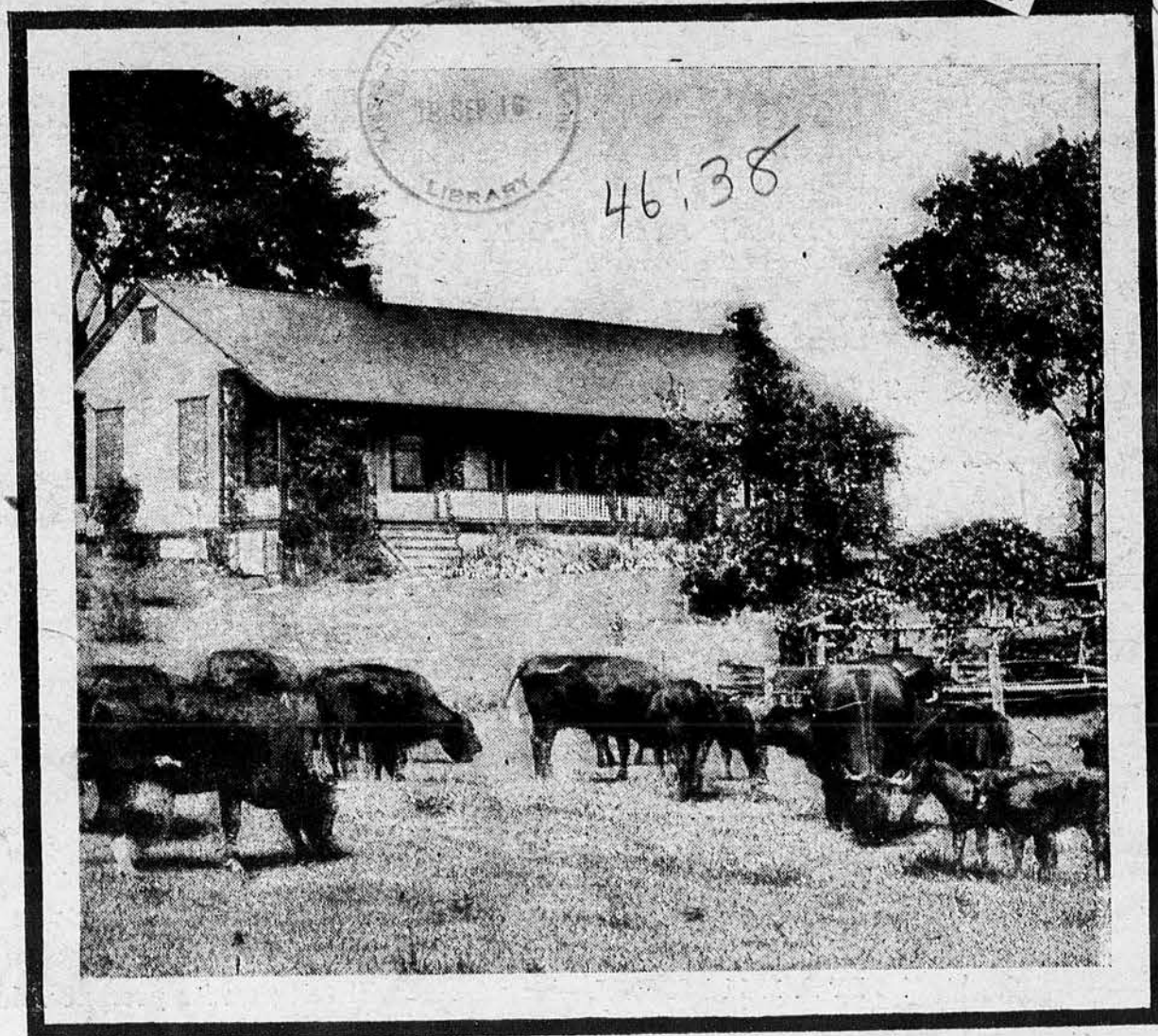


September 16, 1916

Price 5 Cents

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

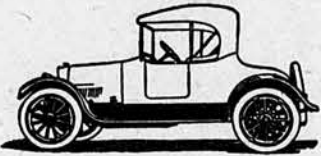


THIS WEEK

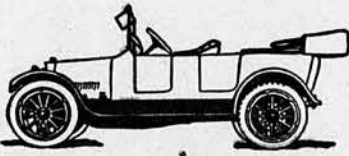
Waste, and a Profit.....	F. B. Nichols
Give the Trees a Chance.....	J. A. Ferguson
Pure Water is Needed.....	F. H. Sweet
The Corn Cutting is Finished.....	Harley Hatch
Seed Selection With Sorghums.....	G. E. Thompson
What Shall I do, Doctor?.....	Dr. Charles Lerrigo



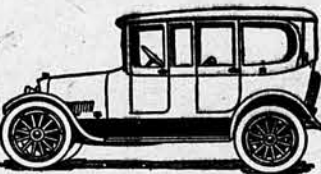
The "Best Thing" About Reo Cars



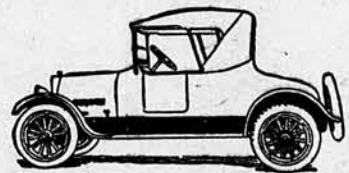
The New Four-Cylinder, 3-passenger Reo Roadster, \$875



The New Reo the Fifth, "The Incomparable Four," \$875



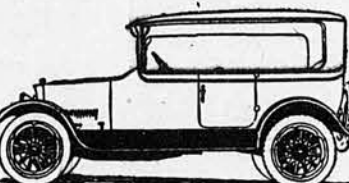
The New Four-Cylinder Reo Enclosed Car, \$1025



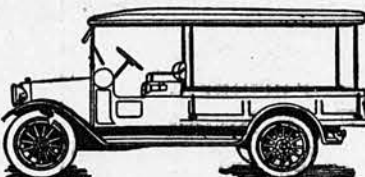
The New 4-passenger Reo Six Roadster, \$1150



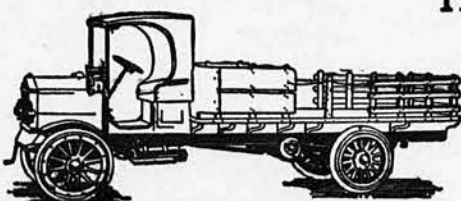
The New 7-passenger Reo Six Touring Car, \$1150



The New Reo Six 7-passenger Sedan, \$1750



1500-pound Reo "Speed Wagon," \$1000



2-ton Reo Truck (Chassis only, with Driver's Seat and Cab), \$1650

(All Prices are f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan)

IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT to say just what is the "best thing" about Reo automobiles and Reo motor trucks.

ONE WOULD SAY "the service that goes with every Reo." Another would say "uniform excellence" is "the best thing" about Reos.

BUT WE WOULD say without a second's hesitation that one of the best things is the fact that every Reo model is, long has been, and long will be, standard.

FOR IT DOESN'T MATTER when you buy a Reo—in season or out—this year, last year or next year—you have a car that is standard and the depreciation of which is less than that of any other automobile of similar price or passenger capacity.

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REO QUALITY at Reo prices is universally recognized as "The Gold Standard of Values."

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THERE'S SO LITTLE consistency in the past performances of most of them, none can predict the future with any degree of accuracy.

BUT REOS RUN TRUE TO FORM always. If it's a Reo then it's a good car—no matter what year it was made.

IF IT'S A REO there's always a fixed value for it in the new, or in the "used car" market.

IS IT A NEW REO—it will command a premium. "You were lucky to get a Reo," is an expression a new owner hears frequently.

FOR EVERYBODY KNOWS that the demand for Reos is always greater than the factory output—always has been.

IS IT A 1911 MODEL—any dealer will tell you its present value—and they won't differ five per cent in their estimates.

THAT'S THE REMARKABLE difference between Reos and other cars—with only one exception. And that isn't a competitor of Reo.

CONSIDER THIS most carefully in your selection of a car—this fact, that every Reo model is standard from season to season.

IT IS A STAPLE, not a novelty, you buy when you buy a Reo.

AND IF YOU DO have to wait a few days for a Reo, whereas you can get other makes right off the floor—remember there's a reason, and that reason is the best possible reason why you should select a Reo for yours.

IT MEANS MONEY in pocket for you in years to come—as well as satisfaction from the day you do get your Reo.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

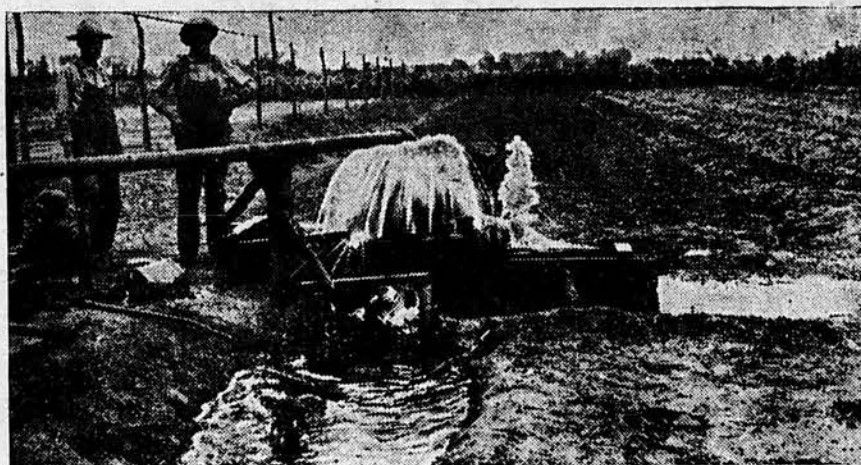
An Agricultural and Family Journal for the People of the Great West



Volume 46
Number 38

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 16, 1916

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A BIG EFFORT is needed in reducing the percentage of waste land on Kansas farms. Too high a proportion of the land is unproductive, or almost in this condition, and it makes a high tax on the productive soil to carry the loafing acres along. This will be a good fall to get some of this land into condition so it will produce a larger return, for the dry weather has reduced the amount of work needed in taking care of the crops. If this improvement work is done it will make it possible to get a higher return from the place in 1917.

Waste land takes many different forms. It may be wet land that needs draining, acid soil that must have lime, pastures with too much brush and trees, old corners along the fields that need to be cleaned out, creeks and branches that can be straightened, woodlots that require improvement cuttings, meadows that have many stones, and so on for about 1,001 counts. As a rule every farm has land that now is classed as unproductive that needs to be put into a productive form. Kansas farmers as a rule appreciate this, and believe that the work would pay, but in the past from the press of other things they have been kept from getting around to this work. This fall, with more time available, there probably will be more of such improvement than ever.

Considerable improvement work of this kind has been done in the state, but more is possible today than ever, for the constantly increasing price of land has made this necessary. Every increase in the price of land makes more work necessary in improvements of this kind if one is to keep the profits from the place at the maximum. For example take with the stones in the pastures: It has been commonly believed that it would not pay to remove them, and so it would not when the price of the land was \$1.25 an acre. But take today with pasture land worth \$30 an acre and one-third covered with stones it is another matter. If you can increase the production of grass one-third by removing these stones you will bring the productive value of this land up to \$45 an acre, if it is worth \$30 an acre now. It does not take anything like \$15 worth of work to the acre to remove the stones from the pastures as a rule. This same general line of reasoning holds with other forms of waste land; if one will consider the in-

creased productive value of the improved land he will see as a rule that the work required in the improvement will pay well.

Another thing needed in improving the pastures, especially in Southeastern Kansas, is more of an effort in fighting the trees and brush that are crowding in. Perhaps the best way to fight the trees is to girdle them in midsummer. If mowing were a general practice the brush could be kept under control much better.

A great deal of improvement work is needed in this section. Perhaps Southeastern Kansas soils need to have more money spent on them than the land in any other section in Kansas. A very high proportion of the farms in that section have at least some soil that is too wet, and which never will pay the best returns until it is tile drained. An investment in a properly laid tile drainage system in wet soil always is a good profit producer, for such land generally is very rich; and if the surplus water is removed a crop is insured for almost every year. Remember that a tile drainage system will make a soil more drought resistant in a dry year such as 1916, strange as this may seem.

Many efficient improvements can be made in fields that require no extra expense except labor. I have in mind the work done on a 14-acre field in Woodson county in the spring of 1909. Much of this field is hardpan, and as it is somewhat sloping it had washed quite badly; gullies had formed in many places. There were 2 acres of rocky land which had grown up to Buck brush adjoining this field which the owner determined to clear up. Most of this Buck brush land had been used by former owners as a feed lot, and it was rich. The rock was piled at the lower edge of the field to catch the wash, and the Buck brush was placed in the ditches thru the field, to hold the dirt. About \$25 worth of labor was required to make this improvement. Two acres of rich land has been added to the field, the ditches now are filled and what little dirt washes from the higher land to the lower side of the field is caught by the rock dam. The field now is easy to run machinery over, but if the washing had been allowed to continue it is probable that some of the ditches would be too deep for one to drive over now.



A Sorghum Crop on the Farm of J. W. Lough of Scott City, the State Irrigation Commissioner, Grown Under Irrigation From the Underflow.

Waste, and a Profit

By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

This same Woodson county farmer decided that there was too much creek on his place; he liked to have the creek bottom soil all right, but he could not work up much enthusiasm over all the waste land produced by the creek. So a new channel was cut across a bend for about 200 yards, which put the fall of about a mile of the old channel into this cutoff. The result has been that the water goes thru this cutoff so fast that there is but little danger of high water now; the creek is not bank full even when it has overflowed the banks both above and below the cutoff.

Cutoffs of this kind are needed on rivers even more than on the creeks, but of course usually they must be built as community affairs.

The very considerable interest just now in the forming of drainage districts indicates that there is a pretty general appreciation over the state of the need for improvements of this kind. More than 20 communities are expecting to organize and straighten out the creeks, so they will have an opportunity to carry the water away in the best possible way.

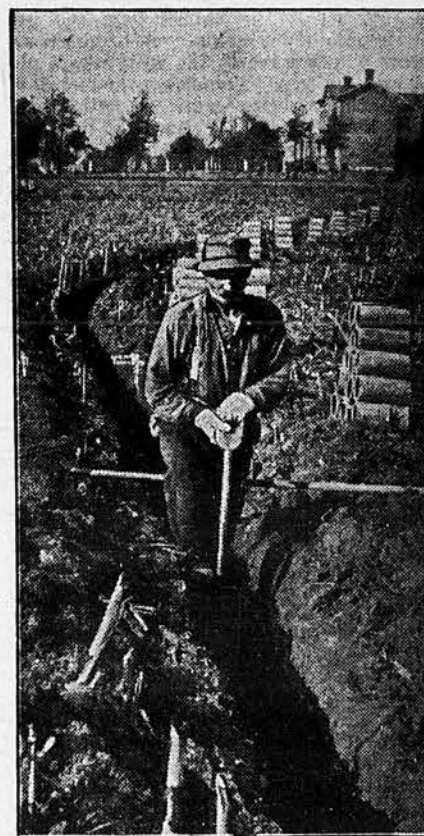
Fortunately there are many places where beneficial results have been obtained by such work. For example, take the work along the Delaware creek in Jefferson county. There were 13 destructive floods along this creek from 1902 to 1912, when it became very obvious that an effort at control should be made. A drainage district was formed, and the work started. The length of the stream in Jefferson county at the time the work was started was 39 miles. Sixteen cutoffs were made, which shortened the channel 14 miles. The stream was cleared of the trees and obstructions along the old channel. The cost of this improvement work was \$90,000. Floods have been almost prevented in the drainage district altho there has been a great deal of loss both above and below this community.

Another excellent illustration is the protection which has been obtained along the Marais des Cygnes River in Bates county, Missouri, where improvement work has been done. This river is noted for its flood damage, but even at that there were but four days in this district in 1915 when the stream was out of its banks. Above Bates county, in Kansas, where this help was not available, there were 70 days in the season when the stream was out of its banks—and of course there was a smaller volume of water, too, for it was higher up in the valley. Fortunately there is an appreciation among a great many farmers in this valley that it will pay well to do some improvement work, and an effort will be made to clear the channel this winter in some places. There is an especially encouraging interest near Paola.

The water supply problems of Western Kansas are just as important as good systems of getting rid of the excess of water in the eastern section. That is why there is a great interest in irrigation in the western part of the state, which the Farmers Mail and Breeze has mentioned recently. It is especially important in the development of Western Kansas that a big effort should be made with the smaller outfits for irrigation around the home, to make the conditions more agreeable. In many cases no

cash outlay is required; all that is needed is some labor in building a storage system for the overflow from the windmill. In speaking of this recently, H. B. Walker, the state irrigation engineer with the agricultural college, said:

"A small irrigation system for a dry farmer may appeal to some men as impractical and only a luxury for the wealthier settlers, but irrigation on a small scale for the dry farmer is not a luxury; it is an urgent necessity. I personally feel that an irrigated area of 5 to 10 acres on many of the dry farms of the great plains area would be desirable, practical and remunerative when handled in connection with the usual dry-farming operations. It may be true



Tile Drainage is Winning.

that taken as an individual investment no great dividends will be apparent, but when viewed from the standpoint of home comforts, farm life contentment, and more congenial home surroundings for the farmer's wife and family, the small irrigated plot is of inestimable value. Too often in strict business farming the comforts of the family are neglected and the highest and best type of future citizenship is sacrificed for immediate dividends. Irrigation, on a small scale at least, is intimately related to dry land home building."

The woodlot problems of the state deserve great attention, and fall and winter is a good time to give this. In speaking of the needs of many of the woodlots of the state recently, Charles A. Scott of Manhattan, the Kansas State Forester, said:

"The trees in Kansas woodlots that are dead or dying should be cut as fast as possible. These can be replaced by

(Continued on Page 19.)

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association. Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher.

T. A. McNEAL, Editor.

CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

The Great Gamble

It may be that sometime the farming business in this country will be so reduced to a science that it will be reasonably sure, but at present the farmer is necessarily the greatest gambler in the world. He never knows when he plants a crop that he will gather a harvest. At the time when he should be planting his seed in the springtime, Gentle Annie, the rains probably are falling in torrents every day and when the ground gets dry enough to plant he finds that he has just hit the edge of a dry spell which ruins his crop prospect. His orchard blooms profusely in April and a belated freeze comes in May, and that summer all the fruit he eats he has to buy at the store. His corn perhaps comes up beautifully and he looks down the long green rows with pride and satisfaction. The next day he goes out and discovers that the infernal cutworms have got in their deadly work and his corn has to be replanted. The spring, perhaps, is reasonably favorable and his prospects bright, when with savage joy a million chinch bugs lope into his fields and the growing crop withers like Jorah's gourd. He sows a large area of wheat and says "Next year I will make a killing." The Hessian fly hears his glad refrain and as she deposits her eggs in the growing stalk, remarks "We will see you later, me buck."

In the morning he looks out over his ripening field of wheat which has somehow or other escaped the ravages of the chinch bug, the green bug and the Hessian fly and his eyes brighten as he sees the yellow wheat wave in the wind like a glorious golden sea, and the says "Tomorrow the reaper will be busy." Before the morrow comes a hail storm has swept across his land and left his field a ruin. He watches his growing swine and reads with interest the market reports and figures that each of those hogs is good for \$25 or \$30 or maybe even more. The next day the cholera comes in and the last one of his beautiful fat swine passes over into the saccharine subsequently. His cows fade away with the hollow horn and his horses die of some disease the veterinarians don't understand, and all the satisfaction he gets out of it is in watching the horse doctors make postmortem examinations of the interior of his dead equines, and afterward bring in their bills for futile services rendered. If he goes into the poultry business his hens die of the pip. If he concludes that there is money in sheep, grub in the head takes what the dogs and coyotes leave. When he sells his grain early the market hits the ceiling a month or two after he has disposed of his, and if he holds on the market sags and he loses not only the difference in price but the loss from shrinkage and what has been devoured by the rats. He falls out of a tree and breaks a leg just at the beginning of harvest and can't get a hired hand to take his place who is worth a whoop in a rain barrel, and as a result loses half of his crop and he has to pay a doctor bill besides. He manages to build a reasonably comfortable house and says: "Here I will take comfort." A cyclone comes whooping along, scatters his house over the next two townships, kills most of his family and leaves his mother-in-law on his hands unscathed.

Yes, by necessity the farmer is the most persistent gambler in the world, and very often he seems to be playing against fate which deals with loaded dice.

Raise All the Wages?

The law passed by congress for the purpose of satisfying the demands of the trainmen cannot be said to be a fair law. It discriminates in favor of a certain class of railroad employees while those employees who work hardest and receive the least pay are not benefited. Just why this law stopped with trainmen I do not understand. It would have been just as easy to make it apply to all railroad employees, and it certainly would have made the law much more popular.

However, I do not take much stock in the talk of President Ripley about this discrimination. There is nothing in the law that prevents the railroad companies from doing justice to their underpaid employees either in the matter of hours of labor or in the matter of pay. Furthermore, while this law is discriminatory, and therefore unjust, it will in the end work out to the benefit of the underpaid and overworked employees. If this law stands the test of the courts it is morally certain that it will be amended later on so as to include the 1,600,000

railroad employees who are not included in this act.

A little information concerning the number and average pay of railway employees in the United States may not be uninteresting. In 1914 there were employed by the various railroad companies of the United States 5,740 general officers. This number includes the railroad presidents, superintendents and other highup officials. The average pay of these 5,740 general officers was \$16.06 a day or an average salary of \$5,861.90 a year. As President Ripley receives a salary, I understand, of \$100,000 a year and several other railroad presidents get perhaps as much, it is evident that many of these general officers receive much less than \$5,861.90 a year. There are two of these general officers to every hundred miles of road, on the average. Next to the general officers are 11,153 who are designated as officers. They receive on an average \$6.48 a day or an average of \$2,365.20 a year.

There are 87,106 office clerks who work anywhere from nine to 14 hours a day and receive an average wage of \$2.54 a day or \$927.10 a year. There are 39,147 station agents who receive an average salary of \$2.33 a day or \$850.45 a year. There are 163,603 other station men, helpers who receive an average of \$1.97 a day, but these men are paid for the number of days they work, so that their average yearly earnings are slightly less than \$600. There were, in 1914, 62,021 engineers, 5,000 fewer by the way, than there were in 1913. Their average wage was \$5.24 a day which would be at the rate of \$1,912.60 provided they received pay for every day in the year, which they do not. As a matter of fact their average pay amounted to something more than \$1,800 a year. There were 61,359 firemen who received an average wage of \$3.22 a day; 48,201 conductors who received an average wage of \$4.47 a day; 136,809 other trainmen who received an average of \$3.09 a day; 56,468 machinists who received an average of \$3.27 a day; 72,923 carpenters who received an average of \$2.66 a day; 256,133 other shop men who received an average of \$2.31 a day; 44,474 section foremen who received an average of \$2.20 a day; 337,451 other trackmen who received an average of \$1.59 a day; 37,873 switchtenders and watchmen who received an average of \$1.71 a day; and 37,873 telegraph operators and dispatchers who received an average of \$2.56 a day.

Efficiency

Over in Eastern Kansas lived a farmer who went into the dairy business in a small way. He kept 16 cows and sold the product. He managed to get a little ahead and when his two boys grew to be young men he sent them to the agricultural college where they decided to take up the dairy course as a specialty and fit themselves to follow the business of their father. When they had finished their course they went home with the idea and purpose of taking charge of the dairy. The first thing they did was to make a careful test of the 16 cows as to the quantity and quality of the milk they were producing. They were somewhat surprised to find that of the 16 cows only six were profitable. The other 10 were not producing enough to pay for their keep. In other words the six really productive cows were carrying the load of the 10 unproductive cows. The young men immediately took the 10 unproductive cows out of the herd, sold them for what they could get for them, and with the proceeds of the sale bought as I recollect, five really good dairy cows. They then had 11 cows to feed instead of 16, and at the same time increased the output of the herd by nearly or quite one-third.

This instance brings up the general subject of efficiency and inefficiency. One of the great problems we have yet to solve and perhaps never will be able entirely to solve is how to eliminate inefficiency. Starting at the top our whole governmental plan is cumbersome and inefficient. We need to simplify our government, national, state and local. I was not an admirer of Aldrich of Rhode Island while he lived because he was distinctly a representative of the privileged classes and believed in special privilege. At heart I think he had little sympathy with democracy but he made one assertion which I think was true and that was that the business of the government might be performed a great deal more efficiently than it is performed and at a cost of 300 million dollars a year less than it costs at present. The cost of government increases out of all proportion to the increase of population. We

feel and justly I think, that we are not getting proper value for the increased expense.

Getting down to the private life of our citizens it occurs to me that an astonishingly few men are really efficient. And when I speak of efficiency I do not mean that only a few men are persons of great ability. Nature has not made many men of towering ability either mental or physical and men are not to blame for the lack of powers which nature never bestowed. What I mean is that it seems to me very few men do anywhere near as well as they might do. They should be capable of accomplishing at least twice as much as they do accomplish and without any more effort than they use to accomplish what they do at present. Neither are they altogether at fault. In a great many cases they are not at fault at all. They are doing the best they know how.

I was raised on a farm and part of the business of a farmer boy was to husk corn. Now, for some reason I never learned how to husk corn properly. As a result of my inefficiency no matter how hard I worked at the job, I could not husk more than half as much corn in a day as a really expert husker who did not exert himself so much. Our system of education ought to be directed, not toward developing literary geniuses, but to the fullest possible development of the useful natural powers of each individual. In other words the ideal educational system would make of every child in the republic as efficient a citizen as it is possible for him to be. The ideal educational system would also help to direct the individual into the place which he is best fitted by nature to fill. No man can do his best in a place he is not really intended by nature to fill. He may learn to do fairly well many things he is not really intended to do, but his heart is never quite in his work and as a result there is a certain lack of efficiency. I am fully satisfied that the lands of the United States are capable of producing on the average four times as much as they do produce, and I am speaking now only of the lands supposed to be under cultivation. If that estimate is even approximately correct, then agriculturally we are only one-fourth efficient. I arrive at my conclusion from what we know has been accomplished in an agricultural way in such countries as Germany, France and Denmark, and it is fair to assume that those countries have not yet attained to anywhere near perfect efficiency. They have, however, within two generations by improved methods, by efficient methods as compared with ours, made lands which were supposed to be worn out, yield on the average three times as much as our comparatively new and naturally more fertile lands do yield.

We are spending a vast amount on our educational system and we do a great deal of boasting about it, but the melancholy fact is that our system falls very far below what it ought to be. The majority of our teachers are themselves inefficient and consequently incapable of imparting efficiency to those they undertake to teach. We need a revolution in our educational system.

The Canal Again Open

The news dispatches announce that the Panama canal has been again cleaned out so that it is now open for traffic. That announcement has been made a number of times in the last year and probably will be made a number of times during the next year. I have no doubt that the government engineers finally will be able to conquer the natural difficulties in the digging of that canal and make it really a permanent highway of commerce.

The question that suggests itself to the person residing inland is: Has the money spent in digging this canal been a wise expenditure? It has shown wonderful efficiency on the part of the government engineers. They have made a record of which the people of the United States ought to be proud. They have demonstrated that government work can be done more efficiently than any great private work which has encountered anything like the same difficulties. In that way the building of the canal has been of great value. Nevertheless I am of the opinion that the United States could have spent the money to better advantage. In the first place if we were bound to build or dig a canal we could have obtained the right to dig it thru Nicaragua which in the opinion of competent engineers would have been free from most or all the difficulties which have made the digging of the Panama canal so costly and difficult. We would not have been involved in the creating of a new government over

night and the bulldozing of a weak republic like Colombia. We would not have had to explain the payment of 40 million dollars for a lot of junk left by the defunct French canal company, which was of no value in the digging of the canal by the United States. We would have shortened the route from New York to San Francisco by several hundred miles.

