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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

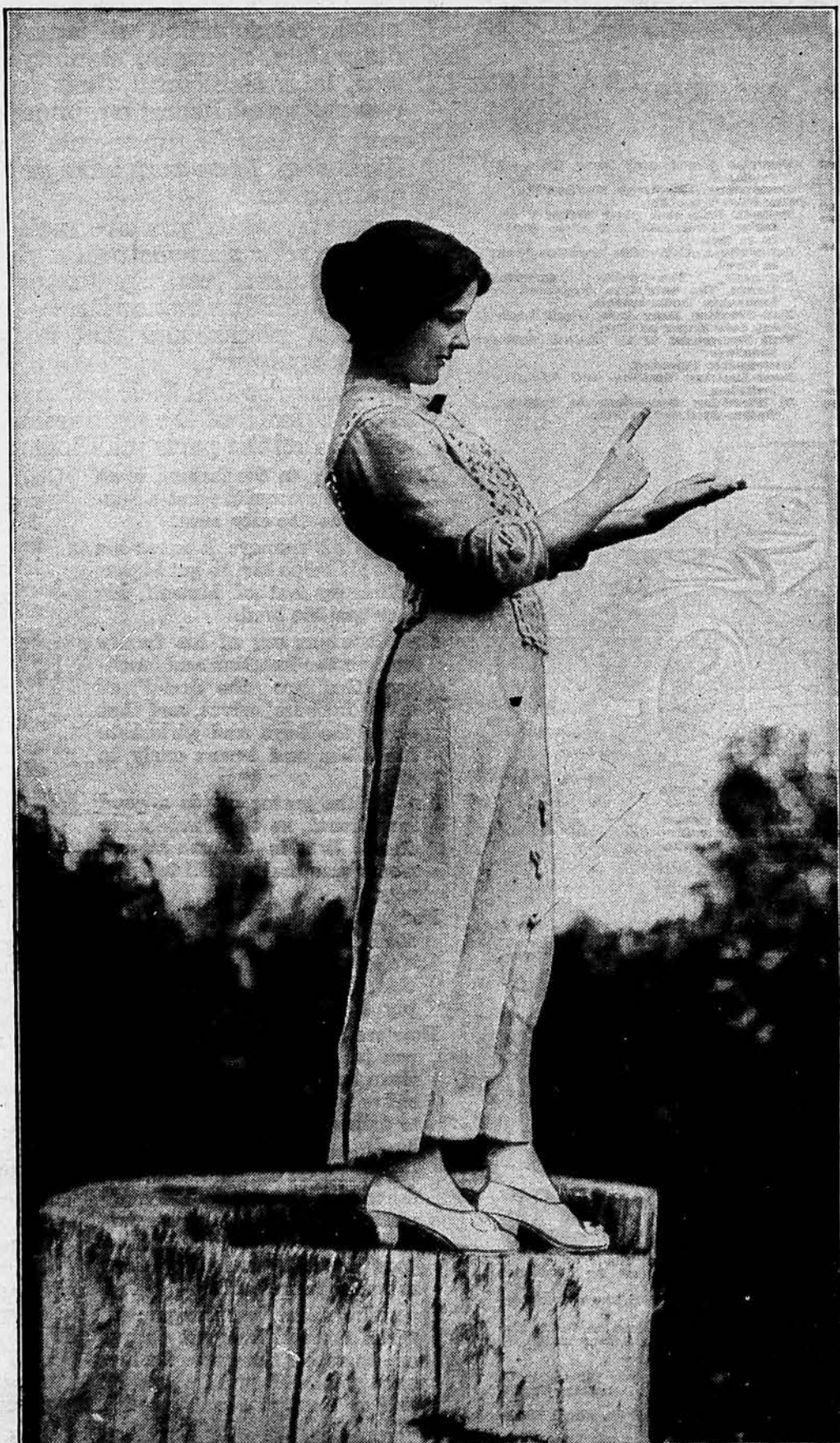
Vol. 44.

August 1, 1914

No. 31.

To Study
Farming
at
Colby

Karakule
Furs
Pay
Well

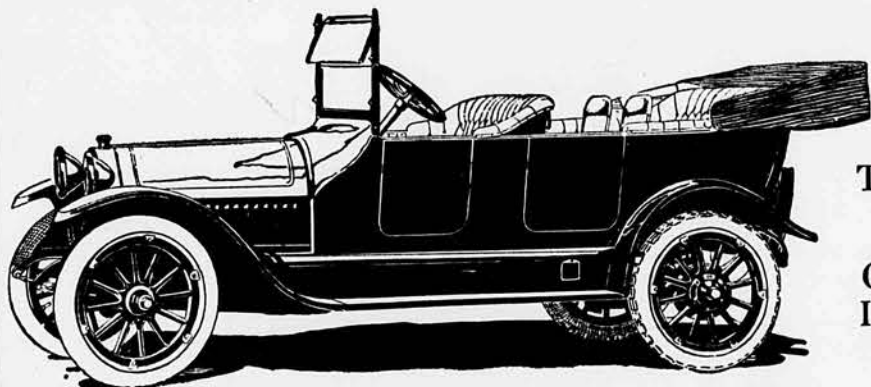


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Lots

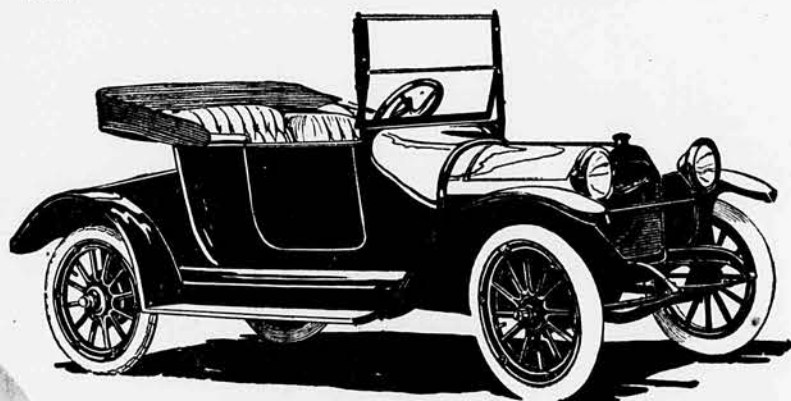
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The New SIX—5-Passenger \$1385 (7-Passenger \$1450)

