Describe what you want. We have it. **D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.**

DUROC SOWS, GILTS AND BOARS

A few choice sows of Buddy K. 4th breeding, bred to our fancy young herd boar, Royal Crimson Wonder, for October litters, priced at \$35, to move them quickly. Fine spring boars, herd headers and stock boars, weighing 100 to 150 pounds, at \$18 to \$21. Also fine herd boars by the famous E. & C's Col. Choice gilts. All stock guaranteed. **JUDAH BROS., HIATTVILLE, KANSAS**

DUROC-JERSEYS.

MODEL AGAIN Duroc boars, \$12.00
Baby gilts, \$25.00
Bred gilts, \$50.00. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

Smith's Durocs Fashionably bred boars, including grandsons of the great Graduate Col., and a herd-heading son of the champion, Tattarax. Also spring boars. J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS

DUROC-JERSEYS Yearling gilts, bred, \$30 to \$40. Spring pigs, \$25.00. Fall pigs, \$10, or 3 for \$25. Herd boar, \$50. R. C. WATSON, Altoona, Kansas

TAYLOR'S SPRINGDALE DUROCS Spring pigs for sale from ancestors that were leading State Fair winners in 1911 and 1912. Fall gilts same breeding and quality. Chas. L. Taylor, Olean, Mo.

Big Stretchy Durocs A choice lot, either sex, for sale, also S. C. White Leghorns, extra fine stock. HARRY GIVINS, Madison, Kansas

McCarthy's Durocs A few October boars by J.R.'s Col. by Graduate Col. Also a son of the champion, Tattarax, that should head some good herd. Dan McCarthy, Newton, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS.

20 March Boars by Blue Valley Look, King Hercules, Big Ben (Phand-er) and Ott's Big Orange, (J.O. James.) Mature dams. J. F. FOLEY, (Norton Co.) Oronoque, Kan.

100 SPRING PIGS Sired by King Hadley, King Blain, Jr., King John and Long John 2nd; priced right and guaranteed. W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI

Poland Chinas Select young boars; gilts, bred or open. Prices right. Call or address H. L. BROOKS, Larned, Kans.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Bred sows and spring boars for sale, priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kas

40 MARCH BOARS by Naiman's Expansion by Expansion Over. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN L. NAIMAN, ALEXANDRIA, NEB.

50 Poland China March and April boars and gilts for sale. No public sales. Write for descriptions and prices. G. A. WIEBE, BEATRICE, NEB.

POLANDS: Size, Quality Pigs all ages for sale sired by Waechter's Referee and King Hadley. Lambert Bros, Smith Center, Kan.

Geo. E. Smith, Agenda, Kan. 15 years breeding Poland in Republic Co. No public sales but 70 choice boars and gilts of March farrow for sale. Address as above.

THURSTON & WOOD'S Poland Chinas The large, smooth kind. Fall boars, handsome fellows by U. Wonder by A. Wonder, also gilts by this great son of A. Wonder and bred to Orange Lad by Big Orange. Thurston & Wood, Elmdale, Kan.

HILDWEIN'S BIG POLANDS Make your selections from my large herd of the "big kind". They are the kind that make good. Public Sale October 29. WALTER HILDWEIN, FAIRVIEW, KAN.

Fall and Summer Gilts 15 fall gilts open, 10 summer gilts bred and open, yearling and tried sows bred for fall farrow. Also an attractive herd boar offer. E. C. LOGAN, (Mitchell Co.) SOLOMON RAPIDS, KAN.

Joe Baier's Poland 40 spring boars, a few choice fall boars, sows and gilts bred or open. Satisfaction guaranteed. Let me know what you want. J. M. BAIER, ELMO, Dickinson Co., KAN.

Poland China Sale Argonia, Kansas, Thursday, Oct. 16. 60 head, consisting of 7 sows and pigs, 6 spring boars and 9 gilts, all by big type boars. Write for sale bill. Cox and Anderson, Auctioneers.