In the digging of the canal itself to say nothing of the 40 millions paid to the representatives of the French company, the 10 millions paid to the mushroom government of Panama which we created; the 25 millions we will pay to the government of Colombia to save its injured feelings, we should have saved perhaps 100 million dollars and had none of the slides which have so far made the canal practically useless and will continue to make a menace for years to come.

But aside from all that it is my opinion that the government could have spent the nearly half a billion dollars the Panama Canal has cost to vastly better purpose. It would have been better to spend it in any one of a number of ways. It would, in my opinion, have been better to spend it in building first class ocean to ocean and lake to gulf highways. Estimating first class paved highways at \$10,000 a mile the cost of the canal would build 14 paved highways from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It would have been better to spend it in straightening and canalizing our rivers so that the menace of floods would be almost entirely eliminated, a cheap system of waterway freight transportation established, and power developed sufficient to run as many manufacturing establishments as we already have in this country. It would have been better spent in draining the swamp lands of the country and irrigating the arid lands capable of irrigation. It would have been better spent in establishing practical industrial training schools and experiment stations over the country at home.

The Panama canal is an additional danger so far as our foreign relations are concerned. This is admitted by those who are insisting that we shall spend tens of millions in fortifying it. Is it to be a highway free to the commerce of all the nations of the world or is it to be treated as our own private property? On that question there has already developed wide differences of opinion and these differences are likely to grow wider rather than less. It will not, under our present system help the farmers and manufacturers of the interior but will tend rather to injure them. If the interstate railroads are permitted to control the canal then rates will be held so high that it will be of little or no benefit.

If on the other hand the canal is kept out of the control of the railroads then they will ask the privilege of lowering their coast to coast freight rates to meet the canal competition and raising the rates in the interior to make up for the loss on the ocean to ocean rates. If this is to be the fact then the people of the interior will be sorry the canal ever was dug.

Foreign Commerce

Men who insist that we must build a huge navy urge that we must go out and capture the trade of the world.

Bosh!

We have need of all the energy and genius of the American people for the next two or three generations in developing our own resources.

We have been talking about going out to capture foreign trade while we are wasting our own magnificent heritage. By inefficient methods of cultivation we have already reduced the fertility of some of what used to be the best of our agricultural lands. We have denuded our forests of their trees and as a result have changed the seasons so that parching drouths are now common where they were formerly never known, and these are followed by torrential storms which flood the rivers and streams and wash the unprotected soil into the water courses, leaving the lands stripped of their fertility and the water courses less able to carry the flood waters.

While we are spending big sums on battle ships for the purpose of protecting foreign trade our desert lands lie baked and barren for want of water; our rivers, uncared for in a systematic way, instead of adding to the wealth of the nation are a menace to the prosperity of the people who dwell by their banks, and the swamp lands which should be marvels of productiveness remain undrained, breeders of malarial mosquitoes. Their only harvest is disease.

If we had sense enough to direct our national energies, wealth and power to the development of our resources, every man willing to work might be profitably employed, and in the course of time, a generation perhaps, our production would quadruple and debt and poverty disappear. Our mighty rivers would be harnessed by the genius of our people and the wheels of multiplied machinery, turned by the power now wasted, would sing a song of industrial activity and plenty. With the channels of our streams straightened, deepened and where needed widened, the danger of floods would be past. With paved highways across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from our northern to our southern boundary; with railroads owned and operated by the people thru the machinery of government, the transportation problem would be settled and the bad condition now often seen, of an excess of products in one part of the land and lack of the same products in other parts of the land, would cease to be.

Our lands, restored to their virgin fertility by scientific cultivation, would yield such harvests as this country has never known. With a perfected

system of distribution there could be no such thing as want, hunger and pinching poverty.

With a proper financial system our credits would be automatically turned into a fluid state and would expand and contract according to the needs of trade, while the burden of excessive interest would be rolled from the backs of the producers. This land of ours offers abundant opportunity for the best genius, enterprise and energy of our people. We do not need to go out with battle ships to capture the trade of the world. If our resources were developed the United States could sustain a population of 300 million people and sustain them in comfort and abundant plenty.

Old History Recalled

Would you please tell me why President Johnson was impeached and what law had he vetoed?
Lindsborg, Kan.

CON LINWALL.

Andrew Johnson was impeached by the lower house of congress February 24, 1868, and his trial before the senate began March 5 of the same year. The main articles of impeachment were for violating the Tenure of Office Act which had been passed by congress over the veto of President Johnson. This act was passed over the veto of the President March 2, 1867, and provided that civil officers should remain in office until the confirmation of their successors; that members of the cabinet should be removed only with the consent of the senate and that when congress was not in session the President could suspend an official but could not remove him from office, and if the senate at the next session refused to ratify the suspension the suspended official should be reinstated. This bill practically deprived the President of all power of appointment. He could not even select his own cabinet. President Johnson had quarreled with his party over the course which should be pursued in the Southern states and against the will of the Republican majority had organized provisional governments in the Southern states and put the control in the hands of the ex-Confederates. This resulted not only in a bitter quarrel with the Republican leaders in congress but also with Secretary Stanton, a member of his cabinet. Johnson was determined to get rid of Stanton. The Republican majority in congress was determined that Stanton should not be removed. After the passage of the Tenure of Office Act Johnson requested Stanton to resign. Stanton refused and Johnson suspended him and appointed General Grant in his place. When congress convened the senate refused to ratify the suspension of Stanton. General Grant then resigned. Stanton resumed his duties as Secretary of War. Johnson then removed him from office and his impeachment followed. At the trial of the impeachment it required a two-thirds vote of the senate to convict or 36 votes. On the final vote 35 senators voted for conviction and 19 for acquittal. The vote which saved Andrew Johnson was cast by Senator Edmund Ross of Kansas.

There were six other Republican senators who refused to vote with the Republican majority in declaring Johnson guilty but the matter was not decided until Senator Ross cast his vote. Kansas was then intensely and radically Republican, and the feeling against Senator Ross at the time was very bitter. Years mellowed the feelings of the Republicans however, and before his death the Kansas people without regard to party acknowledged that Ross was a brave and honest man who had sacrificed his popularity at home to vote as his conscience dictated. The majority of Republicans never forgave Andrew Johnson but most of them who are still living and their successors are now willing to admit that it was better for the nation that the impeachment of Andrew Johnson failed.

From Morton County

I see by your editorial you are boosting Western Kansas. I will say this from my experience that I never have seen a place where a man can do so well with small capital and as little hard work as here if he will only manage half way right. True it is dry here this year but those who prepared their ground good will have fairly good crops. Milo that is on ground that has been blank listed, plowed or disked and then listed in will make from 15 to 25 bushels an acre. Cane planted the same way will make almost as much as last year. These are the two crops that have done well this year where they were put in and farmed right. We had 2 inches of rain in June and a few ¼-inch showers since. Corn and kafir are almost a failure. Broom-corn is good where it has been farmed well. We have but little hard work to do here. We ride our lister in planting and ride the harrow and cultivator in tending the crop. Of course the shocking of feed is hard work but only lasts a very few days. Gathering milo is very nice and easy work for any one.

There are very few poverty stricken families here now. When this country was settled about 10 years ago nearly every one was very hard up. The reason of this was that nearly all of them came here to get a home as they had gone broke renting in the East. Some of them were poor because they had no ambition nor management to get ahead. These are still poor or have moved away. You find this kind in any country. All they do is preach hard times and vote the Socialist ticket and blame the government.
Morton County.

Truthful James

"Speaking of grasshoppers," remarked Truthful, "the truth in regard to them insects is stranger than fiction. When they lit on our place we had a beautiful field of corn just in roasting ear and the hay was also lookin' fine. The ternal grasshoppers first lit into the corn and hay. It only took 'em a couple of hours to clean them up and they didn't appear no ways satisfied. They next cleaned up the trees first the leaves and then the bark. Then they decided

to fill up on such farm implements as we had. They ate up the fork handles and hoe handles and rakes and things like that. They ate the horns off the cattle so that when them grasshoppers left we had nothing but muleys. At first the chickens and turkeys thought they had struck the time of their lives. They stuffed themselves with grasshoppers as if they were afraid the blamed insects would get away before they could fill their crops; but after a little you see a look of disgust come over the faces of them fowls. They got so they would pick up the 'hoppers and drop 'em again. They were so full they couldn't get in another 'hopper. Then the insects turned on them. They seemed to think the feathers would do for fillin'. They chewed the tail off the best rooster we had and then bit off his topknot. That rooster was a proud bird. At first he fought back and then he concluded to retreat. He led the procession. Pretty soon all them fowls were hittin' the gravel for shelter. They flew up into the trees and the 'hoppers commenced to climb up after 'em. They was about the worst scared lot of birds anybody ever saw and for weeks after that the rooster I was speakin' about hid in the barn to hide his shame.

"But the most remarkable adventure was that of Abe Martin. Abe used to grow a large and luxurious red beard and enough hair to stuff a pillow. A fool notion struck Abe one day that he would look better if his whiskers and hair were dyed some other color. So he got hold of some colors and undertook to make a dye himself. He made a mess of it somehow and when he put the dye on his whiskers they turned a sort of dull grass color. Well, when the 'hoppers come Abe was a takin' a snooze out in the hammock as was his regular custom. The insects didn't wake him but they looked Abe over and concluded them whiskers was intended for feed. So they lit into 'em and in the course of half an hour they had cleaned Abe up as he hadn't been cleaned since he was a boy. They ate his whiskers off clean and likewise his hair. Abe would probably have slept on if the ternal 'hoppers hadn't commenced to chew on his ear. That waked him. He felt the 'hoppers on his face, put up his hand and couldn't feel no whiskers and then he give a terrible yell and lit out of that hammock a runnin'. He was really a sight to behold for after they cleaned up his whiskers and hair they chewed up most of the garments he had on so that Abe really wasn't fit to appear in polite society. But when he finally got into the house and shut the door and took an inventory of himself so to speak he says, 'Gosh-amighty, what was them things? Well, whatever they was I am rid of them green whiskers anyhow.'"

Politics Cut Out

(From Gov. Capper's Speech, August 24 at Le Loup, Kansas.)

I have retained all the first-class men I have found in the public service regardless of politics, when their records showed that they were entitled to it, by being unusually competent, and faithful. A governor who does otherwise violates his oath of office and his promise to the people. There is no more excuse for a partisan administration of a reformatory, an asylum or of a college than there is for the political management of a railroad, or a bank. I have done everything in my power to eliminate politics from all the institutions. This is the only way we shall ever get 100 cents worth of service for every dollar we spend. This must be the first purpose in building up and maintaining a public service that will deliver the goods. And this must be the policy if our tax money is ever to be well spent. Furthermore, I say to you that this is good politics for the Republican party or for any other party. The acid test is the party's service to the people. And service is one of the great fundamental principles of Republicanism. The Republican party has always been quick to rise above party whenever it was to the interest of state or nation for it to do so. Of this its whole history is eloquent.

I have given state employes to understand by many examples, by letter and by word of mouth that no incompetent or useless person can hold a job under this administration simply because he "votes right." He must do his work earnestly, industriously and well, to be kept. Simply because he "votes the ticket" is no longer a reason for keeping anyone on the state's payroll. At my request the State Civil Service Commission promulgated an order that no person addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor could remain in the state service, and that order is being strictly observed.

I have done my best to keep out of the public trough the cheap politicians, the office hucksters, the tax-eaters and the swarm of parasites who throng the state house from the very first day of every administration looking for a chance to graft upon the public treasury, because of some imaginary political service they may have rendered.

I hold there is no essential moral difference between giving jobs in the public service in return for personal favors or political support and giving them in return for a cash consideration. Proved efficiency and tested honesty should be the chief consideration for appointment and for promotion in the public service—not the party label; not the supposed service that a hanger-on or a ward-heeler has given the political boss or a political machine in the campaign.



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Give the Trees a Chance

Start the Farm Woodlots in Kansas With Well Selected Species

BY J. A. FERGUSON

IN STARTING a woodlot the selection of the trees to plant is an important consideration. They must be trees that will give the product desired in the shortest possible time, and that will be suited to the particular conditions of soil and moisture of the tract to be planted. Because a tree grows well in deep, bottom land soil is no reason to believe that the same tree will grow well when planted on high, dry uplands with thin soil. Trees vary greatly in their demands. Some are naturally hardy and will grow under many conditions of soil fertility and moisture. But most trees are fastidious in their demands and will not thrive unless they receive the amount of nourishment they need.

So in selecting the trees, the site to be planted must be considered first and trees chosen that are suited to that site. The trees growing thriftily on situations similar to the one to be planted should be noted, and such trees selected for the planting. Often a tree not native to the region can be found that will produce better results than native trees. Nearly all trees grow well on deep, moist, fertile soil, so it is only when a planting is to be made on poor soil that the choice of species becomes important.

One reason why some farmers do not start forest plantings is because they believe large trees are necessary. These can be purchased only at considerable cost. The best trees for starting a woodlot are 1-year old seedlings, which can be grown easily from seed by the farmer himself. Every farm should have a forest nursery for growing trees for starting forest plantings. Such a nursery also can be used to grow larger trees for planting about the house, along the roads and for making windbreaks. It should be located on well-drained, fertile soil such as might be selected for a garden. Where the space can be spared a portion of the vegetable garden makes an ideal nursery site. The land should not be made excessively rich as too fertile a soil will produce a rank growth in the seedlings, making them difficult to handle in transplanting.

Forest tree seeds for planting in the nursery can be obtained from seed dealers at small expense; but it is in many ways better to gather them from the trees and keep them over winter for planting in the spring. It will be known then that the seed is fresh, that it is gathered from good trees and that it comes from the right species.

Seed can be gathered from trees in the open much easier and faster than from trees in the forest, which bear seed only on the upper branches. Small seed can be picked from the tree, while heavy seed can be gathered from the ground after it has fallen. Seed should not be collected until it is ripe and should be obtained only from thrifty trees of good form and without disease. Seed produced by very young trees usually is not fertile and seed from the lower branches is likely to be less fertile than seed borne on higher branches. The first seeds to fall usually are not so good as those that mature later.

Trees differ in the time when they ripen their seeds. Some, like the American elm, River birch, Silver maple, Red maple, cottonwood, poplar and willow, ripen their seeds in the early summer. Seeds that mature early in the year will

not retain their vitality long, so the seeds of these species should be gathered as soon as ripe and planted at once in the nursery. By fall the seedlings will have grown a foot or more in height and will be large enough for starting forest plantings the following spring.

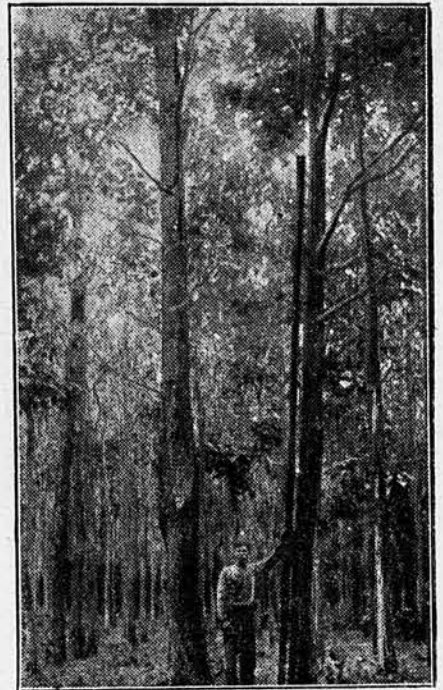
Seeds of other species of trees mature in the fall. Such seeds could be planted at once were it not for the danger of their being destroyed by squirrels or other rodents during the winter or of being washed out of the soil by rain. Fortunately seed that matures late in the year will retain its vitality over winter if properly stored.

Seeds of ash, birch, tulip, catalpa, locust, coffeebean and of coniferous trees will retain their vitality over winter where they are kept cool and dry. These seeds can be gathered from the trees in the fall, for they hang on the branches for some time after they ripen. They should be placed in bags and hung up in the barn where they will keep dry and still be exposed to the outside air and also be out of reach of rodents.

The seeds of many of our trees are likely to lose their vitality if allowed to dry out over winter, such as walnut, hickory, basswood, box elder, chestnut, sycamore, oak, butternut, Osage orange, and Black cherry. These seeds must be kept moist by stratifying them. This consists in burying the seed as soon as mature in a shallow pit about 10 or 12 inches deep, located on a well drained slope where the seed will keep moist but not too wet. A layer of seed should be placed in the bottom of the pit and covered by a layer of straw or leaves, and the whole covered with about 6 inches of earth. Freezing will not injure the seeds but will help to crack open the shells and otherwise benefit the germination. Care must be taken not to let the seeds dry out or allow squirrels or other rodents to get to them. Where there is danger of the seeds being eaten, the pit can be covered with a wire netting, or the seed can be stratified in moist sand in a box, and the box either buried in the ground or placed where it will keep cool and moist.

The outer coating of seeds that are to be hung up in bags over winter should be thoroughly dried to prevent molding. Seeds that are produced in pods like locust, coffeebean and catalpa, should be removed from the pods, and the outer husks should be removed from hickory nuts, walnuts and butternuts. The cones of tulip, birch, alder and conifers should be gathered and dried, when the seed can easily be shaken or beaten out. The fruit of Osage orange and other pulpy fruit should be placed in a barrel full of cold water and allowed to ferment. The seed then can easily be removed from the fleshy covering. The "apples" of Osage orange also can be stored in a cool place over winter and the seeds extracted in the spring. When the seed of Osage orange is removed in the fall it should be stratified over winter in moist sand.

Seeds that are stored dry will germinate much quicker if they are allowed to soak for several hours in warm water. Seeds of ash, tulip, maple and catalpa should be soaked three or four hours in warm water and should be planted at once and not allowed to dry out. Seeds of coffeebean, locust and hackberry



Kansas Catalpas 27 Years Old.

should be started in boiling hot water and allowed to soak for three or four days. The seed that swells should be planted at once and the rest given another treatment in hot water.

The seed should be planted in the nursery as early in the spring as possible. It is usual to plant the seed in rows, which should be far enough apart to allow easy cultivation. The seed should be sown thickly in the rows, especially with seed of low fertility or in the case of species that require crowding to prevent their becoming too large for easy handling. Acorns and nuts should be sown 2 or 3 inches apart in the rows, while catalpa, ash, maple, elm, hackberry, Osage orange, and locust should be spaced not more than 3/4 inch apart. The tendency in planting tree seed is to plant too deeply. A covering of 1/4 to 1/2 inch is sufficient for small, light seeds like birch and mulberry; 3/4 inch to 1 inch for box elder, tulip, Black cherry, ash, maple, locust, hackberry and catalpa; and 1 1/2 to 2 inches for chestnut, oak, walnut and hickory. The soil should be made firm over the seed but not packed hard.

Where there is danger of the surface drying out, the seedbed should be sprinkled thoroly after the seeds are planted and immediately covered with a thin layer of mulch of leaves or straw. This mulch should be removed as soon as the young plants begin to come thru the ground. It is best to plant walnut, oak and hickory at once in the planting site where it can be done safely rather than to grow them in the nursery for a year. These trees form deep tap roots, which make them difficult to handle in transplanting, and the transplanted seedlings do not grow so thriftily as seedlings that have been started from seed planted where it is desired to have the trees grow. In order to lessen the danger from squirrels and other rodents these seeds should not be planted in the spring until just before they have begun to sprout.

Willows and poplars are best grown from cuttings from the branches or sprouts. These can be made any time after the leaves fall or before the spring growth begins. They should be made from 1 or 2-year old branches and cut from 8 to 12 inches long with a slanting cut. Where made in the fall the cuttings should be bundled and buried a foot deep in moist sand in a cold cellar until spring. If the cuttings are made in the spring they should be buried on a southern slope, tops down, so the large ends are within an inch or two of the surface, and left for two or three weeks. By that time the large ends will have become calloused.

(Continued on Page 19.)



Sawing Cottonwood Timber on the Farm of M. Hart near Glad, Kan. The Log in Front of the Saw is 5 Feet in Diameter.

BY F. H. SWEET

WATER for domestic purposes on a farm should be obtained from a source removed from possible contamination. Pure water is free from color, odor, taste and turbidity. A spring is the best source of supply, a deep well next, and a lake or pond the poorest of all. Where local water is hard, cisterns are a valuable auxiliary supply for laundry and bath.

The best systems are those which utilize natural conditions and require no application of artificial power. The simplest application of this principle is to dam up a brook or spring that has its source higher than the highest point to which you wish to deliver water, and have it run in by gravity. In this case no engineering problems are involved; it is simply a case of piping.

It is simply a case of piping. In all water systems that are to be used in the winter, outside piping should be put below the frost line—that is, about 3 feet deep. In those that are out of service in winter, the piping may be laid a few inches underground or even on the surface, if the digging is very hard; but it is extremely important to avoid any depressions in this kind of a line of pipe or the water cannot be completely drawn out of the system in winter, and bursted pipes will result. Have a cock at the lowest point to drain the pipes. One-inch pipe usually will be large enough for a gravity system, with 1/2-inch piping inside the house.

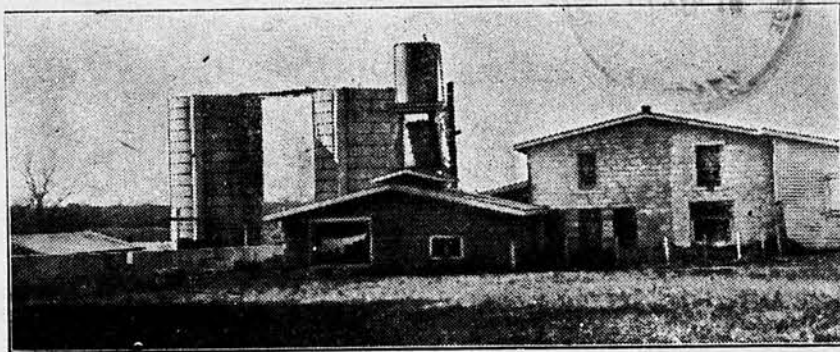
In the absence of the possibility of a gravity system, which is really the same as a public supply on a small scale, the next best automatic system is a hydraulic ram, which is, in effect, a pump operated by water. Its fundamental requirement is an abundant supply of water. While a fall is necessary for a ram, its use is practicable with a difference in level of only 18 inches. With greater heads, water can be forced to higher elevations and to longer distances. The head can be increased by damming the stream or by sinking the ram into a pit, if a drain can be secured to keep the pit free from water.

It is not necessary that the water which is pumped by the ram should be the same as the power water. Pure water can be delivered by the use of impure water without danger of mixing, by means of a compound ram. Most rams, however, deliver the same kind of water that operates them.

The size of the ram used will depend on the amount of water power and also on the amount of water required and the height to which it is to be raised. The water can be delivered into an elevated tank or a pneumatic tank as desired. Rams cost from \$15 up.

Next to a ram the nearest approach to an automatic system is a windmill. In order to obtain the greatest efficiency, a windmill should be placed on a high elevation. A windmill is unserviceable in winter unless special precautions against freezing are taken.

The simplest power water supply, not



An Excellent Dairy Barn, Two Silos and a Water Tank, Three Important Features in Profitable Farming Under the Conditions in Kansas.

self-acting, is a hand pump and an attic tank. Such an arrangement is very satisfactory if you cannot afford a better one. A lever pump costing \$15 will meet the requirements of a family, and 15 minutes' work twice a day will keep the tank full.

The best system is one where the power is supplied by an engine. One advantage of an engine over the hydraulic ram or the windmill is that the water can be pumped when it is wanted, and the size of the storage tank can be more accurately determined. There are many disadvantages in the use of the elevated tank, either outdoors or indoors; it gets frozen in cold weather, as will also the exposed pipe connected with it. Besides, it is open to contamination.

In summer the water is likely to get warm. If indoors, the elevated tank may perhaps leak and damage the building. The possibility of an elevated tank falling down is always present. If the tank is in the attic the weight of water will often crack ceilings and cause doors to get out of line.

Every water supply system has some disadvantages, but for many reasons the best equipment where a gravity system isn't possible is a pneumatic or compressed-air tank. With a compressed-air water supply, the water remains at a desired temperature, winter and summer, and is kept perfectly clean in the tank if delivered to it in a clean condition. The air in the tank mixes somewhat with the water and helps to aerate it, keeping it sweet and clean. A windmill, engine, hydraulic ram, hand-pump or any pumping device can be used. The air-tight steel tank may be placed in the cellar of the house or buried outdoors, and may be as large as the owner may choose to purchase.

If a windmill is used for pumping, then the water is forced by the windmill pump thru pipes into the steel tank. The pipes are put underground out of reach of frost. In some cases an auxiliary engine attached and ready for use is combined with a windmill, so if the windmill fails to pump enough water the gasoline engine can be used.

In some compressed-air systems, when the water has been pumped into the

tank and the tank is partly filled, an air-pump attached to the tank, and having a long lever worked by hand, is operated for a few minutes. Compressed air, under strong pressure, is put into the tank with the water, and will force it out to the last drop to any point in the system of piping, and to a height within the lifting power of the compressed air.

A better system, however, does away with the necessity of pumping air and simply pumps water against the air pressure of an enclosed tank. It is much more rapid and less difficult.

In ordinary cases an ideal water system would be a spring or deep well and a pressure tank located in the cellar. If an electric current is available, the system could be made automatic by a pressure cut-off. A combination pump and motor can be installed for about \$150. Without such current power may be supplied by hand or by one of the many engines on the market. This probably is the most efficient, least conspicuous and relatively least expensive method now in use.

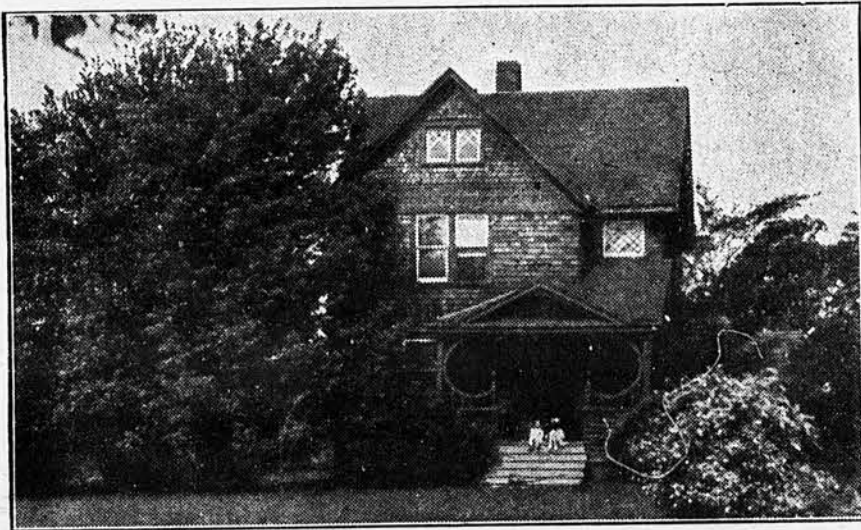
In laying out a country water supply, employ a competent engineer who is free from prejudice. After looking over your grounds he can recommend the best form of pumping apparatus for the conditions. He will know who the manufacturers and contractors are that will give you the best results, not always for the lowest first cost, but for the lowest maintenance.