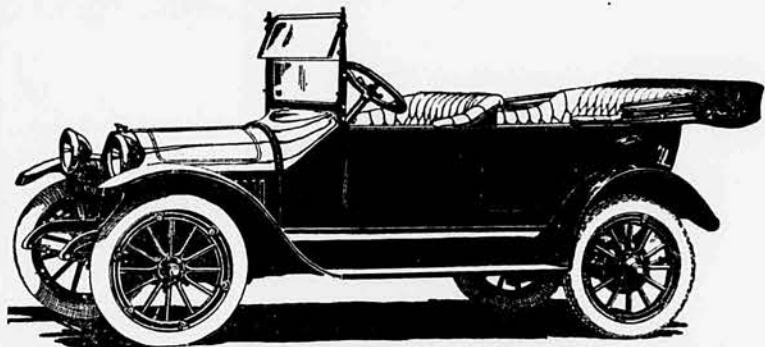
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Wheelbase—121 inches.
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Larger Valve Openings.
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34x4-in. Goodrich Tires on Q. D. Demountable Rims; Safety Tread on Rear.

Roomier Front and Rear Compartments.
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One-Man Type Top.
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Magnetic, Non-Leaking Gasoline Gauge, the only One Approved by Insurance Underwriters.
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Full Equipment of 13 Timken Roller Bearings.
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One thing that adds excess value and life to a Studebaker car is the special steels we use, made to our own specifications especially for Studebaker cars.

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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 44
Number 31

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 1, 1914

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\$1.00 a Year

Karakule Furs Pay Well

L. M. Crawford is Leading in the Development of a
New Kind of Sheep Raising in Kansas

BY HARLAN D. SMITH

A KANSAS rancher who gambled \$35,000 in a fur farming venture three years ago is winning. As a result it has been proved that American sheepmen can grow Karakule furs—Persian lamb, astrakhan, and krimmer—for which the United States now pays 14 million dollars to Russian farmers in Bokhara, Central Asia, every year.

Only a scientific theory, undemonstrated, backed L. M. Crawford of Topeka, when he bought, in 1911, the larger part of the first importation of Karakule sheep to the United States, and converted his ranch of 1,900 acres near Cottonwood Falls, Kan., into a fur farm. It had been proved by scientists that by crossing Karakule rams from Asia on American longwool ewes lambs bearing the valuable Karakule furs would result. But that was as far as America ever had got with the possibility.

But the fact that Americans were clamoring for things made of Karakule skins, so much so that the price of these furs had increased 142 per cent in 15 years, convinced Mr. Crawford that it was time that American sheep breeders awakened to the fact that a 14-million dollar industry was theirs for the taking. And in lieu of anyone else showing signs of awakening, Mr. Crawford decided he would start something. What he has done by crossing the sheep of two continents is not only arousing the deepest interest of American shepherds, but it also is worrying the fur farmers of Russia, who foresee the possi-



Home on the Crawford Ranch.

college, which has had a specialist assigned to the fur farm since it was started, is to enter into a closer co-operation with Mr. Crawford.

As a first step toward this end, Dr. R. K. Nabours, an experimental breeder at the college who has been advising Mr. Crawford in the breeding, has been sent by the college to Bokhara this summer to study fur farming as it is practiced in its native country. It is believed that a knowledge of the Karakule breeds and the Russian methods of producing and marketing the furs will be valuable in placing the new farming on the most profitable basis in this country. Dr. Nabours, who went as a representative of the Kansas Agricultural college, also carried credentials from David F. Houston, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture. He sailed from New York, May 19, and expects to return in September.

That the skins produced by Mr. Crawford last year would have equaled those imported from Bokhara had they been properly skinned was the statement of the New York furriers after examining Mr. Crawford's first shipment. The art of skinning without waste, not then known by Mr. Crawford's foreman, was responsible for lower prices than otherwise would have been received. Choice specimens, the furriers said, should be worth \$15 apiece. This season's lambs have been skinned with the utmost care. Some 200 pelts will be marketed. The rest of the lambs will be saved for breeding animals.

The importance of proving the value of the quarter-blood skins can be realized when it is known that the half-blood rams which breed them sell for about \$150 apiece, while the purebred rams used in breeding the half-blood skins command \$1,000 to \$1,200 apiece. With a \$150 ram it will be possible for a sheepman to get results almost equal to those obtained with a purebred Karakule. Only eight of

the 150 quarter-blood lambs which came this season were white or spotted. The rest were a solid black.

Expressing the belief that the Russian Karakule market is endangered by the possible introduction of fur farming in America, M. S. Karpov, professor of animal breeding in the Agricultural Institute of Moscow, who has written a recent work on fur growing, voices the fear of Russians of competition in the United States. Professor Karpov, in one part of his book, says:

The increased interest of the West in the Karakule sheep industry in general, at the same time as it is favorable to the province of Bokhara, may become injurious to the future interests of Russia because of the seeking of new homes for the Karakule sheep in the African colonies and in America. This will perhaps, under favorable circumstances, give rise in the future to a competition in the Karakule business, and the purchase of goods by foreigners directly from the markets of Bokhara which has been noticed during the last year may destroy the Russian Karakule market at Nym Novgorod. These future menaces and the appearance of a whole series of reasons of economic and industrial character speak imperatively of the necessity for Russia to join in the series of measures looking to the prevention of the fall of its Karakule market, as well as to the preservation and great development of this branch of livestock culture within its territory.