Large Type Poland Big smooth spring boars and gilts by A. Wonder's Equal and out of Knox All Hadley dams. Extra quality but at reasonable price. Write today. A. R. ENOS, Ramona, Kansas.

Stith's DUROCS Sows and gilts bred to and young boars and gilts by Model Duroc, one of the best sires of the breed. His half brother and sister were grand champions. His sire was a champion. Write today. CHAS. STITH, Eureka, Kansas

John Harter's September Boars 25 selected Sept. boars to pick from. Sired by Mogul's Monarch, Long King, Prince Hadley and Gebhart. Well grown and desirable as herd boars. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. HARTER, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

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

GEO. W. NOWELS, GLASCO, KAN. 45 March boars and gilts for sale. Medium type. Size and quality. Pairs and trios not related. Prices right. Address as above.

Special 30-DAYS OFFER on 10 extra good spring boars. Fall pigs, \$10 each. Certificate with every pig. Satisfaction guaranteed. Howar, R. Ames, Maple Hill, Kan.

Market Probabilities

(Continued from Page 27.)

biggest decline, and lower prices were responsible for heavy receipts in the north-west, well filled elevators in the Central West and a falling off in the demand for flour and feed. Soft wheat made more resistance to the decline than hard wheat and that grade is leading the latter by a margin of several cents. Trade in futures became almost stagnant, selling being the prevailing turn. With this year's world crop large, there will be little demand for domestic wheat on export accounts. Recent rains have not only caused an unusual large area to be sown to wheat but fields have shown unusual early growth and will be in excellent condition for winter. Southwest and western Kansas will sow a large acreage this fall, most of it is already planted, and if next year is seasonable the crop in that state will be one of the largest ever produced. The quality of this year's crop was good, and millers say that a high standard in flour is being maintained.

Corn prices sagged with wheat. There was little interest in the speculative side and cash trade was increased some, owing to liberal receipts and the general need of corn west of the Missouri river. Old corn is the only kind offered in any quantity, but as soon as the new crop is available the movement will increase. Buyers say that early November will see the receipts at principal markets more than double compared with the present supply. Then renters will be disposing of their crops and many farmers will sell to get ready money. Though a big early movement of the new crop may occur no one seems to look for prices to fall below 70 cents a bushel. Oats were quoted fractionally lower but demand is still broad.

The following comparison shows prices on best grades of wheat, corn and oats at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats
1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912
Chicago....	94½¢ \$1.04	72½ 70	43 33½
Kan. City ..	93½¢ 1.01	75 71½	44½ 34½

Hay Prices Weaken Somewhat.

Demand for hay has slackened materially in the past 10 days, and in some cases prairie and timothy were quoted lower. Receipts have not been liberal and that condition prevented a general decline. The best demand is for alfalfa. The quality of that hay this year is good, and dealers say that more has graded choice to fancy than in any previous year. Prairie shows low quality and the clovers and timothy are in meager supply. Improvement in pasture conditions has relieved the market of much of the urgent demand.

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	\$17.00 @ 17.50
Prairie, No. 1	15.50 @ 16.50
Prairie, No. 2	13.00 @ 15.00
Prairie, No. 3	7.50 @ 12.50
Timothy, choice	16.50 @ 17.50
Timothy, No. 1	15.50 @ 16.25
Timothy, No. 2	14.00 @ 15.00
Timothy, No. 3	11.50 @ 13.50
Clover mixed, choice	15.00 @ 15.50
Clover mixed, No. 1	14.25 @ 14.75
Clover mixed, No. 2	12.25 @ 14.00
Clover, choice	14.00 @ 14.50
Clover, No. 1	13.00 @ 13.50
Alfalfa, fancy	18.00 @ 18.50
Alfalfa, choice	17.00 @ 17.50
Alfalfa, No. 1	16.00 @ 16.50
Standard	15.25 @ 15.75
Alfalfa, No. 2	14.00 @ 15.00
Alfalfa, No. 3	11.50 @ 13.50
Straw	6.00
Packing hay	5.00 @ 7.00

Seed and Feed Prices.