Whatever pumping system is employed, it is a safe rule to have the pump as near the source of supply as possible. The reason is that a line of pipe to work efficiently under suction must be absolutely tight, but beyond the pump where the water is forced, a slight leak is not nearly so serious. Hence the shorter the line of "suction" pipe the less likelihood of trouble.

No. system of suction pumping is possible where the lift is more than 30 feet. For practical work 20 feet is better. Therefore, put your pump as near the water level as possible. Perhaps the best supply of all is an artesian well, if you can afford the expense of driving it. On one farm where this system is in operation, two 4-inch flowing wells are used to operate hydraulic rams, which in turn force the water up a very steep hill to the house, delivering it into a compressed-air tank in the cellar. While this is an ideal system, its application is limited on account of the expense, and by the natural conditions which often make flowing wells impossible.

To Encourage Irrigation

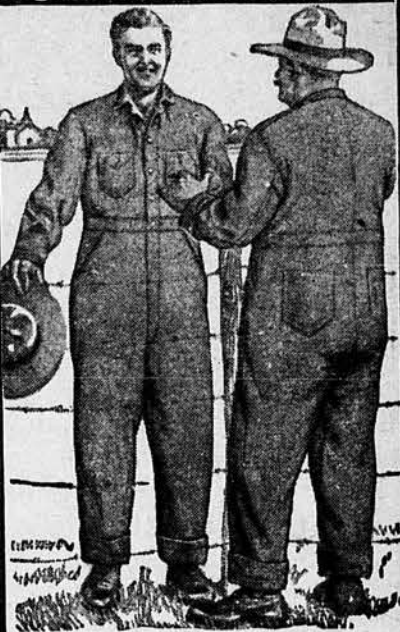
A big interest is being taken in the meeting of the Kansas Irrigation congress at Larned, September 26 and 27. Judging from the large number of letters which have been received from farmers who expect to attend this meeting, the attendance will be far larger than ever. An excellent program has been made, which will be of special value to the men who are expecting to install plants. Full details about the meeting may be obtained from E. E. Frizell, Larned, president; or from H. B. Walker, Manhattan, secretary.



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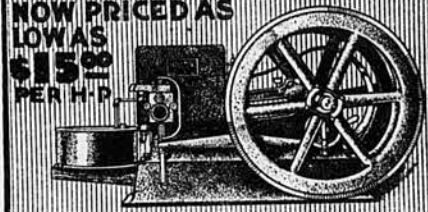
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Youths' 12 to 17 years....	1.75
Boys' 6 to 11 years.....	1.50
Child's 2 to 6 years.....	1.25

Dealers, write for descriptive booklet of this wonderful new garment—the Big Seller.

THE H. D. LEE MERCANTILE COMPANY
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WITTE Engines are just as good as I can build them—regardless of price and profit. Back of every **WITTE** engine is a clean, 30-year record, and the largest direct-selling, exclusive engine factory in America. We make nothing but engines and sell direct from factory to user. No dealers.

WITTE Engines are built in 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H-P. sizes and in different styles to operate on Kerosene, Gasoline, Naphtha, Distillate or Gas in stationary, hand portable, portable and saw-rig types.

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Real Contractors Mixer At Prices That Farmers Can Afford

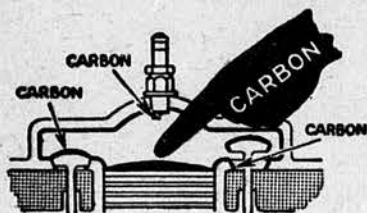
Used with
HAND or BELT
POWER. Mixes
batch-in-minute. Stand
and mixer well made;
not a flimsy freak.
Our special wholesale prices
save you money. Ask
about our Block and Side
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230 11th Street
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Carbon

Why “no carbon” is impossible How “minimum carbon” is assured



The amount of carbon deposited in your motor depends upon the carburetion and gasoline combustion and on the character of the gasoline as well as on the quality of the lubricating oil itself and the correctness of its body for the motor.

As both gasoline and petroleum lubricating oils are chemical combinations of hydrogen and carbon, carbon is an essential element of each.

Only the free (suspended) carbon can be taken out. To remove the carbon which is in combination with other chemical elements, constituting gasoline and oil would result in the destruction of the product itself.

Carbon deposit is likely to occur through incomplete com-

bustion of the gasoline or through the destruction of the excess lubricating oil which will work into the combustion chamber if the oil is of incorrect body. "No carbon" oils do not exist.

To reduce carbon to the minimum your lubricating oil *must* be of high quality and of correct body for the piston design and lubricating system of your motor.

If you are particular about your fuel, carburetion, and ignition, you can end unnecessary carbon trouble by using the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils specified for your car in the Chart of Recommendations shown, in part, below. This Chart represents the professional advice of the Vacuum Oil Company. If your car is not listed, a copy of the complete Chart will be sent you on request.

An Economical Demonstration

It will probably cost you less than \$1.00 to fill your crank-case with the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils. You can then watch the results for yourself.

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. For information kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office.

CORRECT AUTOMOBILE LUBRICATION

Explanation: The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for gasoline motor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

[illegible]

YOUR TRACTOR

also may be lubricated efficiently with Gargoyle Mobiloils. On request we will mail you a separate Chart specifying the correct grade for each make and model of tractor.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., U.S.A.

Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.

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The Corn Cutting is Finished

Some Grain Was Found on the Richer Land

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE HAD about half the corn fodder needed to carry us thru the winter in the shock when the shower and cooler weather came on the last day of August. The field which we cut was the poorest and lightest on the farm and so dried first. In some spots we found considerable corn and in other larger spots found practically none at all. On the whole field 5 bushels to the acre might be found. The shocks were tied at the top with cornstalks. It is not often this can be done but this year the stalks are so very tough that they answer the purpose well. Every shock should be tied near enough to the top so it will not be open to take in all the rain which falls.



Starting the Shock.

for a team of flesh and blood. These big flies came earlier this year and left sooner than usual. They now are about gone and the cattle and horses must be thankful. But on the whole the fly pest has been much less than usual here this summer. Like the corn, they were first drowned and then burned out.

The next field of corn to be cut is heavy fodder which is considerably tangled. It is nothing short of wonderful to see a corn binder picking up these tangled stalks; the only way a stalk can escape is to lie flat in the same direction the machine is running. All the fodder this year has heavy foliage, due to the rain which fell up to the time the stalks began to tassel. I think this will make fine feed for dry weather corn altho it will be best to stack it after it has cured well. But the fodder is well enough matured so it will not take the harm it did in 1913 even should heavy fall rains come.

The man who drives the corn binder can make the work of shocking 30 per cent easier if he cares to do so. It is done by dropping the bundles in two rows instead of one continuous row as 90 per cent of the drivers now do. In starting a field let him drop the first dumps as usual and then on the next round drop the second about 10 or 12 feet farther on. On the next round let him drop opposite the first dump and on the fourth round drop opposite the second. This makes a space between the bundles to set the shock and puts half the fodder on one side of it and half on the other. This plan works even better with kafir than with corn for kafir can be dropped just where you need it while corn sometimes drags. If the driver is lazy he won't like to drop in this manner but if the shockers once get used to the new way they won't let him forget it. I hope I have made the plan plain and I should like to have you give it a trial

This year—wonder of wonders—the binding twine we are using holds out in weight. I cannot recall that we ever had any in the past that did so. Some balls which we have weighed have been short $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound each while the loss on most of them has been from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound each. It is said that twine dries out after being manufactured and so loses in weight; if so, the twine we bought this year didn't have a chance to dry for it holds up to the specified weight. Just for your own satisfaction try weighing some of the balls and see if you have what you paid for.

Here in Coffey county the hedges are each fall the habitation of big horse

The supply of baled prairie hay has been greatly diminished in this locality during the last month. It was not fed or shipped but went up in flame and smoke. In two fires 300 tons of hay burned and but little of it was insured. The old line rate on stored hay here is something more than \$3 on the \$100 a year and because of this many do not insure. I have always been strongly in favor of insurance even tho I know the insurance companies collect in premiums almost double what they pay in losses. But if farmers think the old line rates are too high they have their remedy; they can organize Granges and join the Grange Insurance Company which carries farm dwellings occupied by the owner for \$1 on the \$100 for five years when the usual old line rate is \$3 for the same service. But even if we had to pay the old line rate I should still say "insure" despite the fact that we have been paying premiums on farm property for 35 years and have not in that time collected a cent of damage. But instead of finding fault with that we rather congratulate ourselves that in that time we have never been visited by fire or storm.

To Encourage Plant Propagation

A new book on plant propagation has just been issued by the Orange Judd Co. 315 Fourth Ave., New York City. This is *Plant Propagation for Greenhouse and Nursery Practice*, by M. G. Kains. The book devotes many pages to special plant lists and condensed directions for propagation of vegetables, fruits, annual and perennial flowers, bulbs, ferns, orchids, cacti, evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs, vines, water plants, greenhouse and house plants and palms.

The table of contents includes: An introduction on general principles, germination, seed testing, potting, layerage, bottom heat, cuttage, classes of cuttings, graftage, and theories and laws, Daniel's experiments in graftage, tree stocks and scion handling, grafting waxes and wound dressing, methods of grafting considered individually, budding methods, nursery management, and laws affecting nursery stock.

Illustrated. 5½ by 7½ inches. 342
pages. Cloth. Price, net, \$1.50.



"The Man Who Drives the Corn Binder Can Make the Work of Shocking 30 Per Cent Easier if He is Careful."

With a Camera on the Farm

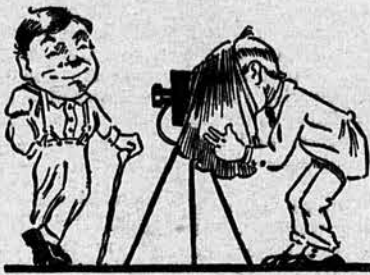
Pleasure to be Found in Making Pictures for Profit—Livestock Seldom Properly Posed

NOW that cameras are cheap, and the process of making pictures has been made so simple that a child cannot only manipulate the camera, but do the developing of the film and make the prints, almost no family is too poor to own one. There are things every day in the year that one would like to snap and preserve. Pictures of the members of the family, of the pets, of the rose bushes, the bed of dahlias, the porch, the brook in the pasture, the cherry tree in bloom, the robin's nest in the lilac bush, the picnic, the fish brother caught, the wooden bridge across the river, the house where one was born, the barn, the horses, the cows, the prize rooster, the family doctor, the neighborhood children, sister's baby—there are a thousand and one things that could be snapped. All would be a source of pleasure in days and years to come.

Especially should there be a camera on every farm. The pleasure there will be but a small part of the use to which it may be put. The successful farmer today is one who goes at things in a business-like way. He sows part of his field in clover that has been limed and part that has not been. Along in the summer he takes a picture of each part of the field as a record of just what results he obtained. He puts one pen of hogs on alfalfa and tankage and another pen on corn and tankage. Pictures of these two pens at the end of 120 days will record indelibly and better than mere figures could do the results obtained. He has some livestock that he wants to sell. He may advertise in his farm paper, using a cut of some of the prize animals. If he has a regular sale, he can put out a catalog, illustrated with cuts of every animal to be offered. If inquiry comes from some one at a distance, he can send a picture for examination better than he could send the animal.

The day will come soon when the various breeders' associations will require that instead of a drawing of the distinctive markings of an animal be filed with the request for registration, that a photograph be submitted. There are many other ways in which a farmer with brains could put a camera to work. He may want to write an article for his farm paper, telling how he has built a unique cornerrib. He does not have the skill, perhaps, to make a drawing of it. He can send a picture which will do just as well or better.

When the farmer travels he can take his camera along with him. If he goes in the auto, a picture may show him setting out. If the whole family goes along, a picture of the big tree along the roadside in the shade of which the family ate dinner, should be taken. If a



farmer should attend the short course for farmers at the state agricultural college a camera will help him to take back home the college barns, the self-feeders, the sunlit community hog house, and a dozen other things that ought to be remembered. If the family goes on an excursion to visit some place, a picture of the old French block house on the island, of the boat that ferried them across the lake, of the pine woods, could all be taken back home inside the shutters of the camera.

In buying a camera, an expensive one is not necessary. The first thing to do is to buy a book about cameras and study it. The best one on the market that I know about, because it is simple, accurate and costs but 25c, is "How to Make Good Pictures," published by the Eastman Kodak company. It is not an advertisement for the company, but an interesting and helpful book, with information applying to any make of camera. The next thing to do is to procure a number of catalogs and study them. Some camera dealers will sell you the machine they want to get rid of, and not the one that you need. Last summer I met a woman, who was traveling on the same boat with me. She had a camera made about 15 years ago. It was shopworn, out of date, and not good at all. Yet her husband a few weeks before had paid a Chicago dealer a fancy price for it.

It is not the looks of the camera, the expensive case, the matter of plate, roll or film pack that decides the worth of a picture taking machine. "It's all in the lens," advertises one well known camera house and the statement is about correct. Upon the price paid for the lens depends the quality of the picture taken.

There are three sizes of cameras to buy. The tiny vest pocket camera with a good lens will give excellent pictures that may easily be enlarged with an enlarging camera that will cost but \$3 extra. It probably is better to have this combination than a larger machine with a poor lens. The second size is the 1A, 2½x4¼. For pictures around the house and farm, this will do quite well. It is small enough to carry around, and large enough to get good pictures without enlarging. The third size to be recommended is the 3A, 4¼x5½, often known as postcard size. This is perhaps the most popular size on the market. It takes pictures fully large enough for illustrating booklets or articles for farm papers.

It makes little difference as to what make of camera is bought, providing it is one of the nationally advertised ones.—Harry O'Brien in the Agriculturist.

Swine in Kansas

The number of hogs in Kansas March 1 of this year was 1,573,945, according to the official returns of assessors to the state board of agriculture. This is a decrease of 233,518 head, or about 13 per cent, in the 12 months, and is the smallest number in 14 years, excepting 1914 when the number was less by 122,000. The greatest number of hogs reported for Kansas in any one year was 2,766,071, in 1898.

While hogs are fewer, prices are higher. All former records at Kansas City have been broken by the high prices paid for hogs this year, and the present market at that point stands around \$10.50 to \$11 a hundred. At such prices the producers of pork are reaping a golden harvest, and the hog is adding fresh laurels to his long established and enviable reputation as a mortgage lifter. Increased prices will in a measure if not wholly offset the lack in numbers, so far as gross income from the state's pork-making operations are concerned, compared with former years.

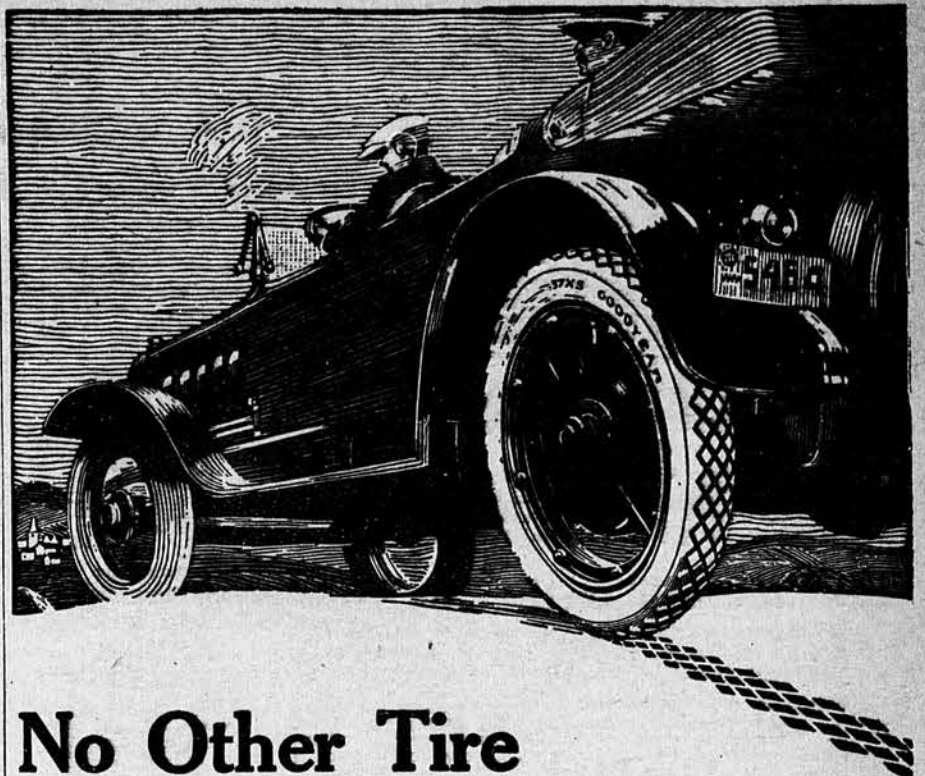
As is well known, corn is the mainstay in fattening hogs, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the principal corn producing counties of

Kansas are also the chief hog raisers. In hog population Washington county leads this year with 48,292 head. Jewell is second with 46,765. The other 10 leading counties, in order, are as follows: Butler 43,110, Marshall 40,919, Nemaha 40,656, Smith 38,483, Cowley 35,092, Republic 35,055, Sedgwick 33,354, Dickinson 31,953, Pottawatomie 31,654, and Brown with 30,228.

These 12 counties aggregate in hogs 455,561 head, or 29 per cent of the total number for the state, and last year their total production of corn amounted to 44,869,760 bushels, or 31.5 per cent of the state's crop. There was a big surplus of corn grown in Kansas in 1915, as indicated by the 37,614,434 bushels reported on hand March 1, this year, Smith county leading with 2,304,678 bushels on hand and Jewell county next with 1,759,575 bushels. These counties, it will be observed, are among the prominent hog producers. Much of the held-over corn, high priced as it was, has been profitably fed to hogs.

Be careful that the brood mare does not slip, either in the yard or doing light work in harness.

The breeding mare must have plenty of exercise.



No Other Tire Tempts Goodyear Users

THERE are still thousands who think that one tire is much like another.

But the largest single group of tire buyers in America evidently does not think so.

The proof of this is, that they continue to buy one Goodyear equipment after another, year after year.

If they did not prefer Goodyear Tires to any others, they would surely be tempted away by the lower prices on scores of others.

But they are *not* tempted away.

Goodyear branches, Goodyear Service Station Dealers, Goodyear salesmen all say the same thing—that these customers, buy, and buy, and buy again.

Goodyear buyers are sane, clear-headed, careful buyers like yourself.

They firmly believe in Goodyear quality and Goodyear features, because they have found that they make these tires go farther, last longer and so cost less in the end.

Goodyear No-Hook Tires are made *strong, safe* and *sturdy* by these unique advantages:

They are easy to put on and take off because they do not rust fast to the rim.

Blow-outs are lessened by our No-Rim-Cut Feature.

Punctures and Skidding are reduced by our Double-Thick All-Weather Tread.

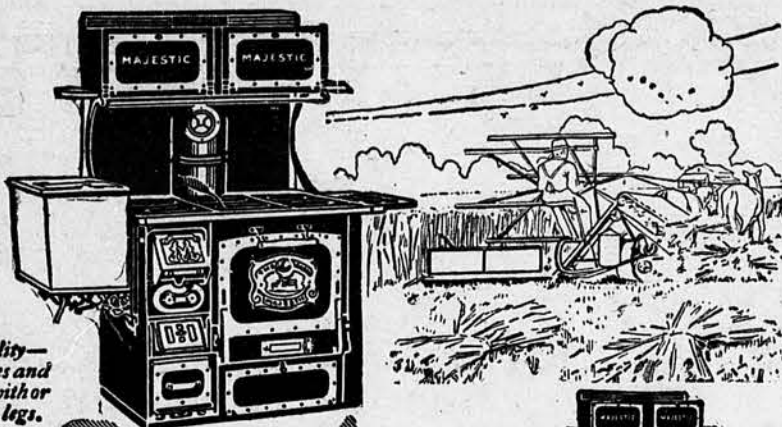
Loose Treads are diminished by our On-Air Cure.

Blowing off the rim is prevented by our Braided Piano Wire Base.

Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and Tire Saver Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
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GOODYEAR TIRES



One quality—
many styles and
sizes—with or
without legs.

Great Majestic

The Range with a Reputation

Has "first call" on the crop funds!

There can be no purchase more urgent or important for your home than a good range. No other thing has so much to do with the health of the family and the well-being of the wife.

The Majestic should have "first call" when you come to consider a cooking range, for it has been the foremost quality range for a quarter of a century. Just as certainly as you have proved the economy of buying the best in farm machinery, you will find it pays to get the best range. The body of the Majestic is genuine charcoal iron which resists rust 3 times longer than steel. Its top and frames of malleable iron are unbreakable. Its joints are made everlastingly tight by cold riveting—all the heat is held in the oven, maintaining perfect baking temperature with half the fuel other ranges require. Heavy asbestos boards reflect heat on all surfaces of baking; cooking and broiling all sides, top and bottom, perfectly, without turning. Using but half as much fuel, saving repairs and lasting years longer than ordinary ranges, the Majestic holds an unequalled record for economical range service.

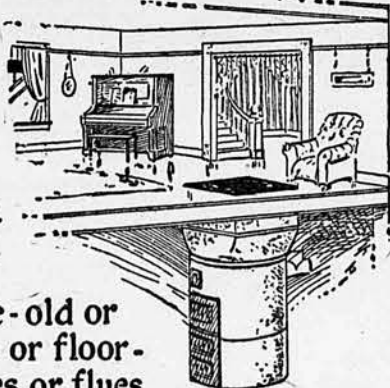
The Majestic has many other important advantages you should see, such as its famous one-piece, all-copper, 15-gallon water heater. Wherever you live, you'll find it easy to see the Majestic, for there is a Majestic dealer in nearly every county of 12 states. If you don't know one near you, write us for his address.

FREE BOOK: Illustrates and describes every Majestic feature; ask for it. Majestic Manufacturing Co. Dept. 229 St. Louis, Mo.

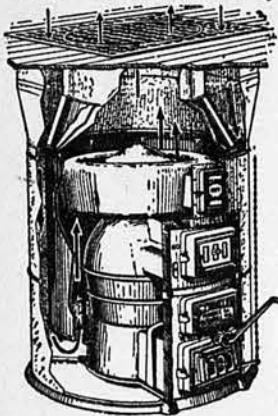


Replace Your Stoves With a Mueller Pipeless Furnace

Better Heat :
Better Health
Less Work :
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Easily installed in any home - old or new - No tearing up of walls or floor -



No pipes or flues
One register heats entire house --
Burns coal, wood or coke -- --
Cuts fuel bills 25% - No waste heat

MUELLER PIPELESS FURNACE

Every home, no matter how long built or how small, can now enjoy the comfort of furnace heat without making expensive alterations for pipes and flues. The Mueller Pipeless Furnace will go into the smallest cellar easily. If you have no cellar, you can dig a pit under your house and place it there. You can install it yourself. Cut holes for the register in the floor and connect furnace with the chimney. That's all.

The Mueller Pipeless ventilates as well as heats by keeping air in constant circulation. Nearly 60 years of furnace making is back of the Mueller Pipeless. It is scientifically and substantially built of solid cast iron and will last a lifetime. Our free book explains why you should consider the Mueller above all others. Send for it.

L. J. Mueller Furnace Co., 207 Reed Street Milwaukee, Wis.

As we are makers of heating systems of all kinds since 1857—regular hot air pipe furnaces, steam or hot water boilers and vapor heating systems—we are in a position to give you honest advice on your heating requirements.

Dress for Beauty, Not Style

Attention to Line and Color Makes Plain Women Pretty

BY FLORENCE HUNT
Kansas State Agricultural College

WOMEN are coming to realize more every day the importance of using good taste in their choice of dress. This realization has been brought about largely thru our public schools, for if the business of such institutions is to teach girls how to think better and live better, why should they not teach them how to dress better, too?

Dress should not be a mere covering or protection from the weather. It should be the artistic expression of the personality of the woman who wears it, serving as a beautiful background

a garment bought because it is in excellent taste may be worn for a much longer time than one which was simply a novelty and purchased because it was the craze of the moment.

Impressions

I thought her very homely when she came to me and stood smiling in her girlish manner, from beneath a kitty hood. I held to that opinion when we met at pasture bars. I clung to that decision when we strolled beneath the stars. I thought her nose was tilted up a trifle farther than it ought to be to have her just exactly suit a man.

Her face was brown with freckles, and I thought they marred her looks—At any rate, she wasn't like the girls I saw in books. I didn't like her eyebrows, or the color of her hair. Her hands were large, but otherwise a very pretty pair. I really don't know what attracted me to her, but she, after quite a long acquaintance, grew more likable to me.

Sometimes we wandered far afield, on sunny summer days. Sometimes we took a ride behind a handsome team of bays. Then she was near me often, and I liked to have her there. For a pretty touch of autumn lighted up her eyes and hair. I remember my last vision of her too-much tilted nose—'Twas the night I said I loved her, and she cuddled to me close!

The day that we were married, not a freckle was in sight. Her looks have since improved, till now she seems exactly right. When baby came, this morning, Doc exclaimed, in glad surprise: "Seems to be most like his mother, for he has her nose and eyes!" After which he stood a moment, noting that I'm bald up there. Then he said: "But say! I guess the kid has got his daddy's hair!" —Howard C. Kegley in Farm and Home.

Fall Coats Show Pockets

New fall coats show flaring lines and large pockets. The model illustrated hangs straight and loose from the shoulders and is belted in at the waist. The collar may be worn high or open



7924



Vertical Lines give Height; Horizontal Lines Width.

against which her features stand out. This is impossible if the costume is so striking in color or in design that it draws attention to itself instead of to the wearer. One should study the effect of different lines and shapes and colors so that she may know what is best suited to her individual type. A special course in costume design is given for the girls of the Kansas State Agricultural college to teach them the underlying reasons why certain colors look well together while others give a harsh, unpleasant effect and why the lines which should be worn by one figure cannot be used in the dress of another.

It is interesting to note that the same principles may be applied to dress and to the furnishing and decorating of the home. For example, just as a room is much more pleasing and restful if the main lines of the furniture, rugs and pictures follow the structural lines of the room, so a gown is lovely if the lines of skirt, sleeves, belt, trimmings and the like follow to a certain extent the lines of the form. Lines following too many different directions are confusing in dress just as in a room. It is also necessary, both in rooms and in gowns, to choose some point of special interest and arrange the lines so as to draw attention to this one point, in this way giving an effect of unity instead of the spotty effect so often noticed. In a costume, this center of interest should be somewhere near the face for the face is the thing that should be most noticed.

The difference wrong and right lines can make in a woman's appearance is illustrated in the drawing here given. The figure in one case is dressed in long, vertical lines which give height and detract from the apparent width while in the other case the same figure is made to appear shorter and broader by using horizontal lines. Tall, thin women should avoid vertical stripes and short, stout women should never wear pronounced plaids or ruffles and band trimmings which give horizontal lines.

Bright colors cause one's figure to stand out distinctly from its background and so should not be worn by very large women. Gray, blue, blue green and blue violet, if dulled to a soft shade, are the best colors for very large figures. Usually the fewer colors used in the costume the better will be the effect. Hat, dress, coat and gloves should always match. When there is a marked contrast in two colors combined in one costume the brighter color should be used in very small amounts.

When women cease to be guided entirely by the prevailing fashions and learn to rely more on their own individuality, choosing clothing for beauty and quality rather than because it happens to be the latest style, the dress problem will be simplified greatly for

at the neck. The pattern, 7924, is cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

When writing to advertisers please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Apples are Right for Jelly

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County.