"It may seem that I was taking a pretty big chance to invest so much money in an enterprise before the practicability of it had been proved,"



A Karakule Ewe and Her Twins.

ble downfall of their Karakule fur market in the United States.

Six hundred half-blood and quarter-blood fur-bearing lambs arrived on the Crawford farm last spring. Three hundred half-bloods, for which prices ranging from \$3 to \$10 apiece were received for the pelts from lambs only a few days old, were born last season. This proved the practicability of growing the half-blood lambs, but it was the results obtained this spring when the quarter-blood lambs came bearing pelts almost as valuable that gave the convincing proof of the worth of Mr. Crawford's discovery. Officials of the Kansas Agricultural college, who have been watching the test, interested but doubtful, now have high hopes of helping in the introduction of an industry which in years to come may assume large proportions. Arrangements have been made whereby the



A Half-blood Karakule-Lincoln Lamb.

said Mr. Crawford recently. "But it wasn't altogether a gamble. Scientists had proved that lambs resulting from Karakules crossed on American breeds would bear pelts valuable for fur. These tests, of course, were only scientific; no one had actually attempted the production of the pelts for profit. But the scientific fact seemed safe enough to me. I was willing to try it. There was no doubt about the Karakule sheep thriving in this country. They are a very hardy breed, the extreme hot and cold temperatures of their native land having hardened them to the hardships of weather.

"I am delighted with the success of the venture, particularly the results we have had this spring. It seems to me that the fact that these sheep are hardy, prolific, and have excellent mutton qualities in addition to their fur-bearing characteristics should make

(Continued on Page 20.)



Karakule Rams Used in the Sheep Breeding Experiment on the Crawford Ranch.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

He May Get a Commission

Writing from Lehigh, Okla., U. S. Paxton asks, "Can a man join the standing army as a private soldier and ever get any higher than a non-commissioned officer? A friend of mine asserts that a man can join the standing army in time of peace and take a course of schooling provided by the government and if he passes the examination he is sent to West Point at government expense. Is such the case?"

A private soldier has the right after a certain period of service to take an examination and if he passes a satisfactory examination may be commissioned as second lieutenant in the regular service. There are quite a number of officers in the regular army who have come up from the ranks. The government does not send him to West Point, however. After he gets his commission he takes his place along with the other commissioned officers.

The government has established officers' schools at several of the posts and every year a certain number of commissioned officers are detailed to attend these schools. It is the aim of the government to have all of the commissioned officers below a certain grade attend one of these officers' schools. There is, however, no distinction in this respect so far as I know between the graduate of West Point and the officer who has been promoted from the ranks.

There is a requirement as to age where a private soldier wishes to take an examination for promotion. In order to get his commission he must be under 30 years of age.

Too Much Advice

"If I could find time," writes Captain Charles Lander, of Lindsborg, "I would like to prepare an article in which I would discuss the proposition, 'How the Kansas Farmers Can Help Themselves.' Seems as if preachers, lawyers, bankers, merchants and editors—in fact, everybody, is ready to give the poor Kansas farmer advice on how to run his business. Some of it, I take it, is from good motives; most of it, however, from selfish motives. Some of the advice is good—most of it "bosh"; some of it practicable—most of it impracticable.

"The national and state government, nowadays, is spending a great deal of money for the purpose of enlightening the 'hayseeds.' It strikes me that the innermost object, however, in all this promotion is to create jobs for somebody, and good, fat ones at that.

"It is getting to be a fearfully expensive proposition to run this government and where we will land 50 years from now is mighty hard to prophesy if this craze for commissions and jobs of different descriptions is to continue. It will finally result in this—that we will have two or three federal and state officials watching, keeping track and making reports from each quarter section of land. I am possibly overdrawing a little, but it does appear to me, candidly, Brother McNeal, that all this hue and cry in the interest of the farmer going on nowadays by the non-farming population is uncalled for. Let the farmers take care of themselves. They can do it if they stick together, and there is no doubt about it."

And when you come to think it over, isn't there a good deal of sense in the above? There seems to be a great deal of legislation that is calculated rather to make jobs for hungry politicians than to be of real practical benefit to the people.

Mr. Lander is also right in his opinion that the farmers have the power to help themselves. With intelligent co-operation they can have the world by the narrative with a downhill pull. But will they do it? I do not know. Judging from the history of the past the outlook is not very encouraging. The farmer likes to be independent. He resents having anybody else tell him how he ought to run his business or any organization telling when he shall sell and when he shall not sell the product of his farm. That makes him the hardest man to organize that ever came down the pike.

And the farmer is not to blame for being suspicious of the individual who comes to him with some scheme for his betterment. The unprincipled grafter is prone to look on the farmer as an easy mark and most of the schemes proposed will bear very close investigation. When they are sifted to the bottom the majority of them will be found to be organized for a selfish purpose. Some individual, or maybe a number of individuals, are looking for easy money.

It is not wise for the farmer to go into every organization that professes to be run for his especial benefit because if he does he will get stung. This however, does not alter the fact that farmers need to organize and that the right kind of organization would be of vast benefit to all of them.

The Automobile Law

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Will you please publish in the Farmers Mail and Breeze the decision of the supreme court on the automobile license law? The Wichita Eagle said the supreme court knocked the law out. I see they are still collecting the \$5 yet. Please tell me how they can collect the money if the law is knocked out and who is to get the money. B. P. B. Wichita, Kan.

If the Wichita Eagle stated that the license law had been knocked out by the supreme court it was mistaken. The validity of that law has not been passed on by the supreme court and it is still in full operation.

It is possible that the case referred to was that of Ellsworth vs. Jarvis, brought on appeal from Cowley county. This was an action for damages brought by the owner of a team of horses which had been frightened by an automobile. The action was brought under Section 452, General Statutes, 1909, which requires that the owner of an automobile must exercise all reasonable diligence to prevent the frightening of horses being driven along the road and must stop when signaled by the driver of the horse or horses. It was alleged that the driver of the automobile stopped his machine when he was opposite the buggy to which the frightened horses were hitched and allowed his engine to run on, which so frightened the horses that their driver could not hold them. They ran away and threw out the persons who were riding in the buggy.