Seed—Alfalfa, \$7.50 @ \$9 a hundred; clover \$8.50 @ 10; flaxseed, \$1.18 a bushel; timothy, \$1.75 @ 2.50 a bushel; cane seed, \$1.40 @ 1.80 a hundred; millet, \$1.40 @ 1.80; kafir No. 2, \$1.55 @ 1.56; No. 3, \$1.55. Feed—Barley, 58 @ 62c; bran \$1.07 @ 1.10 shorts, \$1.24 @ 1.32; rye, No. 2, 65 @ 68c; corn chop, \$1.40.

Broom Corn Trade Quiet.

Broom makers have not proved large buyers on the recent bulge in prices and the market now shows a rather indifferent tone, though growers are holding for higher prices. Some few sales reported in the Southwest last week, ranging up to \$150, with asking price as high as \$170. The advance seems to be temporarily overdone, and the market now seems to depend for strength on a larger demand from broom makers. Choice green self-working corn is quoted at \$150 to \$160 a ton; fair to good, \$120 to \$145; common to fair, \$90 to \$115 a ton.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, Sept. 29.—Butter this week is firm at 31 cents.

Kansas City, Sept. 29.—Prices this week on produce are:

Eggs—Firsts, new white wood cases included, 25c a dozen; seconds, 18c to 20c. Butter—creamery, extras, 30c a pound; firsts, 27c; seconds, 25c; packing stock 23½c. Live Poultry—Broilers, 16c a pound; spring chickens, 13c; hens, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 8c; roosters, 9½c; young turkeys and turkey hens, 15c; young ducks, 10c. Potatoes—New, small lots, home grown, 70 @ 80c a bushel; Colorado, carlots, 90c; Northern, 80 @ 82c.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

	Butter	Eggs	Hens
1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912	1913 1912
Chicago....	31 29	26 24	13 12
Kan. City ..	30 30	25 24½	12 12

Every young man hopes to advance in life; but it's only those that get ready to advance that do advance.

POLAND CHINAS.

Poland Chinas That Please

For a number of years we have bred the best type of Poland Chinas. Our males have gone to the best Big Type herds in America. We have 100 more to sell. F. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

POLAND CHINAS.

KLEIN'S TABOR VALLEY HERD

Some choice January Poland China boars by Chief Price \$1007. Also two Sept. boars same breeding. Fall gilts, bred or open. Tops of 30 February boars. All out of big mature dams. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

Pleasant Valley Stock Farm! Big Boned Poland Chinas

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Prop.

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

L. W. CUTRIGHT, Mgr., Watonga, Okla.

BARGAINS IN BIG TYPE BOARS

Have topped my herd—only a few to sell, but all good—sired by Sure A Wonder, by A Wonder, Colossal and Chief's Pride, out of sows by Long King and Big Orange. Also two-year-old son of A Wonder. Specially low prices for quick sale. C. R. MILLER, ROUTE 3, ATCHISON, KANSAS.

PLEASANT HILL STOCK FARM POLANDS

Long King's Best, Sampson Ex and Moore's Halvor, a trio of unusually fine big-type boars in service. Booking orders now for spring boars and gilts—over 100 head to select from. These are bred right, fed right and priced right. HENRY GRANER & SON, LANCASTER, KANSAS.

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas

Serviceable boars and bred sows and gilts. I have some 3-year-old sows 65 inches long, bone 8½ in., and 34 inches high. VACCINATED AND IMMUNE. Herd headed by Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. Everything guaranteed and sold worth the money. Phone Dearborn; station, New Market, and postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI.

Big Orange and Colossal Big Boned Poland Chinas

Special offering at private sale, fall boars combining immense size with show yard quality and finish, farrowed Sept. 1912, weight 400 to 500 lbs., herd headers and show boars; also last spring boars of exceptional size and quality; sires, Big Orange and Colossal. L. R. McCLARNON, Bradyville, Iowa.

Robinson's Mammoth Poland Chinas!