If there is any part of the canner's work that repays her care in beauty, it is jelly making. Such different colors are possible and such beautiful transparency. There are few dishes that add to a table's appearance more than two glasses of jelly of contrasting color. Carefully tilted out of the glasses and placed in a long jelly boat, they make a better centerpiece than much of our embroidery.

Wild grapes make excellent jelly. We like this best when diluted with apple juice. There is a twang or sting in the pure wild grape juice that is tempered by the mixture with apple.

Apples are now in the best of condition for making jelly. By themselves we think the Transcendent crab or the wild crab apple is the best for jelly. We use Jonathans, however, for a foundation or stock with which many jelly mixtures are possible. Our early canned cranberries, plums, cherries and other juices, canned as suggested sometime ago, are now being used for flavoring the apple juice.

As a rule we can grapes without the seeds. Many of our Oklahoma friends with large vineyards prefer to retain the grape color and flavor by packing a layer of grapes and then a layer of sugar in the cans and boiling thus. We object to the seeds, however. We press the pulp from the skins and boil the skins and juice in one kettle and the pulp in another. The pulp is usually cooked before the skins are tender. When both are cooked, we press the pulp thru a colander and add to the skins. If the grapes are well ripened, one-third as much sugar as fruit is about the correct proportion.

There is another grape product that finds favor with us. This is spiced grapes. When well prepared and well cooked the mixture may be kept in an open jar. The proportions we use are 8 pounds of grapes, 1 ounce of cloves, 1 ounce of cinnamon, 1 quart of vinegar and 4 pounds of sugar. Tie spices in a thin cloth, boil with vinegar and sugar; cook the fruit until easily pierced with a toothpick, cooking only a little at a time. When done, pour sirup over fruit.

We had a grape and melon "spread" when we got together to clean our schoolhouse and yard. We have usually hired the schoolhouse cleaned. We think, however, that we shall feel more interest in keeping the house and yard in good condition if we all take part in the work. This schoolhouse has the misfortune, in some respects, to be just off from the Golden Belt road. It is also far enough from a large town to make it a desirable camping place for all sorts of campers. There is generally in evidence the remnants of some camp fire. No lock on the door, so far, has been proof against attacks of some who favored the inside of the building.

The finest, country schoolhouse and grounds that we have ever seen is in Douglas county about a mile from Lawrence. This is called the White school. The building is painted white as are the outbuildings, fence posts, and all the playground apparatus—swing poles, teeters and all. The lawn is kept mowed and trimmed as neatly as any town lot. The school building is modern in appearance and exceedingly well lighted. We do not wonder that this was the first school in the county to be standardized. A good picture of the building and grounds would make an excellent model for most rural school boards to copy insofar as their present equipment would permit.

Mother's Part in School

As the school year begins, parents should consider well their responsibilities and remember there are many duties which cannot be entrusted to the teacher be she ever so wise and capable. They should also, for the sake of their own children and the school in general, put themselves in the proper frame of mind to help the teacher.

Here are some rules it would be well for us all to remember. Dress your child in clean, comfortable clothes, the plainer the better. Give him plain, wholesome food and plenty of it. Give him plenty of time for sleep. Have regular hours. Avoid excitement on

school days and week nights. Entertainments, picture shows and parties take a child's mind away from his studies. Encourage the teacher and the pupils. Be calm when trouble arises and set a good example for other parents. Be charitable for seeming failures in teacher and pupils; you may not understand the situation. Get acquainted with the teacher and be the first to propose co-operation.

Some parents may not think the subject of dress for school children is of much importance but teachers will assure you it is. I once noticed in a school I was visiting a girl who wore two gold bracelets, three rings, several hair ornaments—and a foolish expression. In the book she held before her was concealed a small mirror and she was enjoying her reflection instead of preparing her lesson. I knew her to be the daughter of the president of the board who was so sensitive on the subject of discipline for his children that the teacher felt her position in danger every time she tried to correct the girl's lazy, foolish habits. Then, too, clothing may be too tight or too heavy and annoy a nervous child so much he cannot study.

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

Why Prices are High

Your new suit this fall will be expensive no matter how economical you may strive to be. Prices have advanced alarmingly in the last months and will be higher than ever when winter sets in, but for this once it seems the manufacturers and producers are not to blame. Woolen fabrics will be increased in price because England has placed an embargo on wool, preventing the export of the raw material from Australia and New Zealand, which countries ordinarily furnish the greater proportion of our wool. The warring nations are demanding an enormous supply of woolen materials for the equipment of their troops and none of this wool can be used again as it is either buried with the dead soldiers or burned. This alone is enough to account for a large part of the increased price, for usually worn garments and rags of wool are collected and returned to factories where the wool fiber is extracted, sterilized and re woven into lower grade and cheaper materials.

Silk has advanced from 35 to 80 cents a yard because all exportation from France and Italy has been stopped and the crop from Japan is inferior this year. Silk plush so much in demand for women's coats, is made of a special grade of silk called Tussah silk and the only country which has perfected a process for spinning this particular silk yarn is England. Now it has been discovered that Tussah silk is particularly desirable in the making of bags for gunpowder and England has confiscated the output so that very little can be brought to the United States and the cost has increased \$1.25 a yard to the manufacturer.

Cotton fabrics are higher because the Southern farmers are raising other crops to a greater extent than ever before and a large part of the cotton grown is used for making gun-cotton. Dyes used in manufacturing all these fabrics are practically impossible to obtain, as exportation from Germany has ceased altogether. That which can be bought has advanced enormously, in one instance having risen from 50 cents to \$30 a pound. Kid and fabric gloves have advanced 50 per cent and are difficult to obtain at any price, for in France, where most of the kid gloves are made, the entire male population between the ages of 16 and 60 is in the army and the work must be done by old men and women. Fabric gloves come from Germany and that country has sent out practically no goods for two years. We cannot get raw materials here in sufficient amounts to give quantity prices.

Many of the fine kid and calf skins used for women's shoes come from Russia and cannot be had now. The leather situation has become most serious for this country now exports millions of pairs of shoes and great quantities of saddles, bridles and the like to the warring nations of Europe. The United States now is the only country producing hosiery in large quantities and England, France and the neutral countries of South America are demanding from us the enormous quantities Germany once supplied. Other materials used for clothing have advanced proportionately and it seems no relief is in sight until the war ends.



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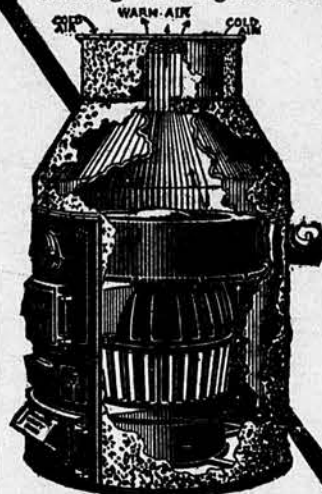
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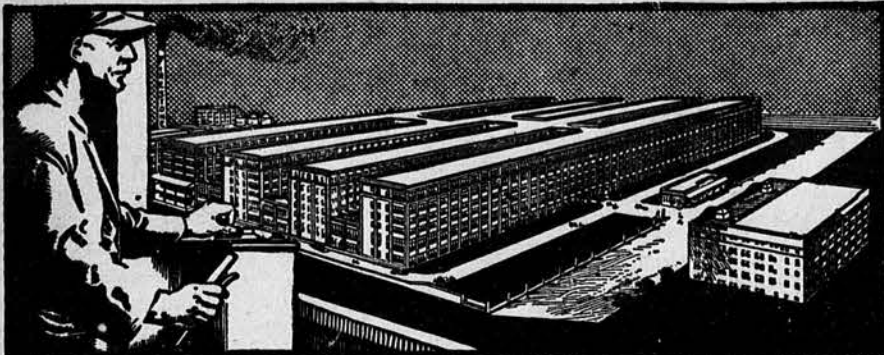
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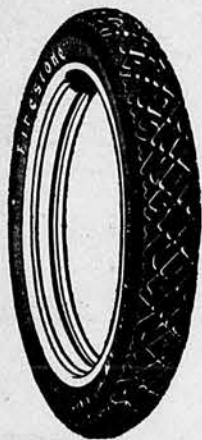
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188 W. 8th St., Waterloo, Iowa

How Flowers Were Named

The Daisy is the Day's Eye and the Aster, Which Means "Star," is the Eye of Night



THE origin of the names of flowers is an interesting study. Have you ever wondered how they got their names—their everyday, simple names by which we call them?

Some flowers are named after the men who discovered them, or after famous botanists. Among these are the gardenia, the fuchsia, the dahlia, the wistaria, and the camellia, after Garden, Fuchs, Dahl, Wistar, and Kamel. Remember that and you will not misspell fuchsia, nor mispronounce wistaria and camellia.

It is easy to see why some flowers are named as they are, for it does not seem as if the buttercup or the bluebell could have been called anything else. But there are not many flowers the meaning of whose names is as easily guessed as those, tho there are a number which get their names from the appearance of the blossom, leaves, or seed pods.

The Dandelion and Tulip.

Who could guess that the dandelion was the "dent-de-lion" or lion's tooth; the tulip so called because it looks like a turban, and tulip was another name for turban? The beautiful gladiolus is a sword lily: "gladiolus" in Latin means "a little sword." It is so called from the shape of its leaves.

Some persons will tell you that a cowslip is so called because the cows will not eat it; others think it means "cow's lip" but the explanation accepted as the true one is that the color of the flower suggests bits of butter that the cow has scattered around her path.

The columbine, geranium, and larkspur we think of together because they are all named after birds—the dove, the crane and the lark. The meaning of geranium is "crane's bill," and if you notice the seed pods of a geranium you will see that they do look like the long bill of a crane. A writer in St. Nicholas says that the touch-me-not gets its name from a peculiarity of the seed pod, too, but not a peculiarity of appearance. It is the pod you must not touch, for if you do it will burst and out will fly the seed.

Hock, perhaps you know, is another name for mallow, and a hollyhock is a haly hock—a mallow brought from the Holy Land.

Narcissus Means Numbness.

The word narcissus came from the Greek word meaning "numbness," and the plant has that name because of its narcotic or sleep-giving qualities.

The jonquil is of the same genus as the narcissus but it is not named in the same way. Like the gladiolus, its name comes from the shape of the leaf. It has rush-like leaves, and "jonquil" comes from "juncus"—a rush.

Heliotrope means literally "sunburn," and is the Greek word for sun dial. The flower of that name needs a great deal of warmth and is said to turn toward the sun, just as the sunflower is supposed to do. The heliotrope is sometimes called turnsol, which means just exactly the same as heliotrope, and is a name also given to the sunflower. The wind, too, has a flower named for it—the anemone.

Shakespeare says that rosemary is for remembrance and pansies are for thoughts. Did you ever realize that pansies really are for thoughts? The French word "pensee" means "thought." I do not know why rosemary should be for remembrance. It is not a kind of rose as you might be led to believe. Its name comes from the Latin words "ros" and "narinus" and means "sea-dew."

And the daisy, it has always seemed to me, has the prettiest name of all—the day's eye. Wide open when the sun shines, it dozes when night comes and its duties are ended; for the night has

other eyes all her own, as we find in the beautiful aster.

The aster comes from "astra," the stars. It probably was named when it was still a single flower like the daisy, and some wild asters are still called daisies. And are

their names so very different? One is the day's eye, the other the star—the eye of night.

What Does a Carpenter Use?

Here are 12 articles in a carpenter's chest. Can you guess them?

- 1—Old Roman prophets, wise in signs.
- 2—A space enclosed by four straight lines.
- 3—A twist or turn, somewhat severe.
- 4—Even and smooth, you know.
- 5—A miser—this is slang, I fear.
- 6—And one who makes him go.
- 7—A law—pray do not break it.
- 8—You must have 20 of your own.
- 9—An evil way—forsake it.
- 10—From front to rear, a row of men.
- 11—What Indians bury now and then.
- 12—Encircles all about.

A package of postcards for each of the boys and girls sending in the first five correct answers. Address your answers to the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by September 26.

The answer to the puzzle in the August 26 issue is: "The happiest mother of daughters is she who has only sons." The prize winners are Nell Whitelaw, Esther Broom, Clyde Bryan, Ralph Sutton and Harold Jackson.

An Exchange of Confidence

Tommy, kept in for discipline,
Proved teacher's right-hand man.
He helped when she erased the board,
And order to her desk restored,
And willing errands ran.

So pleasantly the work progressed
With Tommy's cheerful aid,
The teacher, on her task intent,
Forgot it was for punishment
The little culprit stayed.

So with becoming dignity,
She said: "I can't begin
To tell how strange it seems to me
That out of school so nice you'll be,
And such a rogue when in."

"This morning you did everything
To hinder and annoy;
But you have been so good tonight,
So quiet, helpful and polite,
You seem another boy."

He listened with a smile undimmed,
To this unvarnished view,
Then tossed a friendly puzzled head,
And with a guileless candor said,
"That's what I thought of you."

—Adalena F. Dyer in St. Nicholas.

The Length of a Wink

The time occupied by the several phases of the movement of a wink has been measured and it is found that the descent of the lid takes from 75 to 91 thousandths of a second. The interval while the eye is shut was in one case only 15 hundredths of a second. The raising of the lid occupied 17 hundredths of a second.

A Queer Accident

A motor car going at the rate of 35 miles an hour hit a turkey belonging to a farmer the other day. The bird struck the windshield, smashing it into fragments, passed over the seats and thru the back curtain, alighting on the ground unhurt.

The prizes in business today go to the men who keep profitably busy as a result of their own initiative.—Babeox.

Don't worry about your work. Do your best. Let the rest go and smile all the time.—Max.

A little dry wood ashes sprinkled into the dust bath helps the poultry in getting rid of lice.

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

I am an annual sufferer from hay-fever. Every year early in August it strikes me, and from then until a good frost comes I am just about put out of business. The medical profession is curing yellow fever, malaria and some of the other things that used to be considered hopeless. How long will it be before you get after hay-fever?

G. J. K.

The medical profession is after hay-fever already. Please note that we are not curing yellow fever and malaria any more than we did 10 years ago. What we are doing is preventing them. And that is the line along which the hay-fever attack is being made. There is a society called the American Hay-Fever-Prevention association of which Doctor William Schepppegrell of New Orleans is president. The association is actively at work. Its workers say that real hay-fever cannot be mistaken for anything else and is due solely to the inhalation of irritating pollen. The symptoms are sneezing, blocking of the nostrils due to the swollen mucous membrane, watery discharge, itching of the eyes and sometimes the roof of the mouth, a slight degree of fever, difficult breathing, depressed spirits and a general feeling that the worst is yet to come.

Such symptoms coming year after year can be nothing but hay-fever. As evidence against the pollen they point to the fact that relief is always obtained when the supply of pollen is for any reason diminished. A continued rain often gives relief, a change in wind may do so, and it is well known to every sufferer that running away on the train for a hundred miles or so is a sure cure.

This new association has a research department which has been doing active work in tracking down the guilty weeds. Years ago it was supposed that the irritation came from the hay harvest—thus the name, hay-fever. Then the relationship to pollen was discovered, and because the goldenrod stands out a bright and shining mark it was promptly made to bear the blame. But investigation shows that the pollen of goldenrod is not abundant and is dislodged with difficulty. Finally the botanical detectives turned to the ragweed, with its insignificant green flowers, and discovered that its pollen is not only windborne but is produced in such abundance that a slight blow will dislodge it in clouds, and is so light that the wind will easily carry it a great distance.

The experts reported that under favorable climatic and soil conditions the ragweed "is found in every neglected field, on roadsides and even in vacant lots in the cities. In more moist lands, however, the giant ragweed takes the place of the smaller ragweed and is found in similar profusion. These two varieties of ragweed have been found to be responsible by our research department for about 85 per cent of all cases of autumnal hay-fever in the sections in which these weeds are prevalent."

The common variety is called "artemisiaefolia" on account of its leaves resembling those of the wormwood (Artemisia). It is an annual with leaves much cut and thin, opposite and alternate. It has spikes of green flowers (staminate) at the end of the branches. The pistillate or fertile flowers are at the intersection of the branches with the stalks. It is especially found in fields where a crop of wheat, rye or oats has been harvested in early summer and afterward neglected. It grows from 1 to 5 feet in height.

The remedy seems like a great task. It is nothing more nor less than the eradication of the hay-fever weeds—notably the ragweeds, the elders, caneless weed, cocklebur, and yellow dock.

What may I do to prevent cracked nipples? I suffered agonies nursing my little boy. Every time he started to nurse I was in such distress that cold sweat stood out all over me. Do I have to go thru this again?

ANXIOUS MOTHER.

No. You should prepare the nipples beforehand. For two months before you ought to treat the nipples every morning and night by massaging them for 5 minutes with your fingers and cold water. Exercise the greatest care to keep the nipples clean. Wash with plain sterile water before the baby nurses and with warm boracic acid solution immediately after. Buy a glass nipple shield. If any soreness of the nipple appears begin using it at once, being particularly careful to keep it quite clean. Sometimes it is necessary to apply a little oxide of

zinc ointment to a cracked nipple but the precautions I have named usually are sufficient.

My mother is 83 years old. She has a bad trouble at the rectum, something like a pile tumor that tortures her most to death. If it wasn't for that she would be very well. Is she too old to have anything done for it?

S. E. J.

No. She can have a local anesthetic injected that will deaden the pain while your doctor removes the trouble. It is a much safer procedure than letting her suffer.

I am a young lady, 20 years old, and have been troubled with chronic constipation of a year's duration. During this time I have used a laxative tea. Have had a tendency toward constipation since childhood. Am apparently healthy in every other way and, barring contagious children's diseases, have never been sick a day in my life. Is impossible for me to place myself on a special diet but would like for you to suggest what foods to avoid. I am very anxious to overcome my condition and will be very grateful for any advice you may give me. Would you advise the use of a mineral oil?

N. B. B.

To cure constipation at age 20.
1. Take no laxative medicine.
2. Establish a regular hour for stool.
3. Take plenty of time for the operation and give it your whole attention.
4. Eat foods having a residue, to stimulate the bowels to action—coarse foods rather than fine—bran is a good article.
5. Eat plenty of fruit both raw and cooked.
6. Drink a half pint of cold water at bedtime and again on rising.
7. If of sedentary occupation take special exercises that will make the abdominal muscles work, stooping over, pulling, lifting and so forth.
8. You may take mineral oil if you do not allow it to excuse you from the other measures.

My wife goes to a doctor in town every Tuesday and Saturday to take treatments for female trouble. She has kept it up regularly for a year and neither she nor I can see that she is any better. The doctor says it is a good thing and to keep it up. What do you think?

W. L. S.

The doctor probably is right about it being a good thing—for him. But my advice is to try for a little quicker result. I supposed this thing of giving "treatments" for "female trouble" was dead and buried. When I began to practice medicine I found that every third woman on an average was taking such treatments. The small returns for the time and money spent caused the abandonment of the practice among up-to-date doctors long ago. Ailments of this kind are now cared for either by operation, by prescribing for the patient certain exercises, or, if the trouble is more imaginary than real, by assuring her that no treatment is needed.

Keep all vessels scrupulously clean with hot water and soap.

BUILDING BONES

Of Great Importance That Children Have Proper Food.

A child will grow up weak or strong and sturdy, depending largely on the kind of food given.

That's why feeding the youngsters is of such great importance. The children do not select the food—the responsibility rests with the parent or guardian, or with you if you select the food for a boy or girl.

A Calif. lady writes: "When my little niece was taken sick and medical aid was called, one physician pronounced it softening of the bones and gave but little hope for her recovery. For weeks she had been failing before her parents thought it anything but trouble from teething."

"She had been fed on mushes and soft foods of different kinds, and had become a weak little skeleton of humanity that could not much more than stand alone."

"The doctors changed her food several times until finally she was put on Grape-Nuts which she relished from the first and ate at almost every meal and her recovery has been wonderful. She has gained in strength and weight and is now a rosy-cheeked and healthy little girl, still clinging to her Grape-Nuts."

"It is plain the food has saved her life by giving her body the needed material to keep it well and the bone material to build with."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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



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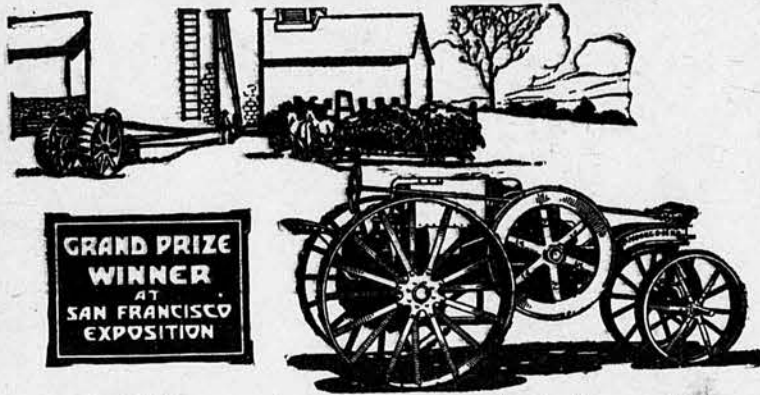
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by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing, add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising columns, the display and the classified columns. You know what our readers buy that you have to sell, poultry and eggs for hatching, hogs, cattle, horses, land, seed corn and good seeds of about every kind. One man sold \$3,000 worth of seed by spending \$5 for advertising space in one of the Copper Papers. That is an extreme case, of course, but there is a big market for what you have to sell. Our readers will furnish the market. Rates are given in this paper. They are low for the circulation. If the rates are not clear to you ask us for them, addressing Advertising Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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Take a Trip With Richard

BY JOHN F. CASE
Contest Manager

A few weeks ago I offered a prize for the best letter telling about "the most fun I ever had." A number of fine letters were sent to me, but Richard White, Chase county representative and breeder of Durocs, was decidedly the best. So Richard, who lives at Edgewood Farm near Clements, wins the electric lantern. Here's the story he sent in:

"The most fun I ever had was on an automobile trip to Colorado about a month ago. There were five of us in the party.

"We planned to stop at Lakin, Kan., at a big lake to fish, but when we got there they had taken all the water out to irrigate with. One man told us they had taken as many as 50 wagon loads of fish out of it.

"Papa proved up on a claim in Kearney county in 1887 and while we were there we found where his old dugout had been. In that country the land is very level, and we saw mirages ahead of us nearly all the time. They looked like large lakes. We got into Colorado three days after we started from home.

"The first day in Colorado we saw many prairie dogs; they would sit upon their hills and bark at us as we went past. We had our little dog along and let her out to run them some times, but she couldn't catch any of them. They were too quick for her.

"One day as we were going along we met two darkies driving a mule to a

over a beautiful winding mountain road, where there were curves so sharp that we could see the road for only a few feet ahead of us.

"We spent all of the next day in Colorado Springs and Manitou. At Manitou we saw many natural wonders. It is a very pretty town, nestled at the foot of Pike's Peak.

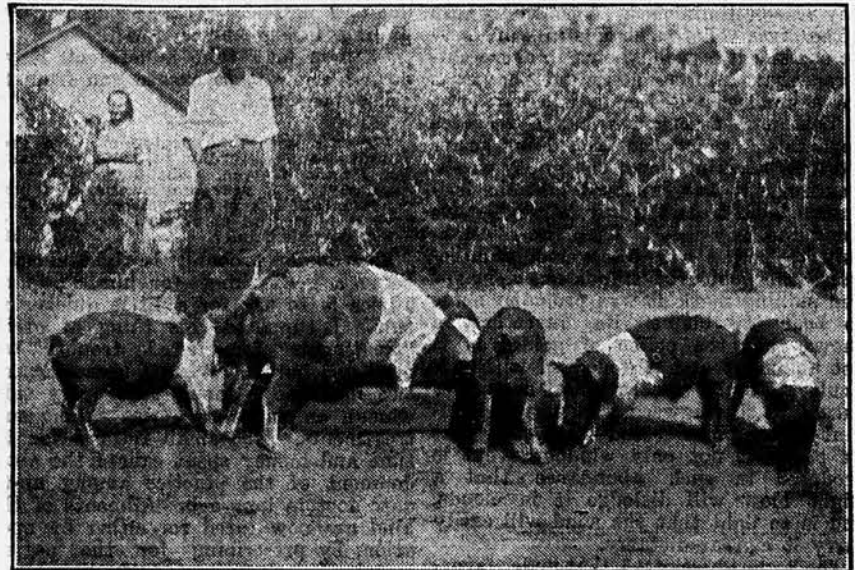
"The next day we started home by way of the Golden Belt Route. This took us thru some very pretty country, but none looked so good to us as our own home."

Gee! Don't you wish you could have been along? I do but I'd prefer to have someone else driving the car and I'd want to know that the brakes were the never-fail kind. Let's hear from more club members who have taken trips.

There isn't much time to talk pig club in this letter for I'm flying around getting ready for the boys who will come to Topeka this week. I want you to meet Paul Merriman, tho, Hamilton county representative and booster for Hampshire swine. Paul, who is president of the Hampshire club, paid \$25 for his contest sow and her five pigs are the real belted kind. I feel sure that these Hampshires will show fine profit when the record is balanced this fall.

Hog Losses in Kansas

Kansas lost 192,386 head of hogs from cholera in the year ending March 1, 1916. This is the first time in the history of the state that definite information of this nature has been available, and is a

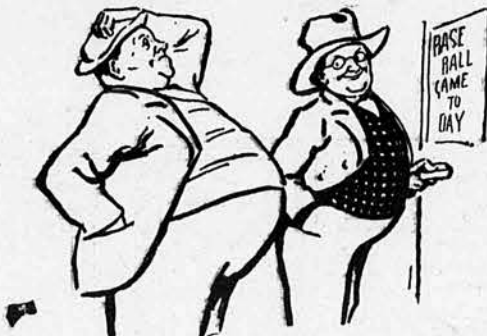


Paul Merriman of Syracuse, Hamilton County, and a Contest Entry That Shows Class.

THE GOOD JUDGE MAKES IT PLEASANT FOR THE BIG FAN.

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W-B CUT TOBACCO--THE
LITTLE CHEW THAT LASTS
AND SATISFIES.

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WITH THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW
AND WILL DIVIDE.



WHEN once you know W-B CUT Chewing you are wise to rich tobacco. And when a man once knows quality he's got no patience with ordinary tobacco. You like the way the touch of salt brings out the flavor--also that a little nibble outlasts a big wad of ordinary two for one--and how it does satisfy! Dealers that want your trade keep W-B CUT Chewing--10c a pouch.

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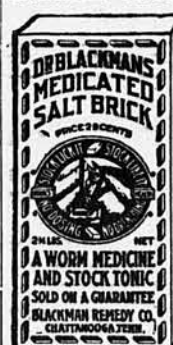


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INSIDE FACTS ABOUT HOGS



are that ninety per cent of them are wormy and the owner never suspects it until they show signs of sickness. It pays to be on the safe side, and if you will crush BLACKMAN'S MEDICATED SALT BRICK and dissolve it in the slop-feed as per directions once or twice a week you can have A FEELING OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY that your hogs will soon be free of worms.

Blackman Stock Remedy Co. Chattanooga, Tennessee. ASK BEST DEALER ANYWHERE

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Low Rates. Quick Action. Agents Wanted. FARMERS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Tenth and Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

wagon, with a board across it for a seat. When the dog saw them she barked and scared their mule and made it shy over into a ditch and the board slid off from the wagon--all we could see then was arms and legs dangling in the air. It was a funny sight but we were afraid they were hurt. The old mule ran and ran, giving them a lively chase before it would consent to being driven again.