The lower court below sustained a demurrer to the petition on the ground that it did not state a cause of action for the reason that it did not state that the plaintiff had signaled the driver of the automobile to stop as required by statute. The supreme court reversed the lower court, holding that notwithstanding the wording of the statute the driver of the automobile was supposed to exercise reasonable diligence and if he so handled his machine that it was evident he was adding to the fright of the team there was a cause of action against him. The automobile license law was not involved in the case at all.

For Irrigation Commissioner

Ed J. Guilbert of Logan county is an Ohioan by birth, that of itself is something in his favor. Twenty-five or more years ago he came to Kansas, settled out in the western part of the state and started to work as a farm hand. He has made a success. Today he is the owner of one of the best irrigated farms in western Kansas. He has demonstrated that irrigation by pumping can be made a success in his locality and if it can be made a success there it can be made a success in a great many other localities.

He knows from long experience the needs and possibilities of western Kansas and what it will do in the way of raising crops when water is properly applied to the land.

Just now he is a candidate for nomination as one of the members of the State Irrigation board.

Our present irrigation law needs amending in order to make it of much practical benefit to western Kansas in my judgment and then it ought to have practical men who have demonstrated what can be done by irrigation, as members of the board. It is my personal opinion that Ed. J. Guilbert is that kind of a man and therefore I should like to see him nominated and elected.

Dogs, Chickens and Automobiles

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Please answer the following questions through the columns of your paper: 1. Can a man collect damages from an auto owner if he kills your dog in the public highway and is a dog under the new law personal property?

2. Can a man collect damages for chickens or a calf in the public highway killed by an auto?

3. If a man cannot collect damages on the above mentioned things why are chickens and calves classed as personal property and why have to pay taxes on same and what good is this dog law if you can't collect damages? W. H. KROFF. Alta Vista, Kan.

1. A dog is personal property, so recognized before the present dog tax law went into effect.

As to whether damages could be collected from

the owner of an automobile which kills a dog in the public highway that depends on the conduct of the dog and the conduct of the driver of the automobile. If the driver exercised reasonable care in driving his machine and exercised reasonable diligence in trying to avoid killing the dog he would not be held liable. If the dog, as is sometimes the case, rushes out in front of the automobile and is run over, notwithstanding the fact that the driver of the automobile used reasonable diligence in trying to prevent the accident, the owner of the machine could not be held for damages, otherwise he could be so held.

2. The same rule as to reasonable diligence would apply to the killing of chickens or a calf. The question of reasonable diligence would be a question of fact for the jury to determine.

Blames Colorado Fuel Company

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In the Farmers Mail and Breeze published July 11 I note the defense of the coal operators of Colorado and am not surprised that the writer signs himself a farmer, as it is evident that he is not and never has been a miner, or at any rate never worked for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

I worked for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for nearly two years. The company at that time was paying coal miners 55 cents a ton. I took the trouble to make an estimate of the actual cost to them of mining. First, the weights were nothing less than a steal of at least 40 per cent and the dead work was unjustly imposed. The commissary steal, the missing cars which the company refused to account for, altogether brought the actual cost of mining to the company of not to exceed 27 cents a ton.

The treatment of the employees was that accorded to Mexican peons or serfs.

I agree with the poor deluded farmer from Fort Morgan that Governor Ammons is placed in a hard position for it is a hard thing in Colorado to try to serve two masters, the coal barons, especially the Rockefeller interests on the one hand and justice on the other.

As to the lies that he says have been told, I have followed both your accounts and the others of the press and I think the truth has not been half told for the reason that you are not in position to know all the truth. J. A. DARNALL. Silverdale, Kan.

I have several other letters bearing on the Colorado situation, but have selected the letter of Mr. Darnall for publication because it is written by a man who has had actual experience in the mines of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

While I do not pretend to have any personal knowledge of the situation, I have a friend who is in the coal mining business in that same section of Colorado. I know that he has operated his property continuously and without any riot or bloodshed or strike. He is not complaining about the character of his men. In fact, he seems to be getting along with them without difficulty.

Without knowing all the details my opinion is that the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company is reaping the harvest of its own sowing. In the days of railroad rebates long after such rebates had been made unlawful, this corporation was one of the most persistent violators of the law. It now pleads that the law be used to protect it. The men who control that corporation would have a good deal more sympathy at this time if it were not known that they themselves had been persistent law violators.

Also in order to increase the gains of the company a large number of foreigners were imported to work in the mines with the evident belief that they would not only work much cheaper than American miners, but that they would be easier to handle and easier to exploit.

The managers should have realized that when the passions of these foreigners were once aroused they would be more turbulent and harder to control than Americans who are men of cooler heads and more subject to reason.

No doubt there have been excesses and brutality among the strikers. There always is, and as these miners have for the most part never known anything but oppression backed up by force it is not to be wondered at if they have become brutalized. So I say that from the best information I can get the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company is simply reaping the legitimate harvest of greed and exploitation.

While speaking of this matter, here is another letter which seems to me to be very interesting because it was written by a man who has actual knowledge of the situation:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I write this in reply to the letter of E. J. Leonard of Fort Morgan, Colo., which was published in the issue of

July 11. You were right in your statements which Mr. Leonard takes exceptions to. I have received most of my knowledge right at the mines as I was employed by the Denver & Rio Grande railroad two years ago as a general carpenter for about six months.

Before taking employment with the Denver & Rio Grande another man and myself heard that the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company needed carpenters at their steel plant where they employ from two to five thousand men, so we took a trip out to the works and made the blunder of applying at the superintendent's office. Well, I thought the superintendent was going to bite my head off; he was so cross. My partner turned away remarking that he always heard these people acted like bulldogs and this seemed to prove it to both of us.