My herd boars weigh from 800 to 1,025 lbs. Now have for sale the greatest lot of spring pigs I've ever raised. Sired by and out of my prize winning boars and sows. Get my prices, description and guaranty. My terms are: If you are not satisfied return the hog and I return your money. F. P. ROBINSON, Maryville, Mo.



F. W. Bevington, Pres.

JEWELL COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Members of this association, advertising below will offer nothing but first class animals for sale for breeding purposes.

Jewell City Colt Show, October 16



L. W. Kyle, Secy.

POLAND CHINAS.

7 GREAT BOARS, five of Oct. farrow and two of Dec. Real herd boars at fair prices. Boar and gilt sale Nov. 15. JOHN KEMMERER, Mankato, Kan.

75, JAN., FEB., MARCH pigs for sale. Sired by three big boars and out of mature sows. Prices right. Public sale Nov. 6. Feb. 28. A. R. Reystead, Mankato, Kan.

Polands, Shropshire Sheep 100 Spr. pigs, both sexes, strictly big type. Ram lambs. Write for prices. Ira M. Swihart & Son, Webber, Kan.

50 BIG BOARS Spring farrow. Big and smooth. Priced to sell. Also choice gilts. Bred Sow Sale March 10. JOSHUA MORGAN, HARDY, NEBR.

Six Fall Boars that are good for sale reasonable. Big growthy kind. IRA C. KYLE & SON, MANKATO, KAN.

FALL AND SPRING BOARS for sale. Also spring gilts and summer yearlings. Barred Rocks, R. L. Reds and W. Wyandottes. W. A. MCINTOSH, Courtland, Kan.

PRIVATE SALE Spring boars and gilts. Best of big type breeding. Ask for prices and descriptions. TUDOR J. CHARLES, Republic, Kan.

50 PIGS White Turkeys, White Rocks, Emden, China Geese, Pekin, White Indian Runner, Muscovy Ducks, White Guinea, Fan Tail Pigeons. A. T. GARMAN, COURTLAND, KANSAS.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

35 Spring Pigs, both sexes. Also 15 choice November yearling gilts bred or open. No public sales. Also good herd boar proposition. E. M. MYERS, Burr Oak, Kan.

Fall Gilts Bred or Open Also Spring Pigs, both sexes. Best of breeding and well grown. R. P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS

25 SPRING BOARS of fashionable breeding. Priced to sell. Bred sow sale January 29. Ask for prices and descriptions. N. B. PRICE, Mankato, Kan.

FALL AND SPRING boars and gilts sired by Chief's Perfection. Fall gilts bred or open. DANA D. SHUCK, BURR OAK, KANS.

KANSAS SPECIAL boars, sired by him and out of mature sows. Write. Also Holstein cattle and White Holland turkeys. Bred Sow Sale Jan. 28. W. E. WOODSMITH, Formoso, Kan.

32 MARCH BOARS at private sale, by Deft-ant 2nd and B. & C.'s Col. Chief. Extra good and priced right. Bred Sow Sale Feb. 9. E. A. TRUMP, Formoso, Kan.

SPRING BOARS for sale reasonable. Write for descriptions and prices. Up to date breeding. Also a few gilts. R. C. MADSEN, JEWELL CITY, KAN.

10 Good Spring Boars priced right to move them quick. JOHN McMULLEN, Formoso, Kansas

40 SPRING PIGS of March and April farrow. Priced to sell. No public sale this season. C. C. THOMAS, WEBBER, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

65 HAMPSHIRE PIGS of Spg. farrow. Priced to sell. Also unusually good herd boar proposition. ROY HAGGART, MANKATO, KANSAS.

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. SPG. PIGS Priced to sell. Write for descriptions and prices. White Holland Turkeys. Dr. W. W. Spencer, Mankato, Kan.

SHORTHORNS.

Oscar Green's Shorthorns Popular breeding. Stock for sale. A good herd bull proposition. OSCAR GREEN, MANKATO, KANSAS

Yearling Bull for sale. Dark Red. Eligible to registry. Price right. Duroc Jersey boars and gilts. 100 White Wyandotte Cockerels. I. N. CHILCOTT, MANKATO, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

W. E. EVANS, Jewell, Kan. Breeder of Guernsey cattle. Nothing for sale now, but watch this space.

JERSEY CATTLE.