"In Eastern Colorado we met a party of friends who were just starting to the mountains for a vacation so we traveled with them. There then were 14 in our party.

"In Pueblo we were caught in a bad rain; the water came down in regular torrents for about an hour, much unlike our Kansas rains. As soon as the rain was over the sun came out clear and bright, and as the roads were sandy we continued our traveling. West of Pueblo we found the best country roads we ever had seen. We camped that night near a little mountain stream just at the foot of some very high hills.

"The next morning we started out early and went to Canon City where we spent the day. We went up over the skyline drive there. It starts up a mountain, winds around quite a bit, then comes a place where the drive is over a real narrow ridge, where you can look down on both sides for hundreds of feet over large boulders and scrubby cedar trees. Going on farther we came to a tiny house where they had all kinds of souvenirs for sale. Just beyond this we came to a dangerous sharp curve in the road. From here the rest of the drive was down the mountain. In places it was so steep it seemed almost straight down.

"That evening we left our friends from Eastern Colorado and started north to Colorado Springs and Manitou. We went

result of a house-to-house canvass of assessors last spring in gathering data for the state board of agriculture.

The number of hogs that died of all diseases in the year was 228,423. Nearly 85 per cent of the total loss is attributed to cholera. This suggests that if cholera were eliminated hog-raisers would need have little fear of other diseases decimating their herds. As the money value of the year's loss is estimated to be approximately 2 million dollars, measures looking to the prevention and control of this dread malady are highly important to the prosperity of the swine industry.

Ten counties in the state report no loss from cholera and all of these are in the western third of the state. They are: Sherman, Trego, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Kearny, Stanton, Grant, Haskell and Morton counties. The largest loss from cholera was in Lyon county where 11,677 hogs succumbed. Smith county next largest with 10,445, and Jewell, adjoining Smith on the east, lost 8,641. Thirteen of the 25 counties having the larger mortality of swine from cholera are in the eastern third of the state, nine in the central third, and only three in the western third. In Morris county all swine losses from disease were attributed to cholera, in Lyon 98.2 per cent, Thomas 98.4, Labette 97.9, Geary 97.6, Meade 97.3, and Saline 97.2 per cent.

More than 12 per cent of the number of hogs on hand March 1, 1915, died of disease--cholera and others--during the year succeeding; the year preceding the percentage was 21.5, while in the year ending March 1, 1913, 22.8 per cent of the number on hand at the first of that period died from disease.

Change the water often in the poultry yard. Stale water is an abomination to a hen.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

1. At the primary election there were 79 votes cast here for all parties. Of that number 11 were Socialist ballots, eight of which were thrown out. Of the remaining votes cast five were thrown out, the judges say because the voters erred in marking their ballots. The Socialists were handicapped by the negligence of their secretary in failing to transmit the names of the party candidates to the county clerk in time for printing them on the ballot, so they tried to get their votes in according to a provision for such an emergency. Some made the mistake of writing in a name and omitting the X after the name, some placed an X to one side of a blank. Some made erasures. Others marked out the name of a candidate and wrote in another. But after a careful reading of the election law I am unable to concur with the judges that a mistake as to the particular candidate, except erasures of written or printed names, marks made with apparent intent to identify a ballot or such as to deface it, invalidates the elector's vote as to the whole ballot. So believing that you could state clearly what is, and what is not a legal vote I am writing you concerning it.

2. If a voter asks for assistance from the judges must not said voter take oath as to his own disability and should one judge or two of opposite political faith assist?

Oxford, Kan.

L. E. S.

The primary law provides that the rules in regard to the marking of the ballots at the general election shall apply as far as may be to the marking of the primary ballots. The general election law provides that "Any ballot upon which there shall be found a cross mark outside of any circle or voting square, or upon which there shall be found any mark other than the cross mark used for the purpose of voting, or upon which there shall be found a cross mark in two or more circles at the head of different tickets, or upon which a name or names have been written otherwise than as heretofore provided, or any ballot which has been defaced or torn by the voter or from which there shall have been erased any device, emblem, figure, letter, word, or any ballot which shall have been marked by or written upon with other than a pencil having black lead, shall be wholly void and no vote shall be counted."

It is evident of course that only a part of this can apply to the primary election.

The primary law provides: "At all primary elections there shall be provided a separate ticket for each party entitled to participate in the primary and also a blank ticket on which shall be printed only the titles of the officers to be voted for by the electors at the polling place for which the ticket is printed. If any elector write upon his ticket the name of any person who is candidate for any office than that upon which his name is so written such elector shall thereby invalidate his ballot and it shall not be counted but shall be entirely rejected."

Now the Socialists in this precinct, not having complied with the provision of the law necessary to get their ballot printed, would be confined in their right to vote at the primary to the blank ballot provided by law. If they undertook to write the name of a Socialist candidate into another party ticket they would undoubtedly invalidate that ticket. If they defaced or mutilated the ballot, that is the blank ballot, they would invalidate it under the general law. It would seem that some of these voters must have undertaken to vote for their party candidates on some other party ticket as he speaks of their having erased the name of a candidate. In such a case the ballot was clearly invalidated.

The general law also provides that where a cross mark is made outside of the voting square it invalidates the ballot. This provision seems also to apply to the marking of the primary ballot.

These electors then who wished to vote for Socialist candidates, having no printed ballot, were required to write the names of their candidates into the blank ballot provided by law under the names of the various offices for which they desired to nominate them.

They also were required to place the cross mark in the squares to the right of such written names. If they failed to do this they invalidated their ballots.

2. Before the voter is entitled to receive assistance in preparing his ballot either at the primary or general election he must make oath as to his disability and it then becomes the duty of two of the election judges, of opposite political faith, to help the voter in marking his ballot.

1. A is executor in the control of a certain tract of land by virtue of the late owner's

will. B inherits a quarter section of this by virtue of the same will but cannot get possession for two years, because until then the proceeds of the land must be used to pay a debt against the estate. B rents this land, which will become his own, on the terms that the executor supply everything such as horses and machinery. The contract was oral but was meant by each party to be similar to a like written contract. B was to give A the customary two-thirds of the proceeds from the crops. Shall A supply the things as B requests them, or can he supply them as he thinks best?

2. B cannot move into the house on the land until March 1, as there is a man living there who has been working by the month. As there is no work for him to do now on the land A demands that B allow him to put in the wheat while B returns the work on another part of the estate. If B refuses could A force him to comply?

3. If A directs the farming of the land so that it is injurious to the land can B raise any objection?

A. R. E.

1. If A and B entered into a contract under which A is to furnish the implements, tools, horses and seed necessary for the farming of the land A is bound to furnish sufficient of these to do the farming in a proper manner. Neither he or B would have the exclusive right to determine how much should be furnished. If such were the case A might refuse to furnish anywhere near a sufficient equipment and if on the other hand B had the exclusive right to determine the matter he might require A to furnish an unreasonable amount. Here again is an example of the evils likely to flow from an indefinite contract. The contract should have been written and should have specified just what A was to furnish. In the absence of such contract common custom will govern but unless the parties to the contract can agree between themselves or are willing to leave it to arbitrators an expensive law suit is likely to grow out of it.

2. I assume that A or the late owner of the land had a contract with the hired man by which he was to pay for the rent of the house with work or that at least the privilege of living in the house until March 1, 1917, was a part consideration when he was hired. There is nothing in your letter, however, to indicate that B was a party to that contract and if not he is neither obliged to furnish work for the occupant of the house or to exchange work with him.

3. B has a right to object to the mismanagement of property in which he has an interest, but before he takes any steps toward A's management as executor he should consult an attorney in whose knowledge and integrity he has confidence. The presumption of the law is that A is properly managing the estate and the burden of proof would be on A to show that he is mismanaging it before he can get an order of court removing the executor.

About 10 years ago my great uncle in Orangeville, Ill., died. After his death I received from the county clerk of that county a paper which said that it was the last will and testament of my uncle, in which his wife and six grand-nephews were named as his heirs. He had no children. The will was not there, just the paper duly made out and signed, naming the heirs (myself being one). My uncle's brother-in-law was named as administrator. I wrote to my aunt but never received any reply; also to the county clerk asking what the will was, but never got any reply. About six months after this I received notice of final settlement where if the heirs cared to they could appear. It was too far for me to go, not knowing whether my great-uncle left us anything or not. This is all I ever heard. It has always puzzled me why we were named as heirs if we got nothing. I asked my home lawyer and he says no doubt the wife gets all until her death; then her share reverts to his named heirs. Do you think so? One lawyer advised me to send \$1 to the probate judge of that county asking for a copy of the will. Please give me your opinion.

W. B.

While W. B. seems to be somewhat mixed in statements and rather indefinite, I think I understand him. He says that he received a paper which stated that it was the last will of his uncle but later on says that it was not the will at all. What he probably did receive was a notice that he was one of the heirs mentioned in his uncle's will. The lawyer who advised you to send to the probate judge of the Illinois county for a copy of the will has advised you sensibly. That was what you should have done long ago. There is no advice that can be given you now as to how to proceed without knowing first what the will is. I am somewhat surprised that any Kansas man who has been notified that he is one of the heirs of a presumably wealthy deceased relative should wait 10 years before taking steps to find out what his estate amounted to. You may by this time have slept on your rights, but in any event get a copy of the will. Then any fairly good lawyer can tell you how to proceed.

Tasmanian apple growers received poor returns for their apples last season. Their largest market is Australia.



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Any books you check on this list will be sent you free. Write your name and address in the margin and state what kind of building you are planning.

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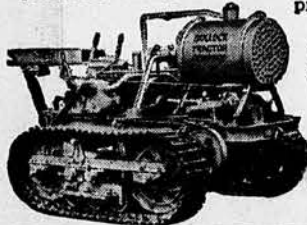
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Make Cream Cheese at Home

It is not a Difficult Process—Just Follow the Recipe

BY MRS. J. O. DANE

I HAVE been a reader of your paper for several years and it has helped me so many times that I am glad of a chance to help someone else. I may be able to answer some of the questions in regard to cheese making as I have had experience in that line. You will need about 18 gallons of milk to make an 8-pound cheese, altho the amount of casein varies with different cows. I have found Jersey or Guernsey cows have less curd to the gallon of milk than Holsteins.

Warm the sweet milk to about blood heat, never more than 100 degrees, and then add rennet tablets or rennet wine enough to form the curd in about half an hour. I cannot give the exact amount of rennet to use as different kinds vary in strength. Directions come with each kind which show the amount to use. Cover the milk closely to keep in the heat and let it stand until the curd is set. Test it with a curd knife or with the finger and if it comes out clean, not milky, it is ready to cut. Slip the curd knife down at the side of the vessel and cut across gently every 4 inches. Let the curd set for 10 minutes and then cut between these lines. Let it set again, then cut thru the curd crosswise in the same way but always keep it warm. Whatever you do, do not start the "white" whey as that is the cream.

Break Up the Curd.

When the whey begins to rise above the curd, wet a large square of cheese cloth, lay it over the curd and dip off about 6 quarts of whey. Heat this whey to 100 degrees and pour it back over the curd. Do this twice, then stir the curd gently with the hand and continue warming the whey and stirring curd after whey is added, until the mass is again raised to 100 degrees. Cover and let it stand a half hour, then lift the curd gently until it is broken up about as fine as kernels of corn. Let it stand for another half hour.

Spread the cheese cloth over a frame laid over something that will catch the whey, lift the curd gently into this and let it drain, drawing the cloth together by the corners by degrees. After it has drained, cut curd across carefully a few times, twist the cloth together, then lay

Whatever political party wins the election this fall must justify itself speedily and continually before the people. It must do more constructive work in reforming and bettering our system of government than has been done since the time of Washington. The people are fiercely impatient with the game of political leap frog which is called government in this country. Down in their hearts they know that the real preparedness for which we have supremely urgent need, is a responsive government which shall promptly, efficiently and economically conduct the business of county, state and nation and which will not merely be a huge stumbling block and a drag to progress.

a board over the top and put on a light weight, such as a flatiron. Leave this until the whey stops running.

Put the curd into a graniteware pan or wooden bowl and chop it fine, add 1 ounce of salt for every 3 pounds of curd. A peck measure with the bottom knocked out makes a good hoop. Wet this and the pressing cloth and then lay on a board which has grooves cut into it to drain off the whey. Put in the curd and lay on a light weight at first, gradually increasing this. This should be done in the morning and by evening the cheese will be ready to bandage. To do this, take a strip of cheese cloth long enough to go around and allow for a seam. The cloth should be about 4 inches wider than the cheese is high. Run a gathering thread thru the two edges, slip cloth over the cheese and draw up. Return the cheese to the hoop and let it stand until next morning when it should be rubbed with hot melted butter. Also rub butter on the board on which the cheese is to stand.

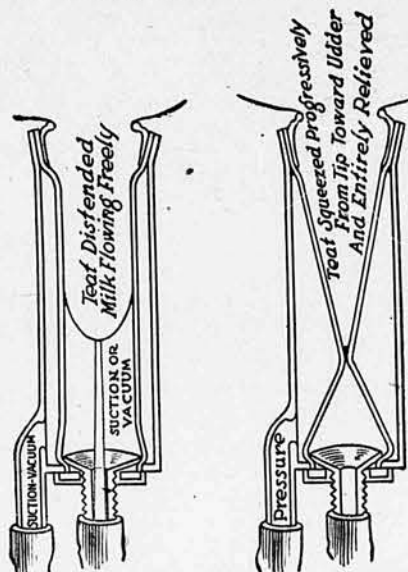
Turn the cheese every day and rub with melted butter for two weeks, then every other day will do until it is six weeks old when it will be ready for use. Always keep the cheese in a cool, dry place while curing it and afterwards too. I have never known cheese to mould when well cared for, but even should it mould, this is said not to injure it.

If the milk is not warm enough the curd will not form as quickly as it should nor be strong enough to retain the cream. If too warm the cheese will be tough and hard. It will be bitter and crumbly if too much rennet is added and if not enough is put in the curd will not form quickly and the cream will escape and rise to the top of the whey.

It is difficult to tell how much weight to put on, but it should not be more than 8 pounds at first, never enough to start the white whey. Too little will not take out all the whey which will sour and spoil the cheese, while too much makes it hard. You simply must use your own judgment.

Giving an Upward Squeeze

The drawing shown here illustrates how one of the standard milking machines draws the milk from the cow's teat. Any method of drawing the milk from the udder down thru the teat, also tends to draw blood from the veins of



the udder down into the smaller veins of the teat. It is necessary that something shall keep massaging this blood back from the teat, so that it will continue in circulation. The comfortable upward squeeze does exactly this. This squeeze is adjustable, so that the operator by turning a little lever can give a heavier squeeze to a big teated cow and a lighter squeeze to a small teated cow. Thus each cow gets just the squeeze needed in her individual case—a feature that makes each cow give her maximum.

When the calf milks, its tongue has a squeezing action on the teat, the same as your tongue does if you place your finger in your mouth and suck it. This squeezing action of the calf's tongue keeps the blood in the teat in circulation. If the calf stopped squeezing, just sucked at each swallow, it would slowly suck so much blood down into the veins of the teat that the teat would appear red and swollen.

To Cure the Poll Evil

I have a driving horse that has a swelling back of her ears. I think it is poll evil. Will you please tell me what I can use to cure it?
S. J.

I believe that you are correct in diagnosing the condition affecting your horse as a poll evil. I am afraid that you will not be able to cure this condition by the external application of liniment, balsam, or any other medicine. The only line of treatment that has given us any success is surgical and this consists in removing all the diseased tissues and providing adequate drainage, followed by daily antiseptic treatment. This work should be performed by a competent graduate veterinarian.

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Kansas State Agricultural College.

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Send the Drones to Market and Keep the Layers

BY W. T. GREEN

YOUR success would be certain if, by some means, you knew that every hen on your farm was a layer of enough eggs to pay for her feed and other expense and a little profit besides. There would be no question as to whether you were making money. You would have the assurance that the merchant has, of every department of the store making good and that certain articles pay for their handling.

Every hen is an individual unit. She must make or lose for you. There is no difference, in this respect, between her and the cow or sow. The cow or sow may make or lose more for you at one time, and you are likely to allow this fact to cause you to give the livestock more attention. But the hen is the unit of the flock just as much as the cow is the unit of the herd. You would not judge the herd as a whole; you would consider every individual, and cull out the non-payers. So the flock of hens cannot be judged as a whole. In other words, you must not say: "My hens are not paying for the keeping." You must say: "That hen and this hen are not paying for the keeping."

Have you ever thought of it in this way? And when you come to investigate, most persons fail to make the hens pay. They think of the flock as a whole, and do not understand that success with hens means perfect knowledge of the individuals in the flock.

Pick Out Old Hens.

The work of culling out the non-producers does not belong to one season of the year any more than another. You might have the flock so under your control that you can examine them whenever you choose. You can arrange the roosts in the hen house so that when the chickens go to roost you can go along and put your hands on the hens and handle them without having any excitement. This is an advantage in many ways; for instance, I often dust my hens with insect powder by taking them up one at a time. I know hens on some farms that have not had hands on them in three or four years. These are probably extreme cases, and I hope they are.

What are the points to look for when you take the hens up one at a time? If you have not been culling the flock down from time to time, you would better first look for aged hens. As soon as you feel the shanks of most hens you can tell something about the age. In the average flock the old hens are the ones I would first pick out to send to market. There are other hens that do not lay, but they are not as quickly picked out, as a general thing. Other faults to look for are small, runty sizes; birds of bad plumage; those with dull eyes, slow movements, pale combs and narrow bodies.

We hope that some day there will be some kind of scheme discovered by which an exact record can be kept of every hen on the farm, and without much trouble. It seems to me that it must be done. The trap nests on the market will do the work all right if a person can spare the time to follow the nests up a few times a day and reset them. But this is not at all practicable for the man with any great number of hens. If you have a few breeders, and can spare the time, the trap nest can be used to great advantage; in fact it is the only method by which a line of

layers can be bred up, unless you had a separate pen for every hen.

The egg-laying contests that have been held in recent years have proved that the average hen falls short of what it is possible for her to do. Think of the average farm hen laying only 70 eggs a year. It has been shown that that number easily can be doubled by selection of the good layers for breeders. To the income of the average farmer who keeps 100 hens it would at the very lowest figures add \$100 a year. These laying contests have proved that the number of eggs laid can be multiplied by three; and that means that \$200 could be added to the family income.

How Do You Pick Layers?

I think it not at all impossible for the average farmer to breed up his flock until it produces two or three times what it now does. The power of selection is wonderful. It is demonstrated all about us. It has transformed plants and animals into the dreams of man. Why can it not make good layers? It is generally known that it can; the only thing about it is, will the farmers use it? I know they will as soon as they get on to a practicable method of selecting the good layers. I should be glad if our readers would let us hear from them on the subject of "How I know the layers." Articles from our readers will be very interesting and profitable to others. This is one of the most important matters in poultrydom. It's a great money question; a matter that has to do with better living and a chance for higher living.

A Gain With Cattle

There was a gain of 14 per cent last year in the number of cattle in Kansas. This is based on the returns to J. C. Mohler, secretary of agriculture, by the assessors. These returns showed more cattle on hand March 1 than in any year at a similar date since 1907. The total cattle population of the state, according to this year's enumeration, is 2,187,723, exclusive of milk cows. This is the first time since 1909 that the number has exceeded the 2 million mark. This increase may be accounted for, in part at least, by the Kansas farmers more largely engaging in the breeding business, signs of which are numerous. The most beef cattle Kansas ever had was 2,757,542 head, in 1904.

The following table shows the number of beef cattle, all ages, in Kansas, for each of the five years indicated:

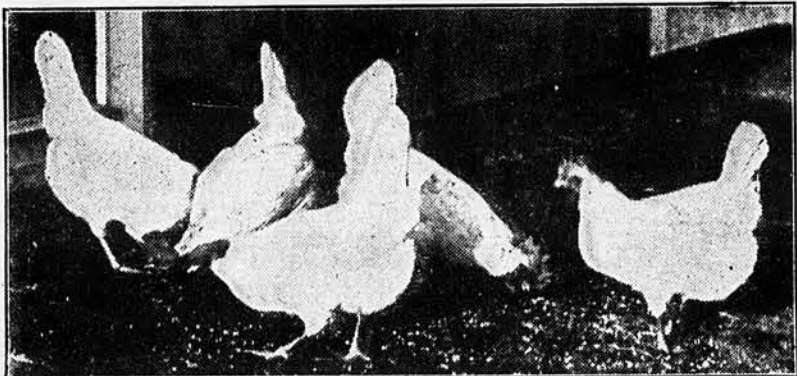
Years.	Numbers.
1916	2,187,723
1915	1,919,756
1914	1,430,150
1913	1,551,782
1912	1,520,263

This year's report shows that Butler county leads in beef cattle with 54,294. Cowley is second with 48,018 and Barber third with 43,852. Other counties ranking high are, in order: Dickinson with 39,458, Marion 39,447, Greenwood 38,864, McPherson 38,799, Pottawatomie 36,802, Clark 36,754, Lincoln 36,320, Lyon 36,191, and Wabaunsee 35,096.

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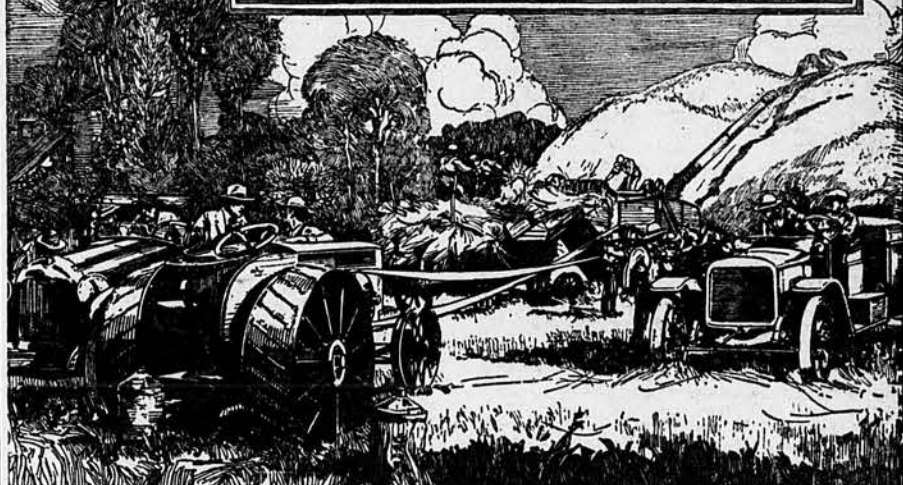
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Longer Service from Posts

The posts in Kansas have not been giving long enough service as a rule. There is a big loss every year because of this fact. This comes not only from the shorter life which a post has; a great deal of extra labor is required which would not be necessary if good posts were set. In addition there is a big loss every year from the farm animals getting thru poor fences and getting on the crops. In Western and Central Kansas especially this year there has been considerable loss reported from the animals getting on the sorghums, and death from prussic acid poisoning occurs as a rule from this.

From any standpoint the matter is considered the need for better farm fences is evident. As the framework of the fence is the posts it is obvious that there is a decided need for better posts. A specialist from the United States Department of Agriculture in speaking of this recently, said:

"The average life of all fence posts, if untreated—not creosoted—is estimated at about eight years. With a proper preservative this life may be increased 14 years, giving a total service of 22 years from treated posts. Estimating the total number of posts in use as 4 billion, the annual replacement if none were treated would be one-eighth of 4 billion, or 500 million posts. If properly treated the replacement would amount to only one twenty-second of 4 billion or 180 million posts—a saving of approximately 320 million posts."

If the best results are to be obtained it is obvious, as the specialists say, that the posts should be creosoted. If one has the timber to produce his posts he can buy a treating tank at a small expense to treat them. If he has to buy posts he can buy them already treated with creosote under the hydraulic pressure creosoting treatment in closed

A Home for Crippled Children

and a saloon stand almost side by side in the city of Buffalo. Rarely are cause and effect seen so closely or so strikingly together. Most of the world's crippled children are born to their infirmity. They are the result of vicious or intemperate living by one of the parents. The saloon is oftener the cause of crippled children than falls or accidents, and the now well-approved principle of Safety First demands that the government shall not license the saloon to kill or maim the innocent it was created to protect.

tanks, which allows better results than one can obtain in an open tank. There is no doubt that the posts that have been subjected to this treatment are worth more than their extra cost; a good proof of this is offered in the enthusiasm with which the railroads are using them. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has been in the lead in this; beginning with next year all the posts used by this road will be creosoted. Farmers can well afford to follow this example; it will decrease the cost of posts, require less labor on the fences and save untimely stock losses from prussic acid poisoning.

A Big Fair at Topeka

There was a big livestock show at the state fair this week at Topeka. Overflow exhibits were entered in every department; this was especially true with the hogs, where the futurity shows in the Poland China and Duroc Jersey classes aided in increasing the entries. This department had by far the best showing of hogs ever assembled in Kansas.

In the horse department there was a large number of entries of farmer-breeders—of men who do real farming on real farms, and merely make the raising of horses one department of the farm work. All except 32 of the draft horses were from Kansas, and it was the largest show of draft horses ever seen in Kansas. The record made by the farmers of the state who are breeding horses is doing a great deal to encourage the production of animals that have a real utility value.

"The big interest in draft horses in Kansas is mighty well reflected in the show here," said Dr. C. W. McCampbell, the superintendent of the horse department. "Excellent progress in horse breeding is being made by a great many

Kansas communities; there is a pretty general appreciation over the state that it pays well to have draft horses that have been bred with a real utility value in mind. I think the Topeka fair has had a great deal to do with this development."

There was a big record made with the cattle; in the beef breeds the competition was especially heavy with the Shorthorns and the Herefords. There was more competition with the dairy breeds than usual, also, especially with the Holsteins. The record made by this department well reflected the very considerable interest in dairying in Kansas.

It would have been very hard to have made a better showing of crops, no matter how favorable the year. There certainly was no evidence of dry weather in the excellent exhibits in agricultural hall. The display of the sorghums and the legumes, especially alfalfa, attracted much attention.

Another Case of Bloody Milk

Please tell me how to treat a cow that has been giving bloody milk from the right hind quarter of her udder. A. R.

The cause of bloody milk is either a small ruptured blood vessel, or a tumor in the udder. The manipulations of milking start the rupture to bleeding. It is very difficult in many cases to obtain relief.

If the bleeding is due to a small ruptured blood vessel the internal administration of an ounce of fluid extract of ergot daily is sometimes of value. If it is due to a wart there is no known treatment. Some persons recommend inflating the udder with air. This operation should be performed under strictly sterile conditions, as otherwise you may set up an infection of the udder which would be much worse than the bleeding.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

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

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Seed Selection With Sorghums

BY G. E. THOMPSON

There are four principal dangers encountered when seed of the sorghums is imported from a distance. First, the seed secured may not be adapted either to the soil or the climatic conditions under which it is to be grown. It may have been grown under a greater or a less altitude or under a greater or smaller amount of rainfall and on a different type of soil. The probabilities are that it will take two or three years or under some conditions even longer before it will do its best under the new conditions. The second danger is that of importing insect pests. Probably three-fourths of the troublesome insect pests of Kansas have been imported to this state. Single species of insects, for instance the Hessian fly, have cost Kansas as high as 15 million dollars in a single year. Consequently it is well worth while to guard against this danger when you secure seed for planting purposes.