We went out and asked one of the employees for information and he directed us to the employment office where we should have gone in the first place. There we were told that they wanted carpenters and that we should come out with tools in the morning. I asked him what wages they paid, which he would not state. I asked how long we could expect work and got no satisfactory answer to that. It would have cost us \$3 each to have our tools hauled out there and if we worked only one day we had to pay hospital fees, so I refused to go on a job of that kind with all the chances against me. My friend did the same.

We secured work with the Denver & Rio Grande and were sent south into the coal camps. I will state briefly what I saw there. Our first work was at Rouse, a coal camp owned by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. There was no union among the miners, but they were all dissatisfied with conditions; the paying them in scrip, which is discounted at from 10 to 15 per cent; the obligation to trade at the company store and the short weight given them at the mine being the main objections.

I went to the company store one evening and the only clerk there was waiting on the wife of one of the employees. He promptly left her and waited on me, although she had not finished making her purchases. After I had been waited on the clerk returned to her. She asked for some different goods and received the short answer, "That's all we've got." It was take it or leave it. I think if Mr. Leonard's wife was treated that way he would strike also if he is much of a man.

We moved to Trinidad and found the conditions the same there. We were put to work at Walsenburg and the miners, though unorganized, were talking strike there.

Mr. Leonard speaks of wages being \$4 to \$10 a day. Some of the miners came and worked with us as carpenter helpers at \$2 a day and said they made more than in the mines where they only had from 3/4 to 1 1/4 days' work a week. About one man in a hundred makes the ten dollars a day and he is what the others call a sucker or pat of the company. He receives all the cars he needs and is given the cleanest and best vein to work on and works every day if he wishes, and I may remark, spends all or most of his money at the company store; informs on fellow workmen, etc.

The Mexicans also were favored as they spend all they make and are always dependent, but the Austrians, Germans, Scandinavians and Greeks who save and are thrifty are never given steady work, as near as I could learn.

At Florence the miners from Chandler told me the same story and I could not conclude that it was true. There may have been gunmen from the Balkan wars in the fight but they were probably former employees, as an average of five hundred miners a day left Denver for some time for the Balkans, and I suppose they returned after the war was over.

Mr. Leonard says the strike was called in Indianapolis. True, but not until the Colorado district voted for it, and the fact that the men were going to strike while unorganized in the winter of 1911 and 1912 proves that they had grievances enough, as they would have had no hope of victory without outside help, so they sent for organizers in the Workmen's Union before the strike was called. Their demands were for better sanitation; safety appliances in the mines; an independent and just system of weighing; cash payment of wages and the right to trade where they pleased. The recognition of the Union is embodied also in these demands.

The fight at Ludlow was a surprise to the miners. They did not plan it. It was planned and carried out by the hired gunmen of the mine owners to force the miners back to work as the strike breakers proved valueless in operating the works.

Mr. Leonard is either densely ignorant of the facts or is willfully misrepresenting them.

Company C of the state militia refused to serve any longer and our state auditor would not audit the vouchers for pay and expense because of the outrageous practices and graft mixed up in the deal. We farmers will have to foot the bill mostly besides paying a big price for a poor quality of coal. I hope not many uphold the mine owners as Mr. Leonard does, if he is a farmer, as he states.

C. E. ROBEL.

R. I. Vona, Colo.

Thinks I Am Wrong

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I enjoy your Passing Comment in the Mail and Breeze and generally think your legal advice is sound, but when you say, as you did in substance in a recent issue, that the owner of the land through which a highway is located has no more rights in or to it than any other person, save the possible right of reversion in case of disuse you are clearly in the wrong.

The land on which the highway is located is bought and sold with the land adjoining and taxes are paid upon it as upon the rest of the land. Anything growing upon it is the property of the owner of the land. Trees can be removed by the proper authorities but the wood belongs to the owner of the land. It might possibly be used if needed to repair that part of the road. The public has only the right of way. Even the right to erect telephones was once denied by our supreme court. A rehearing was granted after the court had been packed for the purpose and the decision reversed by a bare majority of the court.

I or my predecessor gave the use of my land to the public as a road, not as a berry patch, apple orchard, hayfield or pasture. I pay taxes on it as if I still cultivated it and you (the public) have no more claim to anything that grows on one side of the highway fence than you have to that on the other side.

And now while I am about it, I wish to mention one other thing. The public claims in certain counties that it can compel me to cut the weeds on the road and trim the hedges along the road through my farm or pay for having it done. Now, is it fair or just or reasonable after I have given to the public the right to travel over my land on which I still pay taxes, that I should be compelled to mow the weeds and trim the hedges for nothing? Is not that taking property (labor) without com-

pensation and therefore unconstitutional? An attempt was once made in this county to enforce that law. The case was thrown out on a technicality, but the judge told me that if it had come to be tried he should have thrown it out on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. No county attorney now would run the risk of putting his county to unnecessary expense by bringing suit to enforce that law.

I believe the weeds should be cut, but at the expense of the public. The trustee of this township said that it could not be done with money from the road tax because he could not hire a man with machine to cut weeds for three dollars a day. "And yet," I said, "you would compel me to cut them for nothing."

He had nothing further to say.

W. WESTGATE.

I do not know that our supreme court has ever defined just what the respective rights of the public and the adjacent land owner are in a public highway. Mr. Westgate may be right but I am still of the opinion that when a road has been legally located and used as a public highway the adjacent land owner has no greater rights on that roadway than any one else.

Here is a question that suggests itself: Mr. Westgate holds, and I think properly, that he should not be compelled to cut the weeds on the road running through his land. I do not believe that any court of competent jurisdiction will hold that he can be compelled to do that and I think it would so decide on the broad ground that as he has no greater rights of user than the public in general he cannot be compelled to contribute any more service than any other citizen.

But this seems to be inconsistent with Mr. Westgate's argument in the first part of his letter. Supposing that it was hay instead of weeds that grew on the public highway. Mr. Westgate would maintain that while he could not be compelled to cut that hay and that the public should harvest it, he would have the right to use the hay after it was cut. While we are speaking of justice would there be any justice in requiring the general public to harvest Mr. Westgate's hay crop for him?