100 JERSEY COWS AND HEIFERS Health test with each animal. Write for prices and descriptions. J. W. BERRY, JEWELL CITY, KANSAS.

D. S. FOLLED DURHAMS.

YEARLING BULL, nice red and splendid calf. Also some fine bull calves ready for service next spring. R. T. VANDEVENTER & SON, Mankato, Kan.

PERCHERONS.

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

AUCTIONEERS.

John Brennen & Son Livestock Auctioneers
ESBON, KANSAS
WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES

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

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

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

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

N. B. PRICE Livestock Auctioneer
MANKATO, KANSAS. Write or phone for dates.

"I have been using 'Sal Vet' for over a year, keep it where my hogs can run to it freely. During that time have raised 400 pigs and now have them ready for the market and have not lost a pig. My neighbors

have lost hogs all around me. I attribute my success solely to the liberal use of 'Sal Vet.'—B. P. Storis, Slater, Mo.
"When I received the 'Sal Vet' my pigs were a

shabby looking lot, but after feeding 'Sal Vet' for three weeks they became as sleek as ribbons. Hereafter, I do not intend to be without 'Sal Vet' as I do not want to take the chance of losing my hogs. I did

lose two pigs last spring before I received the 'Sal Vet'; they had cholera, but since I have been feeding our preparation, I have lost none.—John Richardson, Rt. 2, Box 92, Parsons, Kansas.

Don't Have Sick Hogs!

Get Rid of the Disease-Breeding WORMS Now—I'll Show You How or No Pay

Read What the BREEDERS GAZETTE Says in the Aug. 27th Issue About

Wormy Pigs and CHOLERA

"Hog mortality is seldom so rampant at this season as now. Usually sick pigs begin to show up at market when new corn is available, but for weeks the stock yards have been full of the invalid and dying while reports from all sections of the country are alarming. It is called cholera, of course, but post-mortem results do not confirm this theory, as carcasses dress white and condemnations are few. Still they die, both mature hogs and pigs, and mortality in the country materially swells the marketward movement with refugees from the diseased areas, every pig thus sacrificed spelling further depletion of the food supply. A man 'who never had a sick hog on his place' argues that low vitality is responsible for much of this trouble, and that low vitality in turn is caused by internal parasites, worms, to use the vernacular. This worm theory is not a fool one by any means, and internal parasites undoubtedly entail heavy loss on growers of both hogs and sheep. They practically ruin the bulk of the native lamb crop every year, and a pig totting around a colony of worms in his internal economy has no pretension to thrift. Perhaps less complaint would be heard regarding 'cholera' if the porcine and ovine babies were treated effectively for worms."

I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay



Let Me Stop Your Losses—

from worms—Let me help you save your hogs from the deadly plague that is now sweeping over your state threatening YOUR own neighborhood and carrying off millions of dollars worth of animals. The only hope lies in PREVENTION and the first step is to get rid of the deadly stomach and intestinal WORMS—the real cause of 90% of all live stock diseases. There is no known cure for the terrible plague, cholera, when once it settles down on your herd. But there is a SURE, SAFE, EASY way to destroy WORMS with SAL-VET. I'll prove it on your own farm 60 days BEFORE YOU PAY. I'll rid your hogs of these pests that breed disease—the thieves that steal your animals' food—suck their blood—sap their vitality and rob you of your profits. But if you want help don't wait until it is too late. Act now. Read my offer below.