The third great danger in importing seed is the danger of bringing in some troublesome plant disease. The smuts of the cultivated crops in Kansas cost the farmers approximately 8 million dollars every year. All of our sorghum crops with the exception of milo and possibly feterita have two kinds of smut, and it is important that the seed planted should be free from these diseases. The fourth difficulty in importing seed is the danger of getting seed that is weak in germination or not true to the variety you have ordered. If the person from whom you have purchased the seed is

guished by their appearance. They usually are vigorous and better growers than the rest of the field and are nearly always later in maturity. Seed planted from these hybrid heads does not grow true and the resulting crop is a disappointment.

After the sorghum seeds of any kind have been selected for planting they should be stored thru the winter without threshing. They should be kept in a dry place free from insect, bird or mice damage and should be hand threshed for planting the following spring.

Give the Trees a Chance

(Continued from Page 6.)

loused and roots will have begun to form. The cuttings should be set out in the spring in the nursery in rows about 3 feet apart. They should be planted 2 inches apart in the rows, being set in the ground within 2 inches of the upper end, and the soil packed firmly around them.

The seedlings should be cultivated during the growing season the same as any garden crop. The weeds must be kept down and the soil frequently loosened with the cultivator or hoe to conserve the moisture. During very dry seasons the nursery rows should be watered if it is seen that the seedlings are suffering from drought. Mulching between the rows will be found to work well in many cases. The seedlings should be protected during the first winter either by hilling up the earth about them or mulching with straw and leaves. The seedlings of broadleaved trees will



A Field of Feterita in Ellis County; the Grain Sorghums are Winning in Western Kansas on High Yields, even Under Unfavorable Conditions.

500 or 1,000 miles away it usually is rather difficult to get a satisfactory settlement in case he has shipped you seed which you did not order. When such a delay has been caused it may be too late to plant the variety you desired. Furthermore, home grown seed in eight cases out of ten will outyield seed imported from a distance, and it is only under exceptional conditions that it pays to bring seed a distance greater than 50 miles.

There is only one right time and place to make selections of either corn or the sorghum seeds and that is on your own farm and before the first hard frost.

In selecting sorghums for seed purposes, settle in your own mind the type of plant which you prefer and make all selections conform to that type. Make all selections from plants which have been grown under average conditions. Do not select seed heads from plants which have grown near heads that are poorly filled or which have any plant disease. Avoid plants that branch excessively. Avoid plants that fall down or lodge badly. Choose a plant that is as leafy as is possible to mature under your climatic conditions. Choose plants of uniform maturity, and in the dry sections of the state choose those of early maturity. Select seed heads which are entirely out of the "boot." Select seed heads which do not shatter excessively. Choose those heads which are well filled with grain throat instead of heads which are merely covered with a shell of grain on the outside. Field experience seems to indicate that those heads—especially of kafir, milo and feterita—which are comparatively compact and which have many branches or nodes along the center seem to yield better than those heads which are extremely loose and open in type. Avoid all heads showing any indications of plant disease and avoid all hybrid heads. The hybrid plants usually can be distin-

be large enough for planting the spring following the seeding. Coniferous seedlings should be left to grow two years and then should be transplanted in the nursery again for another year. This tends to produce a stocky root system. The raising of coniferous seedlings is more difficult than the raising of seedlings of broadleaf trees. They must be shielded from the hot sun during the first year and are likely to be killed by disease. Where it is desired to plant coniferous seedlings, it will be found better to purchase 1-year old seedlings from nurserymen and set them out in the nursery to grow for a year or two before planting.

Waste, and a Profit

(Continued from Page 3.)

planting nuts, acorns, or young trees of more desirable species. The death of so many trees in the last three years is due to two conditions—the effects of dry weather in past seasons and to the attacks of borers. We are experiencing a scourge of boring insects that are doing great damage to trees throughout the state. One of the best means of reducing this damage is to cut the trees that are now infested. In this way large numbers of insects are destroyed, which reduces the number to attack the trees yet in a thrifty condition."

All roosting quarters need the closest attention as to cleanliness. Droppings should be removed frequently. Then the roosting places should be sprayed at frequent intervals to prevent mites from getting a start.

While your fowls are moulting, do not forget the ground bone. Grit, charcoal and a little sulphur in their soft food once or twice a week will be found very beneficial to the moulting birds.



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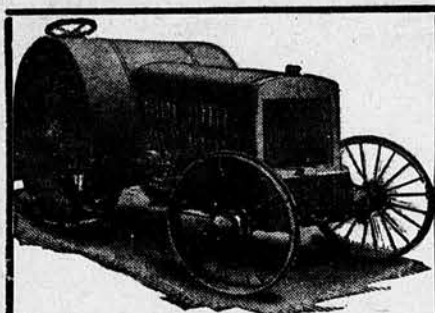
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Despite the drouth there will be a fair yield from late crops in most sections of Kansas. More grain will be gathered than was expected some time ago. The crop of roughness will be as heavy as ever. Pastures are getting green again.

KANSAS.

Elk County—We are having ideal fall weather. A fine rain September 7 helped the grass. Almost all of the corn is being cut for winter feed. Hogs \$10; cream 25c; eggs 30c; butter 30c.—Mrs. S. L. Huston, Sept. 9.

Finney County—We are having cool weather with several good showers. A good general rain is necessary to make crops grow as they should. There will be a small crop of milo with favorable weather. Considerable rye is being sown over the county.—F. S. Coen, Sept. 9.

Marion County—We have had local showers. Pastures are getting green again. Farmers are still busy plowing. Some harvesting has been done. Corn has been cut, and silos are all filled. Corn will be a fair crop in this neighborhood. Eggs 23c.—G. H. Dyck, Sept. 11.

Reno County—We are still waiting for a good rain. It is getting cooler now. Corn cutting has begun. Lots of wheat will be sown if we have rain in time. Silos have nearly all been filled with stalks and weeds. Wheat \$1.35; corn 90c; broomcorn \$1.55.—D. Engelhart, Sept. 5.

Cheyenne County—Threshing is two-thirds done. Grain is turning out better than was expected. Wheat is testing 60 to 64 pounds. All feed crops are fine owing to the late rains. Everybody is busy sowing fall wheat. Ground is in good condition. Wheat \$1.40; corn 75c.—E. D. Kyle, Sept. 8.

Washington County—Local showers have fallen but it does not seem to help plowing. A great deal of plowing has been done, and more will be done if it rains. Gang plows work all right now. Haying still is in progress. More silos are being built. Eggs 22c; cream 29c.—Mrs. Birdsley, Sept. 9.

Chautauque County—The drouth was broken September 1, and we had a big rain September 7. The ground is in fine condition for working. The weather is getting cooler. Public sales bring high prices. Wheat \$1.40; corn \$60 to \$70; corn 80c; hens 12c; butter 30c; eggs 20c.—H. B. Fairley, Sept. 8.

Rooks County—There has been no rain yet to speak of. Almost everyone is busy cutting corn and filling silos. Kafir and cane will be short crops this year. Almost all of the wheat will be sown on disked ground. Cattle are doing fairly well. Threshing is nearly all finished.—C. O. Thomas, Sept. 9.

Ellsworth County—Dry weather continues. It is almost impossible to plow wheat ground. Almost all farmers are double disking. Lots of corn fodder is being bound this year. Early planted potatoes are good. Upland alfalfa fields have dried up. Haying is done and sorghum feed has been cut.—C. R. Blaylock, Sept. 9.

Wabaunsee County—We had a good rain September 7, but not enough to soak up the ground. Corn cutting is nearly over. A good many farmers are going to sow wheat in corn ground on account of the wheat stubble ground being too hard to plow. There are quite a few shoters for sale. Stock is doing well.—Henry Lesline, Sept. 9.

Sumner County—We are having nice cool weather with some rain now and then. Some have their plowing done and others have not. The acreage of wheat will not be large this fall owing to the dry weather. Wheat \$1.45; potatoes \$1.80; butter 25c; corn 90c; butterfat 31c; hogs \$10.25; oats 55c; eggs 21c; flour \$4.—E. L. Stocking, Sept. 10.

Republic County—It still is hot but local thunder showers cooled the air to quite an extent September 7. Farmers are busy cutting prairie hay and cutting corn fodder. Almost everyone complains of an abundance of chinch bugs in the corn fields. Wheat sowing will begin about September 15. Wheat \$1.42; corn 75c; butterfat 32c.—E. L. Shepard, Sept. 9.

Stafford County—Local showers have made it possible for the farmers to get lots of ground plowed or plowed for wheat. Some cutting of wheat is being done where it is too dry to list or plow. Hay making is about over. Alfalfa is ready to cut again, but will be short on account of dry weather. Lots of corn is being cut for winter feed. Wheat \$1.47.—S. E. Veatch, Sept. 9.

Gove County—We have had some rain lately with cooler weather. More wheat is being put out than usual. Threshing is almost completed. Wheat turned out well and is of a good quality. Pastures are good and stock is doing well. A few sales are being held with high prices. Quite a number of outsiders are buying land at fair prices.—H. W. Schallie, Sept. 8.

Pawnee County—We had about an inch of rain August 23, which started the plows. Volunteer wheat is coming up. Some persons are sowing wheat. There will not be the usual acreage as the season has been too dry to prepare the ground. Alfalfa seed threshing is just starting. A great deal of wheat is going to market at \$1.43; eggs 18c; butter 25c.—C. E. Chesterman, Sept. 9.

Pottawatomie County—No rain yet to amount to anything. Hay makers and balers are busy. The third cutting of alfalfa is beginning to show a fair seed crop. Quite a lot of millet has been cut and there is a fair prospect of seed. No plowing is being done for fall seeding. Some butter tastes badly on account of weedy pastures, but butter made from alfalfa feeding is fine.—S. L. Knapp, Sept. 8.

Doniphan County—The weather has been hot and dry. Pastures have dried up. Ground is too hard and dry to prepare for wheat. Wheat acreage will be short. Corn will make a fair crop. Quality of corn will be better than last year. Apple picking will begin about the middle of September. This county will ship about 1,000 carloads. The quality is good and prices are higher than last year.—C. Culp, Jr., Sept. 9.

Woodson County—We had a 1-inch rain September 7, which varied some over the county. This will be a benefit to pastures, corn, kafir and all fall crops. It is also putting wheat ground in fine condition. There will be a larger output of wheat this fall than usual. Cattle are cheaper than in the summer. Fat hogs are a good price,

but stock hogs are cheap. Corn 90c; oats 52c.—E. F. Opperman, Sept. 8.

Rawlins County—The threshing is almost finished. Wheat is of good quality, testing from 60 to 64 pounds. The yield was from 5 to 40 bushels an acre, according to how well the ground was prepared. A large acreage has been plowed for fall wheat in the northern part of the county. The southern part of the county was rather dry for plowing. Elevators are full and there are no cars. Wheat \$1.40 to \$1.43.—J. S. Skolout, Sept. 9.

Allen County—A few good showers have fallen, but not enough to make plowing good. Some wheat has been sown. Kafir is not heading as rapidly as usual. The crop will be short. Silos are being filled. Broomcorn is nearly all in shed and none has been sold. The crop is bigger than was expected and is of fairly good quality. Fruit is scarce. Flax \$1.75 and \$2; eggs 20c and 25c; potatoes \$1.50; corn 85c; kafir 75c and \$1.—Geo. O. Johnson, Sept. 9.

Sedgwick County—We have been having showers and a good rain September 7. Wheat ground is being put in condition for seeding. Kafir will make some chicken feed if frost does not come too early. Some rye will be planted for pasture. A good many horses have been lost by blood poison and lockjaw. There have been a few sales with livestock selling high. Wheat \$1.41; corn 90c; kafir 90c; oats 51c; hay \$9 and \$10; eggs 25c; butter 28c and 30c.—J. R. Kelso, Sept. 9.

Kingman County—The rains that have fallen in this county so far have been very spotted. Wheat drilling will be a little late in some sections of the county on account of dry weather. There will not be the usual amount of wheat put out this year on account of the dry condition of the soil. There is not as much feed in the country as last year. Corn is a failure and kafir is poor. Cattle are in good condition. Hogs \$10; wheat \$1.40; butterfat 28c.—H. H. Rodman, Sept. 9.

Hamilton County—Several fine rains fell in various parts of this county in August. If frost does not come too soon, large quantities of feed and grains will be raised, despite the very dry summer. Farmers who planted and cultivated their fields altho it was dry have very good crops, but those who were afraid to dig and hoe on account of the dry weather and hot days have nothing but weeds to show for their summer's labor. Some wheat and rye are being sown. Flour \$4 a hundred; butter 30c; eggs 25c; corn chop \$1.85.—W. H. Brown, Sept. 8.

Sherman County—Good rains since the middle of August have made a full growth of grass for winter grazing. Corn revived and on the shortest stalks we ever saw there is from 5 to 15 bushels an acre of sound corn making, the ears being near the ground, and stalks hardly reaching the upper corn binder chains. Headers and wheat binders are being used to harvest it. Quickly made silos are being built to save selling off stock. One near me of four days' making with teams and scrapers is 19 feet wide and 8 feet deep by 160 feet long, the dirt moved to be against boards some feet above ground level. Filling begins Monday on the naked dirt. It is very favorable for sowing winter wheat early. White spring wheat \$1.20; barley 72c.—James B. Moore, Sept. 9.

OKLAHOMA.

McLain County—The weather continues rainy. Some early corn has been gathered. Some feed remains to be cut. There is very little wheat in this county. There will be plenty of feed for the stock.—L. G. Butler, Sept. 8.

Ellis County—It is still dry. There has been no rain to speak of since the middle of June. A great deal of plowing has been done but the ground is very rough. Cotton and corn will make a small crop. There is no sowed feed to speak of. Wheat \$1.40; potatoes \$1.90; hogs \$9.50; kafir 85c.—W. E. Sells, Sept. 8.

Grant County—It is still very dry. Kafir is practically a failure. Only a little was planted very early. There has been no rain to make the last cutting of alfalfa. Lots of wheat ground is ready to drill. There are many sales but stock is 30 per cent lower than last year except hogs. Much wheat ground is to be prepared yet. Wheat \$1.45.—A. C. Craighead, Sept. 8.

Muskogee County—The drouth was broken September 7 after 84 days of dry weather. Kafir is green and feterita has headed fairly well. Stock has lost flesh in some pastures on account of dry grass and poor water. About half the farmers have been without stock water. Many drove to water; others hauled. Hogs are scarce and high. Hay is in better demand lately and almost all meadows will be cut. Hay \$6 to \$8; new corn 70c; oats 50c; eggs 30c; butter 30c.—K. D. Olin, Sept. 9.

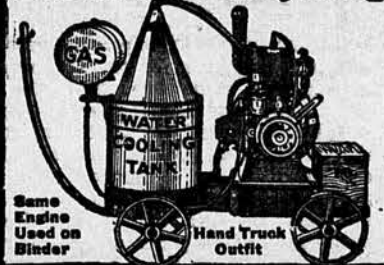
Here's a Real "Wild West" Show

Haskell county, Kansas, is to have a three-day fair this year. It will be held at Sublette, September 21, 22, and 23. Prizes are offered for horses, poultry, farm products, fancy work, and good things to eat. The big part of the fair, however, is the broncho busting and the racing. A \$100 purse is offered in the relay race, which is 2½ miles with a change every half mile. Seventy-five dollars is offered in the broncho busting event. There are running races every day, and on the third day there also is a wild mule race, and a potato race on horseback.

Engine "WHY?" Book.

One of the cleverest little books on engines that has ever been published, has just been printed by Mr. Ed. H. Witte, a Kansas City engine expert. He says that while the supply of books lasts, he will be glad to send anyone who is interested a copy of this book, which is called "Why?" Just write "Why?" with your name and address on a postal or scrap of paper and address Mr. Witte, 154-S Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

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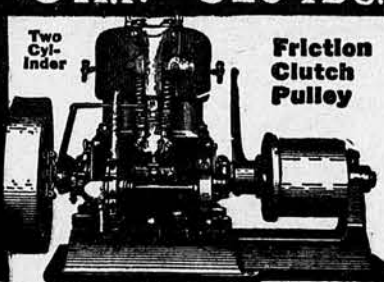
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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for September 24: A Review. Reading lesson, 2 Cor. 4:1-5:4: The things which are not seen.

Golden text: We look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen: for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal. 2 Cor. 4:18.

It is difficult to gain a clear idea of Paul's work and his adventures without tracing his journeys on a map and noting the relation of the places to one another.

The second and third missionary journeys cover a period of seven years. The places visited in Europe in the second journey, A. D. 50 to 52, were Thessalonica, Berea, Athens and Corinth, with a return to Antioch. In A. D. 53 the third journey began and Paul revisited Asia Minor, the scene of his first journey. Three years were spent at Ephesus. He returned home by way of Greece, visiting Macedonia, Troas, Assos, Miletus, Coos, Rhodes, Patara, Tyre, Ptolemais, Caesarea and Jerusalem.

A few of the cities visited by Paul have modern names, others are in ruins, but with the old cities that are left and the modern names one can trace quite interestingly the journeys of the Apostle. Thessalonica is now known as Saloniki; Assos is Berham, a Turkish village; Coos is Cos; Tyre, now Sur, has 6,000 inhabitants; Ptolemais is Acre or Acre.

During this journey Paul wrote four Epistles. Two were to the Thessalonians from Corinth, and two to the Corinthians, one from Ephesus and the other from Philippi. In these Epistles are found the wisest and necessary truths underlying the foundations of human progress, and the fundamental principles of the wisdom and power of God.

The knowledge gained about Paul in this work is marvelous. He was a Jew of the tribe of Benjamin, untainted through inheritance or training by Gentile ancestors. He was born in Tarsus, the capital of the province of Cilicia, which stood at the entrance to the greatest province of the East as a free metropolis. Its university rivaled those of Athens and Alexandria. Paul was an educated man and versed in many languages. He was a student under Gamaliel, at Jerusalem, one of the most distinguished doctors of the law of that age, and had been trained to be very zealous of the traditions of the Hebrew nation.

It must be remembered that while Paul was persecuting the Christians before his conversion, he was not in the ordinary sense a bad man. He was very sincere in his belief that Jesus was only a crucified criminal, and was impelled by conscientious indignation to put down his impious disciples. Nearly all the Jewish nation believed in a different kind of a Messiah from Jesus.

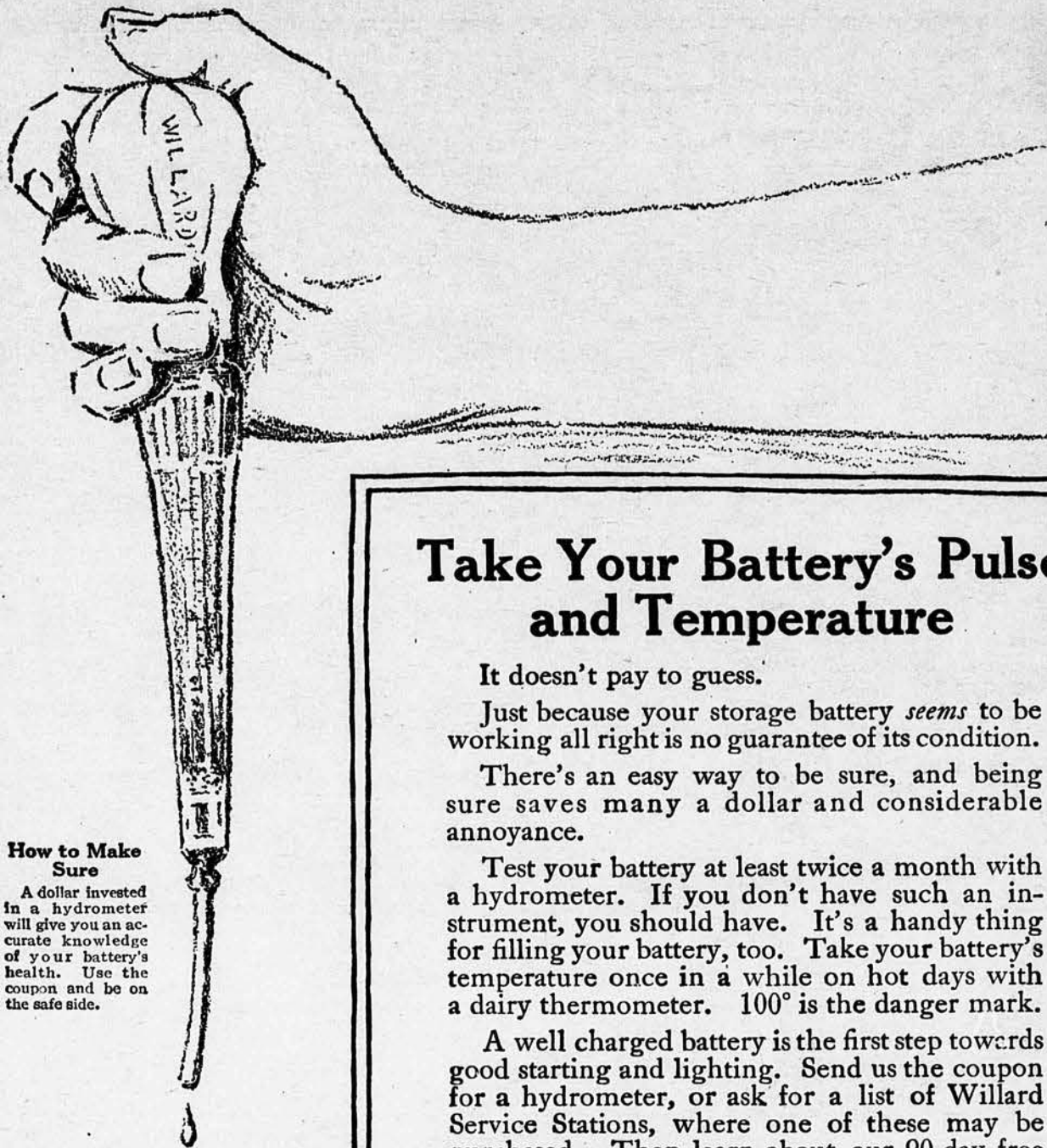
What Paul did was not right, and it was against God's laws, but God compelled it to aid the Christian cause, for Paul was enabled to see things from a Jewish point of view. He could understand their feelings, their arguments, their positions as to the Messiah, and he better than any other could meet their objections, and present to them the real truth after his conversion.

Paul's zeal was needed. His sincerity was essential and the manliness and splendid mental and religious characteristics of his training were of the greatest advantage for his future work.

This work was not to be among the Jews at Jerusalem, where Paul had been trained as a Pharisee. It was an entirely new mission, the converting of the Gentiles to the Christian faith, an achievement which is the greatest battle the world has ever known.

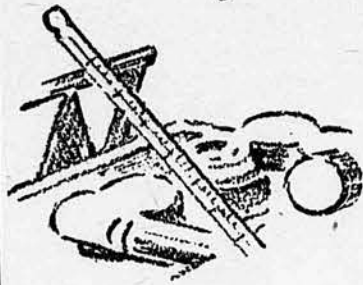
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BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice All advertising copy must be received by the Real Estate Department of 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.

NEOSHO CO. FARMS \$35.00 per a. and up. Write Home Inv. Co., Chanute, Kan.

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

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

3600 ACRES, well watered. Price \$8.50 per acre. Holland & Pennington, Coldwater, Kan.

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

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

ONLY PICTURE SHOW, town 1400, good business, cheap rent, easy terms. Must sell. F. J. Brown, Howard, Kansas.

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

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

CHEAPEST choice half section **RELINQUISHMENTS** in Colorado, farm and ranch properties. Terral Land Company, Springfield, Colo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

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

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

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

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

You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

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

70 ACRES, splendid improvements, one mile paved streets, rich soil, special price for immediate sale. 360 acres fine, smooth dark valley land, good improvements, including stock scales, large silo, few acres timber. No. 1 stock and grain farm. Write for full description of these and other farm bargains. Now is the time to buy. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

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

JEWELL leads all Kansas counties. Choice, well improved, productive farms at \$60 to \$80 per acre. Write for list. The Postlethwaite Inv. Co., Jewell, Kan.

TWO GOOD FARMS in Riley County, Kansas; easy terms; on county road with free mail delivery daily. 80 near town, cultivated, but otherwise unimproved. 153 improved, three miles out; deep, rich soil. Alvin Gates, Riley, Kansas.

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

CREEK BOTTOM FARM. 160 acres, 7 miles from town; alfalfa, timber, good water, large house and barn; \$65 per acre. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

SCOTT COUNTY WHEAT SECTION. 627 a. perfect land, 2 miles from railroad town and elevators. About 280 a. in cultivation, 200 a. of which will go into wheat this fall and all goes with the sale. Improved with a good 4 room house, barn 30x40, milk house, granary and implement shed, cow shed and chicken house, well and windmill. Fenced and cross fenced. Price until Oct. 1st \$20.00 per a. 1/2 cash. Come out and look us over, more value for the money in Scott county than any spot on the map. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kansas.

Cheap Productive Farm Land in the Rain Belt



of Northeastern Colorado

The above is an actual photograph taken July 28, 1916, on Mr. Bright's farm northeast of Akron, Colorado. This is a 120 acre wheat field which was threshed about the middle of August averaging 38.3 bushels per acre. We are selling such productive land from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Close to town on the main line of the C. & G. Railroad from "Omaha to Denver." Best corn, wheat, and natural alfalfa country in the West. Why live in a country of high priced rent? Come to Washington County where one crop will pay for the land. You can buy land today at reasonable figures and good terms that would make you rich in a few years. The soil, climate, markets, advantages of school, churches, railroad, telephone and rural mail make it simply ideal. MONEY invested in western land brings quick profits. Where else can you be assured of increasing your capital from 400% to 500% within a few years and with absolutely no danger of loss? If you have large capital invest largely. If your capital is small a reasonable investment will secure a sure means of livelihood and as large returns proportionately as if you had invested a fortune. In order to acquire wealth, men must invest wisely. Work and careful investments make the rich man. Here is where the poor man has gotten rich and the rich richer. This same land we are selling from \$10 to \$30.00 per acre today, only a few years ago could be bought at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre. When the population is doubled we will not be crowded, but we will be twice as prosperous and you will have a chance to share in this prosperity. This is an opportunity you may never have again. Write at once for Booklet, excursion rates and make arrangements to see our IDEAL Colorado land before winter.

CO-OPERATIVE REALTY COMPANY, Akron, Colorado.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

HAVE SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES in St. Joseph, Mo., and a nice bungalow in Kansas City, Mo., that can be traded for small farms or cheap land. Ed Ray, Box 695, St. Joseph, Mo.

For Exchange for land by owner. Excellent stock of general merchandise; dry goods, notions, ladies and gents furnishings; overalls, shoes and grocers. Doing a cash business; store is a money maker. Located in Eastern Kansas. City has two railroads, water works, etc. Address Owner No. 77 care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

SUBURBAN HOME—25 acres within 2 miles Kansas City; fine, new modern residence; high and slightly; ideal for poultry, fruit and dairy; improvements cost \$10,000; former owner says place cost him over \$20,000 in cash; present owner will exchange on that basis for farm; incumbency \$6500; will assume. Shaw & Campbell, Reserve Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SCOTT COUNTY

Level 160, \$19; good 160, \$6.50; improved 640, \$20; improved 160, \$25; improved 320, \$20. Level 160, \$8. Level quarter, \$15. Carry \$1200.