I can see how the court might hold that Mr. W. could be compelled to trim the hedge by the road leading through or by his land, while at the same time it would hold that he could not be compelled to cut the weeds in the road. The reason for the distinction would be that he would not have the right to maintain on his land something that interfered with public travel on the highway. If the hedge was permitted to grow to a great height it would shut out the sunlight from the road and prevent it from drying out after a snow or rain and therefore would be a hindrance to travel. He would not be permitted either to erect by the side of the road some object that was calculated to offend the sensibilities of travelers or to frighten horses, but in

the case of the weeds in the highway the cutting of them is clearly a matter that should be attended to by the public officer and paid for out of public funds.

Too Many Dogs

I have here several letters on the dog question, most of them in favor of decreasing the dog population of the state. Here is a sample letter from C. L. Smith, of Neodesha. He says:

This subject of sheep-killing cur dogs has been talked about a good deal, but none of the writers draws the picture vividly enough to suit me. In our town of Neodesha there is an army of dogs, mostly bulldogs, with a few hundred shepherd and common cur dogs thrown in for good measure. These dogs subsist mostly on poultry raids within a radius of four or five miles from town. I know of several farmers' wives who have lost from \$5 to \$50 worth of chickens and turkeys already this year, and as the corn gets larger so as to hide them, the loss will be greater. Most of the owners of these dogs are employed on public work and a great many of their wives take in washing to help out in making the living for the families. I cannot see what they need with a bulldog. If he is valuable he is worth taking care of.

Let us pass a dog herd law such as there is for hogs and cattle and if the dog gets off his owner's premises let his owner pay for any damage he may do, as the owners of stray cattle and hogs are required to do. Just taxing a dog a dollar cuts no figure. Any man can pay a dollar when his wife earns it taking in washing, but a dog herd law strictly enforced would remove the difficulty and be worth more to Kansas than the guarantee deposit law.

Personally, I confess to a great fondness for a friendly dog, even if he is not of much account, and yet I have never kept a dog in town. A few years ago a breeder of pedigreed Collie dogs offered to make me a present of a fine pedigreed pup, and of the different kinds of dogs I am especially fond of the Collie. However, I refused the gift because I felt that if I was fair to my neighbors I could not be fair to the dog; and, on the other hand, if I was fair to the dog I shouldn't be fair to my neighbors.

Having been raised on a farm I know the value to a farmer of a really good dog and I also know the damage that is done by worthless curs. A sheep-killing dog in one night can easily do \$200 worth of damage to a flock of sheep. Therefore, I am in full sympathy with the sheep growers' objection to allowing dogs to run at large. Also it is unfortunately true that when the sheep owner has part of his flock killed or worried by dogs he often has no recourse, for the owner of the dog is more than likely financially irresponsible. The owner of the sheep would have an action for damages, but what good would it do him? His judgment would be worthless after it was obtained.

I had never thought of the dog herd law idea, but why isn't it a pretty good one, only there should be some other penalty than an action for damages for allowing the dog to run at large. The owner of the stock or poultry destroyed would have an action for damages now, but generally speaking it would do him no good.

A Rental Question

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Please answer the following question relating to a renting problem: A lived on a rented farm owning all the machinery and stock. He then sub-rented it to B who has and furnishes nothing, but is to receive one-half of A's two-thirds.

Who should furnish seed corn, seed wheat, hay, feed, etc., also repairs? What is customary and right? A man can't make a fair contract unless he knows what is customary in such cases.

Halstead, Kan.

C. R. D.

There is, so far as I know, no established custom that would govern in such a case as this. In fact, customs in regard to rent vary greatly in different neighborhoods.

There is one thing, however, that should be done in this and every other case. There should be a carefully drawn lease setting forth plainly just what each party to the contract is to do. If A and B are both fair minded men they can easily agree on what would be a fair division of the expenses mentioned by C. R. D. But there should be a clear understanding when the contract is made and that contract should be reduced to writing and not left to the recollection of either party.

Without pretending to say that it is the custom, but given merely as my own opinion, it would seem to me that it would be fair for A and B to divide cost of seed, etc., equally between them.

Which States Have the Best Schools?

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Will you kindly tell through your Passing Comment which states have the best schools, naming five in their order?

MRS. F. A. DAVIS.

St. John, Kan.

That is largely a matter of opinion which necessarily differs. The "Russell Sage Foundation" made an examination of the different schools and school systems of all the states in the Union. This investigation was made by supposed educational experts and this is their judgment of the rank of the states:

1. Washington.
2. Massachusetts.
3. New York.
4. California.
5. Connecticut.

I might say in this connection that while we blow a good deal about our schools and school systems these experts ranked Kansas, I believe, as Number 25, which is something of a jar to our vanity and naturally inclines the loyal Kansan to doubt the reliability of the judgment of these experts.

A Personal Request

It is not the easiest thing in the world to ask that your friends go to the primary next Tuesday to vote for you. And yet it is at the ballot box that a candidate is most in need of friends and the loyal assistance of friends.

As a candidate for governor, I have made known that I have certain convictions I shall try most earnestly to carry out. As the son of a Kansas pioneer, as one who all his life has lived and worked and hoped in Kansas, I am at least not a shirker.

Every vote I can get at the primary will not only be of the greatest help to my candidacy, it will greatly strengthen my hands and aid me to do the things I hope and intend to do should I be elected.

And there are other reasons for wishing for a large turnout at the primary next Tuesday: We are realizing that to get the best possible public service we need the work of competent officials in the numerous inconspicuous places. It is the primary vote that should select the best material of this kind for nomination.

Now that we have equal suffrage in Kansas, it is vastly important that the women voters turn out. The state cannot afford to lose the help it will get if many good women will give it their aid through the ballot. We need the assistance of all public spirited citizens at the primary. With the men and women of Kansas working together in this way we shall much sooner obtain an efficient, non-extravagant public service.