The Great WORM Destroyer



The Great LIVE STOCK Conditioner

is a wonderful disease-preventing, worm destroying, medicated salt. A tonic, digestive and conditioner. It requires no dosing, no drenching, no starving—no bother at all. You simply place it where all your farm animals can run to it freely and THEY WILL DOCTOR THEMSELVES. I want to place SAL-VET before YOUR stock for the next 60 days—I want to prove to you what I have proved to thousands of other farmers. I'll take all the risk—I'll furnish the "Sal-Vet"—as much as you need—all you have to do is to feed it according to directions and report results. Then at the end of 60 days: If results and pay if pleased. The cost is trifling—if it does everything I claim—and absolutely nothing if it fails. You can't afford not to accept my offer. Drive out the worms—head off disease—Save your Hogs—Save your Feed—FILL OUT THE COUPON NOW.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL COMPANY
Dept. FM&B10-4-13 Cleveland, O.

Ship me enough "Sal-Vet" to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days, and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name.....

P. O.

Shipping Sta. Sta.

No. of Sheep.....Hogs.....Cattle.....Horses.....

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

I don't want you to send me a cent of money in advance. I don't ask you to pay me anything on delivery. I send you nothing to sign—no papers to fill out. All I ask from you is the coupon. Fill it out—tell me how many head of stock you have and I'll ship you enough SAL-VET to last them 60 days. At the end of this time report results. If SAL-VET don't do what I claim—if it don't rid your stock of the disease-breeding, profit-eating, stomach and free intestinal worms, I'll cancel the charge. I'll pocket the loss. You won't owe me a penny. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by accepting my offer. But for the sake of your own profits don't wait another minute. A single week's delay may cost you hundreds of dollars. Disease may suddenly break out in your herd—then no one can help you. Send the coupon NOW.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President
THE S. R. FEIL CO., Mfg. Chemists
Dept. FM&B CLEVELAND, OHIO

Look For This Label
on all SAL-VET Packages. Don't be deceived by imitations. Don't buy "Sal" this or "Sal" that. Get the original genuine SAL-VET.



Read

How SAL-VET Saves Hogs

"The cholera has been killing hogs all around my home, but I have not lost a single one. I have never used so effective a remedy."—Sanford Gerst, South Boston, Va.

"I found 'Sal-Vet' to do just what you said it would; it is sure death to worms. Moreover, although the cholera has reached throughout this neighborhood, I have not had a single loss since feeding 'Sal-Vet.'—Joe Cahmer, Alexandria, Ind.

"The hog cholera is all around us in this neighborhood, but so far there is not a single case among the hogs belonging to the men who are feeding 'Sal-Vet.'—Thomas Canedy, Roodhouse, Ill.

"Hogs all over our county are dying in large numbers, and many right here in my town have lost hogs from some cause, but I could not wish mine to do better than they have since feeding 'Sal-Vet.'—D. E. Knight, Honeah Path, S. C.

"Before getting your 'Sal Vet' I had lost thirteen of my best hogs, but since feeding 'Sal Vet' I did not lose a single one, and every animal is in fine condition."—(Signed) Geo. Moren, R. No. 1, Pittsburg, Kans.

"Before I started to feed 'Sal Vet' my hogs were sick, and I had lost six of them; since feeding 'Sal Vet' I have lost none, although some of them were pretty sick before they had access to 'Sal Vet' and had lost their hair. However, they pulled through all right and now have good appetites and are thriving."—Ernest Triebel, Rt. No. 2, Clearwater, Minn.

"'Sal-Vet' freed my hogs from worms by the wholesale. I'll not be without it."—(Signed) Henry Iverson, Wa'ner, S. D.

"My hogs are doing finely; have kept 'Sal-Vet' before them for two months and while there has been lots of disease amongst hogs in this section, none of mine have been sick."—Geo. A. Eline, Rt. No. 20, St. Matthews, Ky.

"I have kept 'Sal-Vet' before my hogs all the time, and I never saw them do so well. A lot of hogs died all over this part of the country, but mine have remained perfectly healthy."—Thomas V. Smith, Ellington, Mo.

PRICES 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$5; 250 lbs., \$9; 500 lbs., \$13; 500 lbs., \$21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked "Sal-Vet" packages. Shipments for 60 days trial are based on 1 lb. of "Sal-Vet" for each sheep or hog, and 4 lb. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular sized packages.