R. H. Crabtree, Scott City, Kan.

"LAND, YES"

We sell it in Seward County. Finest quality, \$15.00 per acre. Ask for list. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

GOVE COUNTY

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

235 Acres Only \$500

Near Cherryvale, Kan., second bottom; 75 a. cult., 50 past., 100 meadow; good bldgs.; poss; \$500 cash, \$1000 Jan. 1; bal. yearly. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

FINE DAIRY RANCH

of 200 a., 100 a. good blue stem pasture; 60 acres meadow, bal. in cult. Good house and barn; fenced and cross fenced; plenty of water. 4 miles of good town in Montgomery Co., Kan. Price \$6,000; will make terms. Oakleaf & Hill, Cherryvale, Kan.

A Farm at a Sacrifice

320 acres, all fenced, 270 acres under cultivation, balance fenced in pasture. A 4-room frame house, granary, stable for eight head horses, corrals, etc. This is good rich farming land and smooth. Located in good neighborhood. 1 1/2 mi. from school, about 6 1/2 mi. north of Brewster, Kan. Price \$15 per acre. No trades. E. W. Albright, Owner, Brewster, Kan.

ROOKS CO. FARM

160 acres with good 5 room frame house, good barn 30x36, cow stable, cattle shed, 2 chicken houses, corn crib, hog sheds, well with windmill. Buildings in first class condition. 65 acres in cult., 60 a. more tillable land; 85 acres fenced for pasture, bal. used as hay land. School house on farm. Price \$40 per acre; will give good terms. A. L. Graham, Real Estate Dealer, Stockton, Kan.

Kansas Stock Ranch

150 miles southwest from Kansas City, 960 acres, 800 acres bluestem pasture and meadow, balance farm land. Neverfailing water, fair improvements, in oil and gas belt. Price \$35 per acre. The Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

98 A. ARK. FARM

Best neighborhood, beautiful surroundings, 7 miles Conway, public road, near school and church, all fed., all till., 60 a. open, smooth, no rock, mostly valley land. 8-room house. No floods, no drouths, fine crops show. \$2,500.00. Terms. Bahner & Co., Conway, Ark.

4000 ACRES

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

COLORADO

NO FAILURES around Greeley. Oldest, best and largest irrigated country. Enough said. Write King Realty Co., Greeley, Colo.

PROSPEROUS people. Sterling pop. 5,400. Logan County, 15,000. Increasing rapidly. Irrigated farms, rainbelt farms and city property cheap on easy terms to dissolve partnership. Horace Davis, Sterling, Colo.

FOUND—320 ACRE HOMESTEAD in settled neighborhood. Fine farm land; no sand hills. Price \$300, filling fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

For Exchange or Sale

Stock ranch of 1280 acres of deeded land, one section of leased land, 250 acres in alfalfa. 200 acres of grain land, balance good pasture, running water the year round, close to town and stocked with cattle and horses. Will exchange for good running general stock of goods, or sell on easy terms. Address C. F. Cook, Lamar, Colo.

ARKANSAS

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

FOR TRADE—Seven improved Arkansas farms. Bob Workman, Box 398, Leslie, Ark.

81 ACRES, 40 cult. \$2,100. Imp. Terms. Stroud & Benedict, Green Forest, Ark.

120 A. imp. Springs. \$6.50 an a. Terms. John P. Jones, Alpena Pass, Ark.

20 acres joining town; imp. \$1,200. Terms. Progressive Real Estate Co., Heber Spgs. Ark.

70 ACRES cult. Well improved. 2 miles town. \$3,000. Terms. Exchanges made. Chas. Harbert, Green Forest, Ark.

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

100 ACRES, 60 cult.; well imp.; springs and well; all fenced; \$1,000, one-half cash. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

COME TO CLEBURNE county, Arkansas. Land \$5 up; easy terms. Send for list. Claude Jones, Heber Springs, Ark.

7,000 ACRES fine land for sale. Terms. Part improved; my own property. D. Hopson, Corning, Ark.

85 ACRES, macadamized road; 8 miles from Marshall, good range; \$500. Easy payments. Marshall Land Co., Marshall, Ark.

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

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

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

IOWA

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

OKLAHOMA

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

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

Mr. Renter, you pay your landlord enough in many cases, every eight years to pay for better farm than you occupy. Write us about it. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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

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

160 A. 4 MI. OUT: school on land, 80 plowed, good corn this year; frame house and barn; splendid well of pure soft water, windmill and tank, fine bearing orchard; 40 timber. A dandy farm in a fine neighborhood. Price \$3,800. Free list and map. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

Dewey, Washington Co., Okla.

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

MISSOURI

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

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

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

NEBRASKA

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

MONTANA

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

WISCONSIN

80,000 ACRES our own cut-over lands; good soil, plenty rain, prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

IDAHO

To the "Sons of Toil" in drouthy sections: Better cultivate irrigated land where crops are sure. Write M. E. McCormick, Weiser, Ida.

FARM LOANS

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

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

Boys' and Girls' School Companion

You May Have One Free

This dandy school companion consists of 11 pieces, five pencils, one reversible pencil, one fancy pen holder, one metal box containing one dozen assorted steel pens, one large red rubber eraser and one pencil sharpener put up in a fancy glazed box with lithographed cover in assorted designs. For big folks too. We picked out this assortment as being the best on the market, and one that any boy or girl would be proud to have. Everything contained in this box is high grade and useful. The quality is such that big folks find use for this assortment as well as the school boy or girl.

Our Special Offer: If you will send us a club of three yearly subscriptions at 25 cents each we will send you this school companion free and postpaid. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Dept. S.P.B.-2, Topeka, Kan.



Market is Steady Again

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

Livestock prices last week were unsettled as the result of uncertain conditions that prevailed thruout the country the previous week when a threatened railroad strike caused most railroads to place an embargo on livestock and assemble stock cars at the big railroad centers. It took most of this week to distribute rolling stock again and be ready for heavy shipments. In a general way last week marked an adjustment to normal conditions, tho the delay in many cattle reaching market will be followed by succeeding weeks making up for the retarded movement.

Early last week, with meager supplies, prices were 25 to 40 cents higher. By late Wednesday it was evident that next week's receipts would be liberal and nearly all advance was lost. Prime corn fat steers and heavy grass fat steers retain a net advance of 10 to 15 cents, and other killing steers are about the same as last week.

The best steers sold at \$10.50 to \$11. Some branded Panhandle long yearlings brought \$10.75, and steers and heifers sold up to \$10.50, all new high record prices for September. Some heavy wintered grass fat steers sold at \$9.40, and steers short fed on grass, unusually fat, brought \$9.25 to \$9.75. The straight grass fat cattle sold at \$6.25 to \$8.45.

Hog prices were about 50 cents higher than a week ago. Most of the gain occurred early in the week. Packers say that demand for pork product is unusually large, considering the record prices. The top price last week here was \$11.10 and in Chicago \$11.50, or as high as in late August, and the highest on record for September.

Wheat advanced 10 cents a bushel, to new high levels last week, under the influence of continued foreign demand, deficient receipts and poor quality in the Northwest markets and the widespread speculative belief that supplies will be very scarce before another crop is harvested. A moderate setback left the close 7 1/2 cents higher than a week ago for December delivery in Kansas City.

The September government crop report, published Friday, gave confirmation to private estimates of the shortage in spring wheat, making the total yield only 156 million bushels. The combined crop of winter and spring wheat is only 611 million bushels, 14 million less than theoretical home requirements, and the smallest crop, relative to population, in 50 years. In 1904 the official estimate was 59 million bushels less than this year's, but the home requirements 11 years ago were 125 million less than they are now.

The wheat situation is one for which there is no precedent since the grain trade has been organized on its present basis. The problem as to prices involves such an adjustment as will prevent the exportation of so much wheat that there will not be enough left for home needs next spring.

About 100 million bushels can be spared out of the surplus carried over from the 1915 crop without encroaching on the amount needed for home use. This would allow average exportation of about 2 million bushels weekly. The country is now exporting at a much more rapid rate than this and while the foreign buying keeps up there seems to be little likelihood of any important setback in the market.

The new spring wheat movement is reflecting the shortage in the crop. Minneapolis and Duluth received 3,443 cars last week, compared with 6,360 cars a year ago and 7,831 cars two years ago. Moreover the Minneapolis receipts include a much larger proportion of winter wheat this year than usual.

Crop news from Canada was somewhat more hopeful, threshing in some sections showing larger yields than expected, but the Canadian surplus for export, including old wheat carried over, is not expected to be much more than 200 million bushels.

Corn prices reached new high levels, up 3 cents for December delivery and 5 cents for September, the highest quotations on record for this season of the year.

The market lost most of its advance because the government crop estimate was somewhat larger than expected.

The September government crop estimate, 2,710 million bushels, is only 22 million bushels under the average for five years ending with 1914, and if early frost causes no further loss it looks as if there ought to be plenty of corn for all needs with the economizing in feeding that will be inevitable on account of the high prices.

The biggest shrinkage in the crop is in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. Nebraska, Iowa and the Northwest states have larger crops than last year, which means a relatively liberal primary movement of the new crop.

The period of excessive high temperatures appears to have passed for the season as general conditions thru broomcorn areas have been favorable, there being no complaint of additional hot weather damage.

Prices continue firm, ranging somewhat higher than a week ago, ranging from \$125 to \$160, the bulk of buys at \$135 to \$145. The dwarf districts report about the same general range from \$125 to \$135 on big end of offerings with \$140 and \$150 paid for a few top crops.

GO NOW

TO

Pacific Northwest

Colonists, Farmers, Tourists—

Now Is Your Time to Go to Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana on Low Cut Rates—Investigate

Farmers will find splendid opportunities now for farming in the Great Pacific Northwest.

Very Low Colonist and Tourist Fares from All Points

Write for Full Information and Literature

Go now by the most direct and interesting route. No extremes in climate. Splendid cities, and country well developed and settled.

CUT RATES

From Sept. 24 to Oct. 8 Only

Liberal Stop-Overs permit you to investigate—plenty of time to see all this grand country and its splendid cities.

Through Tourist Sleepers—Most comfortable, save about half expense. Write today.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

Standard Road of the West

Gerrit Fort
Passenger Traffic Manager
Union Pacific System
Chicago, Ill.

(575)

It's Dependability That Counts

The most wonderful Spark Plug Record ever made under the supervision of the American Automobile Association has just been chalked up to the credit of Champions.

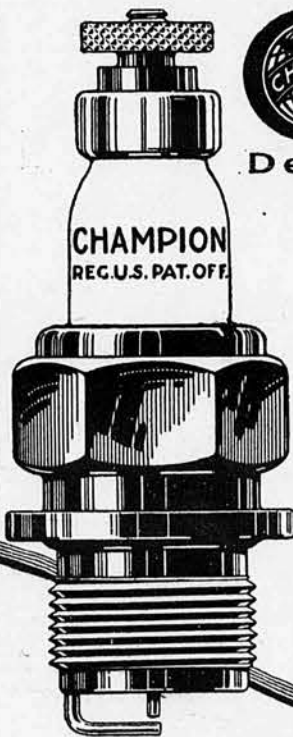
A stock seven-passenger eight cylinder King car traveled 10850 miles at an average speed of 33 miles per hour.

The long grind continued for 14 days and nights—without stopping the motor an instant.

At no time was it necessary to change a single one of the eight Champions that were supplying the vital sparks—regularly and efficiently.

As the King Motor Company states in a telegram at the end of the run—

"It is the most wonderful official Spark Plug record of a stock car under triple A supervision, and speaks volumes for your product."



Champion

TOLEDO MADE FOR THE WHOLE WORLD'S TRADE

Dependable Spark Plugs

It is such dependability—such superendurance—such all 'round efficient service, that has made the Champion standard equipment, not only on the King but on four out of every five of the new cars being built this season.

When you replace a plug, insist on the Champion. Your dealer knows which model is best suited to your particular motor. And be sure the word "Champion" is on the porcelain—not merely on the box.

Champion Spark Plug Co.

518 Avondale Avenue
Toledo, Ohio

Champion
Heavy Duty
Price \$1.00

FARMERS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Farmers Mail and Breeze is the greatest classified advertising medium in the farm paper field. It carries the most classified advertising because it gives the best results. The rate is low: 5 cents a word; four or more consecutive insertions 4 1/2 cents a word. Here is a splendid opportunity for selling poultry, livestock, land, seeds and nursery stock, for renting a farm, or securing help or a situation. Write us for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified advertisement now.

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS.

QUALITY S. C. MOTTLED ANCONA COCK-
erels, \$1.50, \$2.50. Fall delivery. Quality
Ancona Yards, Morganville, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS. \$1.00 SPRING COCK-
erels, prize winners. Mrs. Ellen Rogers,
Sharon, Kan.

CORNISH.

CORNISH INDIAN GAME COCKEREL \$2.00.
Maggie Johnson, R. 1, Peru, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. LEGHORNS. Mc-
Comas, Crocker, Mo.

CHEAP AT ONCE. W. LEGHORN PUL-
lets, cockerels. Henry Mehl, Lorraine,
Kan.

PUREBRED WHITE LEGHORN YEAR-
ling hens 75c. Mrs. W. G. McHenry, Mc-
Louth, Kansas.

CHOICE EARLY HATCHED WHITE LEG-
horn cockerels 75c-\$1.50. Mrs. Anna Hoge,
Sedgwick, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN YEAR-
ling hens \$1.00 each. April hatched cock-
erels \$1.00. Write your wants. A. Pitney,
Belvue, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

FINE LARGE BUFF ORPINGTON
drakes. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

COCKERELS—ROSE COMB REDS. CATH-
arine Recker, Dresden, Kan.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS. ROSE COMB
Reds, Cocks and cockerels. Stock and
prices that will suit you. J. W. Swartz,
Americus, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES. COCK-
erel and 12 pullets, \$10.00. D. Lawver,
Weir, Kan., Route 3.

THOROUGHbred WHITE WYANDOTTE
and Barred Rock roosters. \$1.25 each. H.
E. McCabe, Corning, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROILERS 18C, SPRINGS 15C, H. HENS
14c, eggs 25c. Paying prices next week.
Coops loaned free. "The Copes," Topeka.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

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

SEED WHEAT, LAPTAD STOCK FARM,
Lawrence, Kan.

ENGLISH BLUEGRASS SEED; NEW CROP.
10c per pound. H. G. Mosher, Schell
City, Mo.

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

ALFALFA SEED WANTED. HIGHEST
prices paid. Send samples to Assaria Hdw.
Co., Assaria, Kan.

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

WE WANT TO BUY NEW CROP ALFALFA
seed, cane, millet, kaffir, maize and feter-
ita. Mail samples with lowest price your
track. Binding Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa,
Okla.

LIVE STOCK

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

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

MY ENTIRE DAIRY HERD OF HOL-
steins, 35 high grade cows and heifers, 15
heavy in milk. Priced to sell. Am leaving
state. Walter Coleman, Fort Scott, Kansas,
R. 1.

WE OFFER A BARGAIN IN FEW HIGH
class Jersey Bulls. Chester Thomas, Wa-
terville, Kan.

FOR SALE—125 HEAD OF STOCKERS
and feeders; good quality. John Rexer,
Burton, Kan.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFER
calves \$15 each crated. Edw. Yohn,
Watertown, Wis.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE
yearling and Lamb Rams. W. T. Ham-
mond, Fortis, Kan.

FOR SALE. TWO EXTRA GOOD REGIS-
tered Red Polled bulls. Geo. Haas, R. F.
D. 6, Lyons, Kan.

FOR SALE—FOUR REGISTERED HOL-
stein calves, two bulls and two heifers.
W. H. Surber, Peabody, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO JACKS, THREE
Polled Durham bulls, twelve mules and
five horses. Bert Witt, Fulton, Kan.

SEVEN REGISTERED HERFORD BULLS
for sale. 7 to 12 mos. Bargain prices. Fred
O. Peterson, Lawrence, Kan., R. R. No. 5.

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY
heifer and bull calves, also 3-year-old bull,
dams official record over five hundred lb.
R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kan.

PET STOCK

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

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

FINE GREYHOUND PUPS FOR SALE.
Satisfaction guaranteed. J. M. Blackman,
Redfield, Kan.

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

FINE WELL MARKED FOX TERRIER
pups for sale. Females \$15, males \$25.
Easy trained and no better raters. Worth
\$50. Return dog and get money, if not sat-
isfied. W. W. Whitley, Boswell, Okla.

FARMS WANTED

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

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

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

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

LANDS

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

CALIFORNIA FARM FOR SALE. TERMS.
E. R. Waite, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

GOOD, WELL IMPROVED EIGHTY FOR
sale. Frank Robinson, Morrill, Kan.

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

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL RANCH-
man to work by month, steady employ-
ment. F. M. Sutcliffe, Gove, Kan.

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

FOR SALE: 140 A. FARM, BOTTOM LAND.
130 a. in cult. Price \$8,000. \$2,500 cash. Big
bargain. Henry Abt, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

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

WILL GET YOU CASH FOR YOUR PROP-
erty, anywhere. Have cash buyers.
buyers. Stanford's Exchange, Box 103-D,
Rulo, Neb.

IMPROVED EASTERN KANSAS EIGHTY.
\$5000. Mtrg. \$1800 or might take \$20 clear
Western land. Owner, W. H. McClure, Re-
public, Kan.

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

IRRIGATED RANCH 680 ACRES, CATTLE,
horses, wagons, machinery, tools, hay and
grain crops. \$19 acre includes everything.
Owner R. B. Perkins, Lone Tree, Wyo.

COLORADO WANTS DAIRYMEN; MAR-
ket for milk without peddling; state help
you locate; state, government or irrigated
lands. Nothing to sell. Write today. State
Board Immigration, 21 State House, Denver,
Colo.

160 A. BOTTOM FARM, VERNON CO. NO
overflow, \$42 acre. Crop, tools, terms, pos-
session. Am old and alone, must sell. Write
R. 2, Box 50, El Dorado Springs, Mo.

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

LAND FOR JACK OR STALLION. 120
acres, 60 acres bottom, tillable bottom
land, seven miles from R. R. town, would
take extra good jack or draft stallion if
priced right. Balance terms to suit. Price
\$1,500. H. T. Blake, Duncan, Okla.

FOR SALE FOR CASH—156 A. GRAIN AND
stock farm; 120 a. blue grass pasture and
alfalfa meadow; balance farmed to corn;
everlasting sheet water supply; 4 wells ever-
lasting water; 6-room, 2-story house; new
barn 50x52. Farm located 25 miles south-
west of Kansas City; 4 miles from DeSoto,
Johnson county, Kansas. Address L. M.
Morgan, DeSoto, Kan.

PROSPERITY IN CANADA—\$900,000,000 IN
new wealth added in 1915. Enormous
crops and low taxation make farmers rich.
Wheat average, 36.18 bushels per acre in
Alberta, 28.75 bushels per acre in Saskatche-
wan, 28.50 bushels per acre in Manitoba.
Taxes average \$24 and will not exceed \$35
per quarter section, includes all taxes; no
taxes on improvements. Free schools and
full religious liberty, good climate. Get your
farm home from the Canadian Pacific Rail-
way. 20 years to pay. Good land from \$11
to \$30 per acre; irrigated lands from \$35,
and the government guarantees your land
and water titles. Balance, after first pay-
ment, extended over nineteen years, with in-
terest at 6%; privileges of paying in full any
time. Before final payment becomes due
your farm should have paid for itself. We
will lend you up to \$2,000 in improvements
in certain districts, with no security other
than the land itself. Particulars on request.
Ready-made farms for sale. Special easy
terms. Loans for livestock. In defined dis-
tricts, after one year's occupation, under
certain conditions, we advance cattle, sheep
and hogs to farmers up to a value of \$1,000.
We want you; we can afford to help you. We
own the land; we want the land cultivated.
Our interests are mutual. Buy direct and get
your farm home from the Canadian Pacific
Railway. Send for free book. J. S. Dennis,
Assistant to the President, Canadian Pacific
Railway, 14 Ninth Ave., Calgary, Alberta,
Canada.

LUMBER

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

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

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

HONEST LUMBER. FROM OUR MILLS
direct to you. "Tacoma full size dimen-
sion," cut from Douglas fir. Bright, straight
stock guaranteed two inches thick; 25%
stronger than ordinary 1 1/2 dimension. Just
what you want for a barn. "Dakota Clears,"
the perfect shingle. Half-inch butts—last a
lifetime. Send lumber lists for delivered
price; pay after inspection. Dep't D-D, Local
Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.

FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE—SMALL FARM TRACTOR \$275.
S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—CARLOAD GOOD HEDGE
posts. J. C. Bartlett, Whitewater, Kan.

BIG 4-30x60 GASOLINE TRACTOR. GOOD
shape. A bargain. H. Niemoller & Sons,
Wakefield, Kansas.

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

EVERY 12-25 TRACTOR, 4 BOTTOM SELF
lift plow for sale. Will trade for stock.
Emiel Johnson, McPherson, Kan.

TOMATOES PICKED FOR SHIPPING. RIPE
tomatoes \$1.00 bu. Green tomatoes 75c bu.
T. F. Pine, R. R. 3, Lawrence, Kan.

EXCHANGE—ONE PAIGE 36-14 MODEL
car, trade for a good farm tractor about
12-25 H. P. J. W. Trower, Mailing, Mo.

FERRETS. FERRETS. WE HAVE WHITE
and brown trained ferrets for sale. Write
for information and prices. Frank Doty,
Delphos, Kan.

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

TO TRADE FOR RANCH—FINE SUBUR-
ban home in Beloit, a few quarters in
Western Kansas and some good income to
trade for good ranch. W. H. Drinkern,
Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE OR RENT—GOOD SUBSTAN-
tial brick building; two rooms, each 20x30
feet; cement floor, metal ceiling, in town of
Alden, Rice Co., Kansas. Good opening for
general merchandise; only one store in town.
Also need drug store and watch repairer.
Address C. H. Warden, Lyons, Rice Co., Kan.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—GOOD HEARSE, 12
caskets, steel vault, new church, truck
full undertaking outfit. Will take in auto or
trade for anything worth the money. Price
\$1,000. W. H. Drinkern, Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—14 IN. SILBERZAHN
ensilage cutter with blower and distribu-
tor, extra set of knives, good condition.
Thing for small silo users. 32 ft. pipe \$125.00
f. o. b. Address Bates Bros., R. F. D. 1,
Kanopolis, Kan.

FENCE POSTS

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

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

BEES AND HONEY

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

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

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

NEW HONEY. TWO 5-GALLON CANS
white extracted largely Mesquite, \$11;
amber, largely alfalfa, \$10; bulk comb,
white, \$12.50. Delivered prices any Kan.
station. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

CREAM WANTED

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

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

PATENTS

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

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

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

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

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

PATENTS—WRITE FOR HOW TO OB-
tain a Patent, list of Patent Buyers and
Inventions Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes of-
fered for inventions. Send sketch for free
opinion as to patentability. Our Four Books
sent free. Patents advertised free. We as-
sist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor
J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., 825 Ninth,
Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED

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

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

RELIABLE MEN WANTED TO SELL NUR-
sery stock. Permanent employment, pay-
ments weekly. F. H. Stannard & Co., Ot-
tawa, Kan.

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

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

HELP WANTED

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

GOVERNMENT NEEDS MEN AND WO-
men over 18, for stationary and traveling
positions. Big salaries; new locations. Write,
Ozment, 302, St. Louis.

FARMERS WANTED. \$75 MONTH. MEN
and women. U. S. government jobs. Short
hours. Easy work. Common sense education
sufficient. Write immediately for list pos-
sibilities now obtainable. Franklin Institute,
Dep't O 51, Rochester, N. Y.

FARM WORK WANTED

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

THE NOTIAZE GRANGE IS IN THE MARKET for a car load, apples, potatoes and mixed car onions and cabbage. H. R. Hampton, Purchasing Agent, Notiaze, Kansas.

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

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 40 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

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

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

Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$50 a day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses." We register 25 of the best mares in each county. Foundation stock mares to weigh about 1,200 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons.

W.B. Carpenter, Pres., Missouri Auction School, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

SHEEP.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS Yearlings and two square built, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 412 head. Near Kansas City. Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa.

500 Good Pure Bred Rambouillet Ewes not reg., ranging from yearlings to solid mouths, \$8 per head 100 old and cull ewes.....\$4 per head 200 May lambs.....\$4 per head 300 yearlings and 5-yr-old ewes.....\$5 per head At Parsons Bros., Ranch, 15 Miles South of Garden City AUSTIN PARSONS, GARDEN CITY, KAN.

Registered Shropshire Sheep

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

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Sunflower King 25 Spring Boars, 25 Spring Gilts

by this great boar, at private sale. One litter (March) by Big Bob Wonder. One litter by Gephart. Headquarters for boars and open gilts. Prices will suit.

N. E. COPELAND, WATERVILLE, KAN.

See the Spotted Poland China Exhibits

at Omaha, National Swine Show, State Fairs in Mo., Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio. Ask for by-laws, list of members' names, list of 1916 sales, Association sale Crawfordville, Ind., Oct. 19, 1916.

The National Spotted Poland China Record Association
Chas. E. Kurtz, Pres. | Fred L. Obenchain, Sec. Treas.
North-Salem, Ind. | Bainbridge, Ind.

KING OF KANSAS BOARS

My annual boar sale called off. 20 King of Kansas boars (private sale) at farmer's prices. About the same number of gilts. All March farrow and very fine. Write at once.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kansas

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

American Royal Sales.

Breeding cattle, Convention Hall, 9 a. m.—Galloways, Wednesday, October 4; Short-horns, Thursday, October 5; Herefords, Friday, October 6.
Cattle—Stock Yards, 1:30 p. m., Thursday, October 5.

Combination Sales.

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

Shetland Ponies.

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

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

Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan. Holstein Cattle.

Sept. 28—Hildebrand & Jacobs, Seward, Neb.

Oct. 10—LeRoy Ball, Albion, Neb.
Oct. 10—Henry C. Glissman, Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 17—T. A. Glerens, Lincoln, Neb.
Oct. 19—Everett Hayes, Keats, Kan.
Oct. 23—J. B. Carlisle, Bradshaw, Neb., and J. M. Lockwood, York, Neb. Sale at York, Neb.

Oct. 24—J. J. Ledy, Robinson, Kan.
Nov. 15—H. L. Cornell, Lincoln, Neb.
Nov. 22—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.
Nov. 23—Ira J. Zercher, Abilene, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 24—M. W. Babb & Son, Attica, Kan.
Nov. 1—F. W. Wilson, Wellsville, Kan.
Nov. 8—L. Chestnut & Sons, Geneva, Neb.
Nov. 10—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Nov. 22—Tomson Brothers, Carbondale and Dover, Kan.
Nov. 22 and 24—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
Dec. 14-15—Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Grand Island, Neb.; Con McCarthy, York, Neb., sale manager.
Dec. 28—B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 14—T. J. Dawe, Troy, Kan., at St. Joseph, Mo.
Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan.
Oct. 18—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 19—P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.
Oct. 20—Peter Luft, Almena, Kan.
Oct. 21—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.
Oct. 23—Forest Rose, Hempte, Mo.
Oct. 24—J. M. Lockwood, York, Neb.
Oct. 25—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.
Oct. 27—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 27—Von Forell Bros., Chester, Neb.
Oct. 31—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Nov. 2—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
Nov. 9—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.