We need the help of every man and woman in Kansas to make our politics good politics. We need the help of every man and woman voter in Kansas to make our government good government. This is our responsibility. Every citizen of Kansas should lend a hand next Tuesday.

Personally, I shall greatly appreciate the support of everyone who has faith in my professions and confidence in my intentions to give Kansas, if I may, such an administration as a plain and earnest Kansas business man may attempt.

Arthur Capper.

Shortening Daily Farm Tasks

A Page of Labor-Saving Devices for the Man That is Handy With Tools—Every Suggestion Drew a Prize

I HAVE a suggestion to offer to readers that own old, wornout cream separators. They can be utilized to good advantage to furnish air for the forge in your farm shop. Place a small fan on the bowl shaft, with the fans bent so as to throw the air upwards. A pipe or tube leads the air to the forge. At the bottom of the bowl a couple of holes should be drilled in to admit air.

Manchester, Okla. J. B. Willis.

Saves an Extra Man.

A good way to make a sack holder is to cut a wooden barrel hoop into two pieces, then nail these together in the form of a half circle, and nail up to a post or the wall. Place it at the right height so there will be no strain on the hoop while filling the sack. Fasten a small hook to each end of the hoop and one at the middle, to hang the sack to.

Leonard Hatch.
R. 6, Osage City, Kan.

Driving a Nail at Arm's Length.

The difficulty in trying to drive in a nail at a point higher than you can reach, lies in starting your nail. One way to overcome this is to take a thin sliver of wood, a foot or two long, and drive the nail through the end of it. Then use this as a handle until you have given the nail a blow or two. But if there is much work of this kind to do, try putting an attachment to the side of the hammer such as is shown in the cut. You will need a piece of springy sheet metal for this.

Jonesboro, Ark. R. E. King.

Makes Sickle Grinding Easy.

The usefulness of this device will be appreciated by every man who has ever sharpened a mower sickle on a grindstone. It is simply a small chain, rope or wire, with a spring from an old curtain roller fastened to the lower end. The other end may be hooked over the limb of a tree or fastened up overhead in case the stone is in a building. In grinding the sickle fasten the end to the spring, which has been adjusted to the proper height, and you have both hands to put on the job of sharpening.

R. 7, Topeka, Kan. O. J. Stitt.

When Corn Gets too High.

I made a very useful corn working tool out of an old one-horse grain drill. I use it as a surface cultivator when the corn is too large for a two-horse cultivator. I took off the seeding appliance and left nothing but the frame. If wanted for a drill again the parts can be put together in a few minutes. The knife at the rear is from a corn sled which happened to be just the right length, and the three holes were also just right. The knife was fastened in place by putting three long bolts up through the rear shoes with the knife at the bottom. A little work with the tool showed the right angle at which to set the knife. I carry a file and keep the knife sharp

all the time. It gets all milkweeds, ragweeds, bull nettles and any other weed growth that has escaped the cultivator. A steady ribbon of earth rolls over the knife, leaving a good mulch behind.

C. Lundstrom.
Arkansas City, Kan.

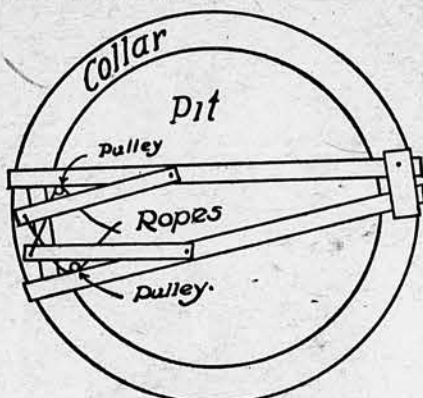
A Nail Compartment Box.

I find that a box with partitions in it for holding nails and staples of different sizes, is very handy to have around the place. The box should be fitted with a stout handle. A good size is 12 by 24 inches, and about 4 inches deep. I provided a place for the hammer on one side by setting in two nails to hold the head, and a leather loop to hold the handle. On the other side is a place for the saw. When a hurry-up repair job is to be done this arrangement saves a lot of time and trouble, hunting for nails and tools.

Zurich, Kan. C. O. Thomas.

A Knack in Silo Digging.

I dug a pit silo this spring, 12 feet in diameter and 25 feet deep. I want to tell you of the plan we used in getting the dirt out. It is especially good where one is short-handed as it saves a man at the top in taking care of the dirt. The dirt was hoisted with a team, and block and tackle. We used a box 3½ by 2 feet, by 1 foot deep. The box was set on runners. After the collar was put in and the derrick raised we laid two 2 by 8s across the opening as shown in the sketch. These were firmly nailed together. The two short pieces, also 2 by 8s, were loosely bolted on at the inner end while the outer ends are free. These ends slide back and forth



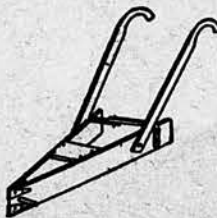
Showing the details.

on a 2 by 6 set between the two first 2 by 8s. A small rope 25 feet long was fastened to each of the outer ends of the short pieces and then passed through the pulleys as the sketch shows. The rope was then dropped down into the silo. These planks are spread apart when the box is lowered and filled. But as soon as it is raised above the plank the man in the silo pulls the rope, drawing the planks together and then the box is allowed to rest on them. The team can then be hooked to the box, the tackle block unhooked, and then the dirt is pulled away and dumped. Two men can dig a silo this way with little trouble.

Coolidge, Kan. C. M. Freeburg.

For the Last Time Over.