Nov. 11—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Jan. 18—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb.
Feb. 6—Fraser Brothers, Waco, Neb. Sale at Utica, Neb.
Feb. 7—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 7—T. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 8—Wm. McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 12—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
Feb. 15—T. W. Cavett, Phillips, Neb. Sale at Aurora, Neb.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 23—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.
Feb. 28—John Naiman, Alexandria, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 12—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.
Oct. 16—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 18—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 17—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.
No. 11—M. M. Hendricks, Falls City, Neb.
Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.
Nov. 2—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Nov. 3—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Jan. 23—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 31—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Natchikall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 1—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.
Feb. 3—Dave Boseiger, Cortland, Neb.
Feb. 10—W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 16—J. C. Boyd & Son and Ira Boyd, Virginia, Neb.

Hampshire Hogs.

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

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan., will sell at auction, October 24 and 25, 180 head of Herefords. No where has the writer ever seen as many good Hereford breeding animals owned by one firm; over 700 head of registered Herefords are to be found here on this ranch and this offering of 180 head will include the right kind to please prospective buyers of good Herefords. They will put in this sale the finest lot of young heifers, big, roomy, motherly cows, and bulls from the highest class herd header to the farmers' kind. They have been raised in the open but for thrift, size, bone and quality must



Registered Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

29 heavy 3 and 4 yr. stallions, 68 rugged 2 yr. olds. Can spare 25 reg. mares, 24 reg. Belgian stallions. Priced worth the money and you can easily pick what you want from this big bunch. 40 coming 3 yr. stallions running out, priced cheap to sell before time to catch them up this fall. Above Kansas City. 47 trains daily.

FRED CHANDLER RANCH, R. 7, Charlton, Iowa

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

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

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

Address **ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.**

The Great Big Ones

40 Poland China Feb. and March boars and gilts. Order early and save money. Write me. W. A. McINTOSH, COURTLAND, KANSAS

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

Our prices on heavy-boned February and March boars, with size, quality and most popular bloodlines, will prove interesting. Write us today.

P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLANDS

12 November yearling gilts open or bred to order 40 Spring boars and gilts. All at private sale. Pedigrees with every animal.

C. T. Drumm & Son, Longford, Clay Co., Kan.

Satisfaction or Money Back

Big Type Poland China March boars and gilts. Can sell stock not related. Best of big type breeding. Write for special prices.

A. T. GARMAN, COURTLAND, KANSAS.

Albright's Private Sale

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

Oswald's Big Poland Chinas

40 top boars sired by 4 different sires. 40 gilts mostly by Jumbo Tom. Special September prices.

P. O. Oswald, Wisner, Neb.

Regis. Spotted Poland Chinas

20 choice, well spotted March and April boars at attractive prices. Write at once.

CARL F. SMITH, OLEBURNE, KAN.

Big Type Poland!

Herd headed by the 1020 pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson, 1915. Fall boars by Big Hadley Jr. and Young Orphan, by Orphan Big Gun that was 1st in Oklahoma Futurity, 1915. We are booking orders for spring pigs out of our best herd and show sows.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

Private Sale

March boars by the half ton Hercules 2nd. Choice gilts same age. Summer and fall pigs at bargain prices. Summer pigs ready to ship. Pedigree with each pig.

ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

Herd Boars

If you need one it will pay you big to look over my exhibit at Russell County Fair, October 3 to 7.

L. C. WALBRIDGE, RUSSELL, KAN.

Durocs \$25

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

R. W. BALDWIN, CONWAY, KANSAS.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

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

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

King the Col. Breeding

Booking orders for pigs at weaning time sired by a splendid son of this great sire. Either sex. Ralph P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.

Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM Duroc-Jerseys

Bred gilts and spring pigs by a Criticout of sows by Grand Champion Tat-A-Walla.

SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Big Type Herd Boars

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

Trumbo's Duroc Boars

20 big, husky spring boars shipped on approval. Immured by double treatment. Prices, \$15, \$20, \$25.

WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

Duroc-Jersey Gilts

bred for September and October farrow, \$25 to \$30. The smooth heavy lengthy kind. Spring pigs either sex. Single or unrelated pairs or trios at prices that are right. Write me what you want. My stock pleases.

J. E. WELER, FAWCETT, MISSOURI

Wooddell's Durocs

Cowley Wonder by Old Beauty's Model Top, Crimson King by Crimson Wonder IV, Graduate Col. 2nd by Old Graduate Col. heads this herd. Three as well bred boars as head any herd of Durocs. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three state fairs. Spring boars and gilts, from the champions Defender, Superba, Crimson Wonder and Golden Model breeding.

JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

Tops of 80 Spring Pigs!

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

ARTHUR PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Kansas

Jones Sells on Approval

The top boars from my 80 March pigs at private sale. Also Sows bred to J's Good E Nuff for Sept. farrow. Write for private catalog just out.

W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Bancroft's Durocs

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

D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kans.

The Home of Fancy Pal.

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

F. J. MOSER, GOFFS, KANSAS.

When answering ads mention this paper

Norton County Breeders Association

SAMUEL TEAFORD, President **CARL BEHRENT, Secretary**
Norton County Fair, August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1917

HEREFORDS---POLANDS Grover Mischief, a grandson of Beau Mischief heads herd. 85 spring pigs. A annual cattle and hog sale in February. C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS 12 top Sept. boars by Panama Giant. 5 out of a big Orange dam. 100 Spring pigs. Annual boar and gilt sale Oct. 21 at Norton. J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Kansas.

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

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

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

Percherons---Shorthorns---Polands October gilts, bred or open, for sale. Barnston Bruce, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd. C. E. Foland, Almena, Kan.

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

Shorthorns---Poland Chinas For sale, a 300 lb. herd bull, Matchless Prince, got by His Highness. I am keeping his get. Write J. W. LIGGETT & SONS, Almena, Kan.

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

COL. C. H. PAYTON Purebred stock sales and big farm sales solicited. Write or phone. Address as above.

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

HORSES.

For Sale: Home-Bred Stallions \$250 to \$400, except two. Also Draft Mares for sale. A. LATIMER WILSON, CRESTON, IOWA.



THOMPSON'S PONY FARM

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

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

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

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



O.I.C. Fall Boars

for sale. Also booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Everything immune. Registered free. F. C. COOKIN, RUSSELL, KANS.

Kansas Herd of Chester White Or O. I. C. Swine

Pairs and trios not related. Also big, growthy, boar pigs. Pedigrees with each pig. Priced for quick sales. Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

SILVER-LEAF STOCK FARM

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

Greiner's Heavy Boned O.I.C.

Choice bred fall gilts, spring boars and gilts, descendants of champions, grand champions and blue ribbon winners. Special prices on fall pigs at weaning age. Write for circular, photos and prices. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI

50 Chester White Boars

Early farrow, big and white. Plenty of real herd boars among them. Best of breeding. Buyer must be satisfied or no sale. Also gilts and younger pigs. AMOS TURNER, WILBER, (Saline Co.,) NEBR.



CHESTER WHITES

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

FAMOUS BIG BONED O. I. C's.

Plenty of big, smooth spring pigs. Immunized. Strong in prize winning blood. Priced low for early sale. Write us today. Address S. D. & B. H. Frost, Kingston, Mo.

FEHNER'S HERD OF O. I. C's.

100 head of selected spring pigs. Every one immune and shipped on 10 days approval. Don't buy before convinced of a square deal. Registered free in either O. I. C. or C. W. Ass'n. All ages for sale. Henry F. Fehner, Higginsville, Mo. Send for list today.

Murry Offers White Boars

10 Fall Boars Prize winning blood and good individuality. We ship only the best. Also fall and spring gilts. Sow sale Feb. 15.
40 Spring Boars CHAS. H. MURRY, Friend, Neb.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

SOLD ON APPROVAL

Choice Hampshire pigs, either sex not related. Special prices for 30 days. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS



REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and 40 boars, all ages. Cholera immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KAN.

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



Shaw's Hampshires

150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immunized, double treatment. Special prices for spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walter Shaw, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.

Valley View Hampshires

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

Double Standard Polled Durhams Young bulls time about 70 calves, about one-fourth of which are pure Scotch and the rest Scotch tops. The writer recently had the pleasure of visiting this herd in the pastures near Abilene with Mr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor has never made any attempt to keep his herd up in show shape but a little investigation would show that customers who have bought from him have been able to go on and develop the animals bought of Mr. Taylor in a very satisfactory manner. Nothing has ever been denied all the feed necessary to develop and grow the animal to the best advantage but the big fat has never been sought after as much as has been other

You Are Invited

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

be seen to be appreciated. You who want Hereford breeding cattle and who want the good kind can perhaps find here as good cattle and at half the price they are liable to bring farther north and east. Kansas Hereford breeders, and farmers thinking of starting in the business cannot afford to miss this opportunity. Send your name today for catalog, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

O. J. Olson, Horton, Kan., breeds Poland Chinas and has a nice lot of March and April boars for sale at private treaty. They are out of big, prolific sows and sired by two great boars in use in the Olson herd. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write him for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kan., breeds Duroc-Jerseys and has for sale choice March and April boars and gilts, by Mo. Top and T. E.'s Valley Chief. Mr. Goethe also breeds Shorthorn cattle but has nothing for sale at present. Watch for his advertisement, which will start soon and in the meantime write him for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan., offers at private sale about 25 of the best February and March boars the writer ever saw. They are big and with lots of quality. The breeding is as good as you will find anywhere. Write for his private sale catalog. "Jones sells on approval," is the slogan on the Jones farm. He also has for sale gilts of the same age and breeding and just as good that will be bred to your order or sold open.—Advertisement.

The Riley County Stock Farm, Leonardville, Kan., is Ed Nickelson's big stock farm, the home of Percheron horses and Red Polled cattle. There are at present, 50 registered Red Polleds on the farm and 75 registered Red Polleds. Shortly Mr. Nickelson will start his advertisement again in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he will offer 20 young bulls, mostly of breeding age, and likely some cows and heifers. Mr. Nickelson's breeding farm is the home of the great stallion Jeun (84638) 8359, the undefeated grand champion, sired by Carnot 66666. Jeun is recognized as one of the great stallions in the United States and is valued very highly as the head of Mr. Nickelson's Percheron stud, which is one of the largest breeding establishments in the state.—Advertisement.

Greiner's O. I. C's.

One of the herds visited recently was that of F. J. Greiner of Billings, Mo. Here we were shown a bunch of O. I. C's fit for a state show. Mr. Greiner has grown out a great lot of gilts intending to keep them in his herd, but he finds that he is somewhat overstocked and is offering a few first class fall gilts bred to farrow in the near future. For bone, quality, prolificacy and easy feeding type this herd is among the best. Mr. Greiner is an expert feeder and has never had cholera or other contagious disease on the farm. Another very attractive feature at Greiner's is the price at which he sells. Very few breeders can duplicate his selling prices. F. J. has a very nice private sale catalog which he will be glad to send you on request. Please don't forget to mention this paper when you write.—Advertisement.

Size and Quality Polands.

L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kan., starts his Poland China advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and invites breeders and farmers that are in the market for Poland China boars to visit the Russell county fair the week commencing October 3 and look over his exhibit of Poland Chinas which will be there all week. You can't beat the Walbridge herd of Poland Chinas for a combination of size and quality. It will pay you to visit the Russell county fair at Russell, Kan., and inspect Mr. Walbridge's Poland China exhibit and a lot of other fine stock that will be shown by other leading breeders in that county. It will be one of the real good county fairs held in the state this season. Look up Mr. Walbridge's advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze this week and write him for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Dispersion Hereford Sale.

The advertisement of Howell Brothers' dispersion sale of Hereford cattle is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The sale will be held at the ranch near Marietta on the Blue Valley branch of the Union Pacific out of Manhattan and also near Herkimer, which is on the Grand Island. Trains will be met at both places. The sale will be held Wednesday, September 27, and will be conducted by Col. Fred Reppert, the noted Hereford auctioneer. The offering consists of 58 head as follows: 18 cows with calves at foot and rebred, five 3-year-old heifers with calves at foot, three 2-year-old heifers that are bred, seven yearling heifers and three yearling bulls. The herd bull, Boatman Jr. 411171, is included in the offering. In fact it is a closing out sale of one of the real valuable herds of Marshall county. It is your chance to buy at figures that are sure to be below what cattle of the same quality are selling for every day. Write for the catalog and arrange to attend. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for the catalog. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Taylor's Good Shorthorns.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan., breeds Shorthorn cattle and culls his herd closely each year of cows that are not of the most profitable kind. Such cows go to the Kansas City markets and are not offered for breeding purposes. At present there are about 90 breeding cows and about 80 will be retained in the herd. There are at the present time about 70 calves, about one-fourth of which are pure Scotch and the rest Scotch tops. The writer recently had the pleasure of visiting this herd in the pastures near Abilene with Mr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor has never made any attempt to keep his herd up in show shape but a little investigation would show that customers who have bought from him have been able to go on and develop the animals bought of Mr. Taylor in a very satisfactory manner. Nothing has ever been denied all the feed necessary to develop and grow the animal to the best advantage but the big fat has never been sought after as much as has been other

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

Red Poll Dispersion!

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

Morrison's Red Polls

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

Big Registered Stock Sale

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

Scotch and Scotch Tops

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

Shorthorn Dispersion

At Private Sale

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

Cedarlawn Shorthorns!

Scotch and Scotch Tops

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

Village Knight 398231

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

Scotch and Scotch Tops

A Choice Lot of Spring Bulls (Reds and Roans)

Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe. Write me your wants. Address, C. W. TAYLOR ABILENE KANSAS

Thirty Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

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

Shorthorns-Private Sale

Herd Established 25 Years. 25 cows and heifers bred to Scottish Buck by Scottish Gloster. 3 yearling bulls and 10 bulls younger.

Scottish Buck is a ten bull five years old that is a proven sire of merit. We are keeping all of his heifers and three of his sisters and offer him for sale.

This is a reduction sale because of a shortage of feed and pasture. Everything offered is very desirable. Address H. C. WILLIAMS & SON, Sylvan Grove, Kansas (Lincoln county)



HOWELL BROS.

Hereford Dispersion Sale

Marietta, Kan. (Union Pacific)

Herkimer, Kan. (Grand Island)

Sale at the ranch but trains met at both of the above places.

Wednesday, September 27

The offering numbers 58 head as follows:

18 cows with calves at foot and rebred.

Five three-year-old heifers with calves at foot and three two-year-old heifers bred.

Seven yearling heifers and three yearling bulls.

Included in the dispersion is the herd bull, Boatman Jr. 411171, now five years old and a good buy for someone.

Sale under a big tent, rain or shine

This dispersion sale is made to close up a partnership because two of the three brothers are engaging in other business. It is your opportunity to buy choice Herefords for less than they are selling for in other places. Catalogs ready to mail and mailed promptly upon request.

Howell Bros. Herkimer, Kan.

Auct.—Col. Fred Reppert. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

(Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you ask for our catalog.)

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Two Registered Hereford Bulls

for sale. One 4 years old (wt. 1950) and one 2 years old. Also some good Percheron stud colts. Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas



HEREFORD BULLS

Seven 10 to 12 months old. 15 7 to 9 months. Farm driving distance from Blue Rapids, Waterville or Barnes.

T. A. Wallace, Barnes, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEY Pure Bred Bulls

Breed up your Herd.

High class young individuals from Wisconsin, with Advanced Register ancestry at bargain prices. A rare opportunity to secure some of the best blood in the Guernsey breed. Tested for tuberculosis and guaranteed as breeders. Send for List.

HELENDALE FARMS, 700 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

Several choice males for sale.

Overland Guernsey Farm

C. F. Holmes, Owner Overland Park, Kansas 8 miles south of K. C. on the "Strang Line"

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

Linscott Jerseys

Kansas First Register Merit Herd. Est. 1878

If interested in getting the best in the Jersey breed write for descriptive list. R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.

Buy Your Herd Bulls From Us

We have big strong, robust fellows brimming over with type and beauty. We have cows that give 1200 to 1650 lbs. of milk per month. As high as 81 lbs. fat on official test.

J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES 30 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked. \$20 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITEWATER, WIS.

Iowa De Cola Walker Heads Herd besides having some fine record sisters on his sire's side; has an 812.25 lbs. of 50% butter record dam and his dam has two sisters with 515.2 lbs. and 594.2 lbs. made as senior three year and Tredico Farm, Route 3, Kingman, Kan.

Montgomery County Holstein Friesian Association

Young stock for sale. T. M. EWING, Sec., Independence, Kan.



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

Registered Holstein Bulls

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

HOLSTEIN CALVES

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

Sunflower Herd of Holsteins

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

Holsteins For Sale

We now have a surplus of a few pure bred cows and some young bulls old enough for service. Write for breeding and prices.

ALBECHAR HOLSTEIN FARM Robinson and Shultz Independence, Kansas



FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT TOPEKA, KANSAS CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

and more important development. Among the young bulls we were shown were some beautiful roans and reds and two pure white fellows that were certainly handsome. Mr. Taylor's advertisement starts again in Farmers Mail and Breeze with this issue. Write for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

King the Col. Pigs.

Ralph P. Wells, Formoso, Kan., starts his advertisement again in the Farmers Mail and Breeze with this issue. He is offering Duroc-Jersey pigs at weaning time at attractive prices. They are sired by a splendid son of King the Col. This pig was sold in dam by O. S. Larson of Logan, Ia., to George Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb., who sold him last March to Mr. Wells and his neighbor breeder, Elmer Trump. He is a fine individual and bred as he is should look mighty good to Duroc-Jersey breeders. The herd sows are of the big prolific kind and you are sure to be pleased with any dealings you have with Mr. Wells. He is now booking orders at a very low figure for pigs by this great young boar and out of choice sows in his herd. Write him at once for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

H. L. Cornell of Lincoln, Neb., authorizes us to claim November 15 as the date for his big annual Holstein sale. On the above date 125 head will be sold. Full particulars will appear in a later issue of this paper.—Advertisement.

T. A. Gierens of Lincoln, Neb., asks us to claim October 17 as the date for his big annual sale of registered and high grade Holstein cattle. One hundred head will be sold. Watch this paper for further mention.—Advertisement.

T. F. Walker & Son, the big Poland China breeders at Alexandria, Neb., have decided not to hold a fall sale and will offer their entire crop of big spring boars at private sale. They ask us to claim February 7 as the date for their annual bred sow sale.—Advertisement.

Amos Turner, Nebraska's big Chester White breeder, has picked 50 of his best white boars of early farrow and now offers them to the readers of this paper. They are descended from some of the best sires and dams of the breed. They have lots of size and are snow white. Mr. Turner says they must satisfy or no sale. He also offers gilts and both males and females of June farrow. Some pairs not related can be furnished.—Advertisement.

Thompson Made Big Pony Show.

W. J. Thompson, the big Shetland pony breeder of Dorchester, Neb., exhibited 65 head of ponies at the Nebraska State Fair this year, making a splendid show, considering the large number shown. He won his share of premiums as usual, including senior grand champion stallion. His six-horse team of white ponies hitched to a miniature truck was one of the big attractions of the fair. Mr. Thompson is a regular advertiser in this paper.—Advertisement.

Holstein Sale.

This issue contains the announcement of Hildebrand & Jacobs, Holstein breeders of Seward, Neb. They are making a dispersion sale September 28. The offering will consist of 75 head, all of them good young working cattle. Fifty-five of the number will be good young cows, either fresh or right at freshening sale day. There will be 20 very choice yearling and heifer calves. The cows have lots of size and all are nicely marked. They have been bred to high class registered bulls and Kansas farmers that want Holsteins will have a splendid chance to buy close to home. For any additional information about the cattle or sale write this firm and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Murry's Chester White Hogs.

Charles H. Murry, one of Nebraska's foremost breeders and showmen, starts an advertisement in this issue. Mr. Murry has one of the good herds and at the Nebraska State Fair, where he always shows, he gets his share of the best premiums. This year in the strongest kind of competition he won second and fourth on male pig under 6 months old, first and third on pig in 6 months class, and silver cup offered by the Nebraska Chester White Breeders' association. Mr. Murry offers 10 fall boars and 40 spring boars. They are nicely bred and nothing but the very best individuals will be sent out. He also offers a limited number of spring and fall gilts. When writing Mr. Murry please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

High Record Holsteins.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the advertisement of O. A. Severe, of Palmyra, Neb. Thirty years ago Mr. Severe began breeding Holstein cattle and during that time has used some of the best bulls that were ever brought to Nebraska, including Rox Lad Lincoln, a half brother to Roderick Lincoln, a bull having 50 A. R. O. daughters and for which \$10,000 was offered. The present herd bull is Colantha O'Norris Hark, sired by Colantha Johanna Lad, an \$8,000 bull, with 55 tested daughters. Bulls of this kind have been used in this herd for 30 years and now the herd is for sale. Every animal to be offered was raised on the farm and all cows old enough will be sold with an official record, some of these records showing as high as 515 pounds of butterfat. Thirty-nine head will be in milk sale day; 27 of these are coming 4-year-olds and only two cows in the herd are as old as 8 years. This sale will be held at the Severe farm near Palmyra, Neb., on October 4. Write for catalog giving all information, including records of cows for milk and butter production.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

F. W. Wilson of Wellsville, Kan., will hold a dispersion sale of Short horns November 1. The offering will consist of a good, useful lot of cows, some with calves by side and others bred, a number of good red and roan heifers, a few young bulls and his fine roan, Searchlight, herd bull. Watch the Mail and Breeze for display ads.—Advertisement.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas

Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

Holstein Heifers to Freshen Soon

One yearling bull, one eight months and one three months. All registered. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

Northview Herd Holsteins

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

LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

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

75 Holstein Females!

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

ELMENDALE FARMS, Fairbury, Neb.



TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

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

O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.

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

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

W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS



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

E. W. LEE at Farm

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

250—HOLSTEIN COWS—250

You are invited to look over our herd of Holsteins before you buy. We have 200 high grade cows and heifers and a lot of registered bulls to go with them.

Three Cows and a Registered Bull \$325 50 cows in milk and 100 mature, high grade cows and 50 heifers to freshen before October 15. Come and see our cattle. Bring your dairy expert along. The quality of the cows and our prices will make it easy for us to trade. Come soon and get choice. Well marked heifer and bull calves, \$22.50 each, delivered to any express office in Kansas. Send bank draft, or post office money order.

LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS



HOLSTEIN Cows and Heifers

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

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

Pure Bred Holsteins, all ages, strong in the blood of the leading sires of today, headed by Oak De Kol Bessie Ormsby 156789. Special offering in choice young purebred bulls, ready for service, from tested dams. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. TWENTY-FIVE purebred females, young useful Holsteins with A. R. O. records from 12 to 26 lbs. butter in seven days.

BEFORE YOU BUY, TALK WITH US

We have an especially large, choice selection of extra high grade young cows and heifers due to freshen this fall and early winter, all in calf to purebred bulls. These females are large, deep bodied, heavy producers, with large udders, all well marked individuals and the right dairy type. Our offerings are at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. High grade heifer calves \$25. Send draft for number wanted. Let us know what you want in Holsteins, and we will be pleased to send you descriptions, and prices. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

Dispersion Sale High Grade Holsteins



Palmyra, Neb., Wed., Oct. 4

75 head on the farm where I have bred them for 30 years. 39 young cows in milk. 14 two year old bred heifers soon to freshen. 20 yearlings and calves. For thirty years we have used the best registered sires obtainable. Write for catalog giving official milk and butter records. No better offering of Holsteins will be sold this year.

O. A. SEVERE, Palmyra, Otoe County, Nebraska

Dispersion Grade Holstein Sale

In Sale Pavilion at

Seward, Nebraska, Thursday, September 28

75 head of very choice high grade Holsteins.

55 cows and heifers, either fresh or close to freshening sale day.

20 yearling and heifer calves. 50 head are from two to six years old. Lots of scale and good colors. They are all in fine condition and bred to very richly bred registered bulls.

Hildebrand & Jacobs, Seward, Neb.

Auctioneers: A. W. Thompson, J. C. Price.

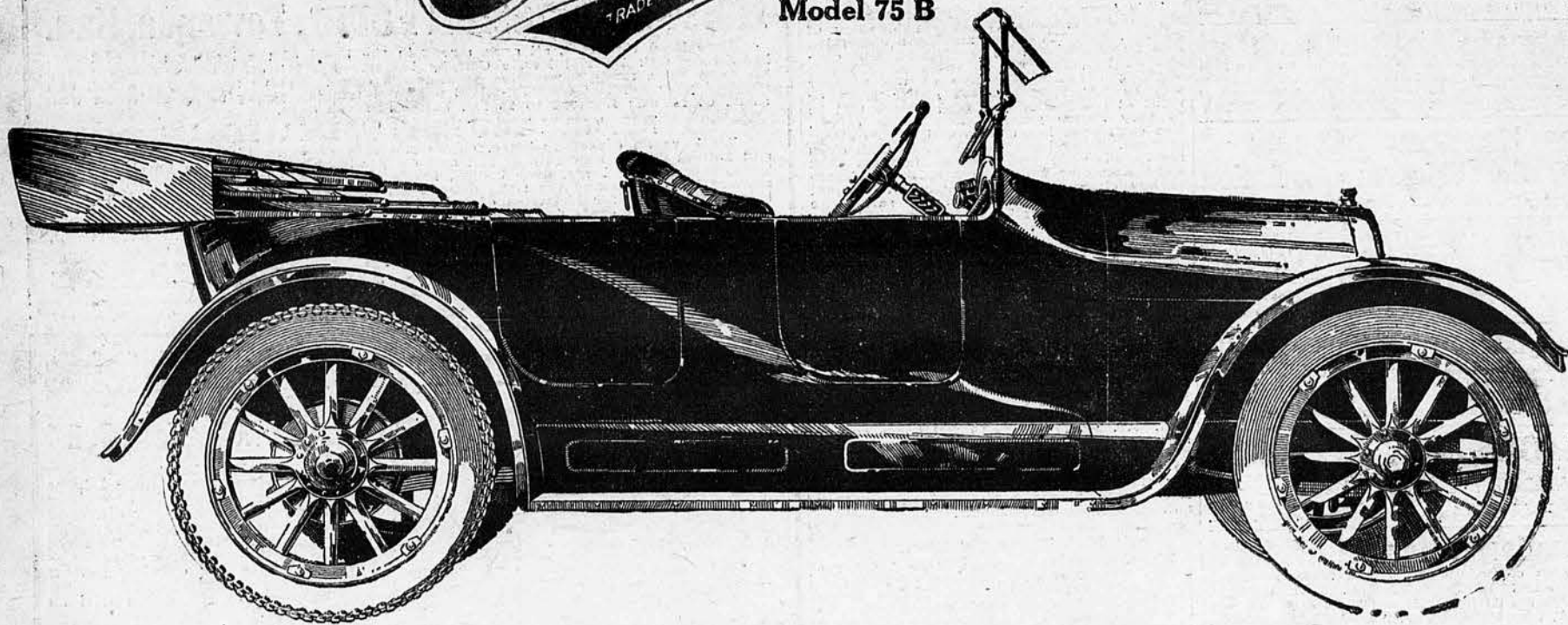
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31½
Horsepower

4 cylinder en bloc motor
3½" bore x 5" stroke
104-inch wheelbase
4-inch tires; non-skid rear
Cantilever rear springs
Streamline body
Electric starter
Electric lights
Magnetic Speedometer
Complete equipment

\$ 635
5 PASSENGER TOURING CAR
Roadster \$620
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TRADE MARK REG.
New Series
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