This is a tool that we use in going over the potato patch the last time. We have never failed to get a crop, even in dry seasons, when using this drag. It is also very good for corn. It is made of two 12-inch planks, about 3 feet long. The front ends are fastened together with two hinges. At the back a piece of strap iron, bent at right angles, is bolted to each plank as shown in the drawing. In the upper ends of these

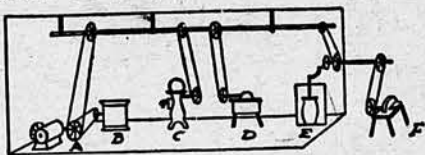


irons are several holes so that the tool may be set at different widths. Then bolt on two old plow or cultivator handles and the tool is finished. It may need weights, which should be placed on cross pieces over the middle.

Wesley Benedict.
R. 2, Louisburg, Kan.

A Power House on the Farm.

This drawing shows the plan of my farm power house. I have a Cushman engine and with the aid of a line shaft overhead I run a grinder, cream separator, washing machine, dash churn, and grindstone with it. A is the engine from which a belt goes direct to the grinder B and another to the line shaft. C is the separator, D the washer, E the churn, and F is the grindstone on the outside



Showing arrangement of the machines.

of the building, run by a sprocket and chain. I use an old mower pitman to connect up the churn and it works fine. It takes only 20 minutes to churn with the engine.

Offerle, Kan. J. N. Cain.

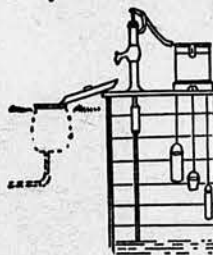
To Make a Tight Fence.

This is the best stretcher for woven wire that we know of. A is the long chain to go around a tree or well-anchored post. B and C are chains 10 inches long, all fastened to the bar D as shown. Two blocks equal in length to the height of the wire, are bolted over the end of the strand of fence and a chain, about the center, furnish a place to hook in the two short chains. Then simply work the lever back and forth, alternately hooking up the chains B and C as the fence is drawn up.

Mrs. Cora Harding.
R. 3, Ozawie, Kan.

An Old Well Made Over.

This sketch shows the arrangement of one of the best wells in Kingman county. Years ago the well had been cribbed with old cedar railroad ties but decay set in and they spoiled the water.



Last summer I made a number of concrete rings in the yard nearby and when all was ready I called in some neighbors and with rope and pulleys we lowered the rings into the well to replace the ties. The rings are 3 feet in diameter inside, 2½ inches thick, and 12 inches high. The joints were cemented together near the top of the well. We filled in around the outside with small stone as earth would have spoiled the water.

The cap-stone for the well was also made of cement. It is 3 feet 10 inches square and 5 inches thick. A hole 6 inches in diameter was left at one side for the pump and opposite this is another opening 16 inches square over which our cream and butter box is placed. The cement is raised ¾ inch around these openings to drain the water away. The box is 2 feet high. It has a hinged cover and across each corner inside a ¾-inch iron rod is passed to which to tie the ropes holding the butter and cream vessels.

An oil barrel is sunk half way into the ground to catch the waste water from the well. This is then carried off through an underground pipe.

Norwich, Kan. J. A. Crandall.

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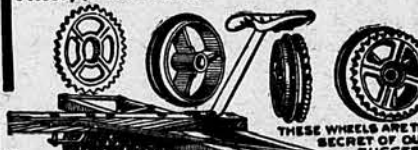
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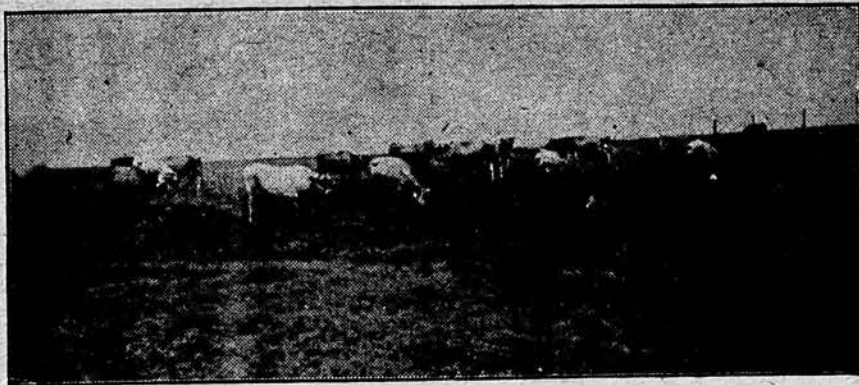
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More Livestock is Needed

Better Crop Rotation and Less Wheat Would Increase Profits

BY F. B. NICHOLS
Field Editor

A PERMANENT system of profitable farming for Kansas must be founded on livestock. The few exceptions to this which are found in some of the lines of specialized production near the larger towns in the production of fruit and truck crops merely go to prove that this is the rule. A permanent system of agriculture cannot be founded at a profit on grain farming.

Kansas has produced the largest wheat yield in its history this year, and there is much enthusiasm over the crop. If the weather is favorable the state will sow a very large acreage to wheat next fall. You can take it as a rule that the acreage of almost any crop will be large the year following a season of high production, if the weather conditions are favorable at seeding time. Before one gets very much excited over wheat he would do well to consider the average results that are obtained with this crop.

For Better Profits.

Wheat farming cannot be depended on to give a profit every year; there are many seasons when the returns do not more than pay expenses. Years frequently come in the western part of Kansas, especially, when the crops lack a great deal of paying the production costs. In years of that kind it helps a great deal if there is some other line to fall back upon for expenses. That is where the value of basing the system of farming on livestock comes.

The wheat belt of Kansas is well adapted to the production of winter wheat, and this crop always should be a leading line there. But if a logical rotation were adopted, so that other crops would be grown along with the wheat, and if these crops were fed to well bred farm animals the total production of wheat would not be greatly decreased, and the profits would be much increased. Western and central Kansas must get into livestock more and more, if the producers there expect to make the most profits. A logical system of farming for that section is one based on livestock.

Just what should be the special line of livestock that one should adopt in that section? The answer to that question is largely the same as for eastern Kansas—one should take up the line he likes best. There are many farmers in western Kansas who are getting into dairying, because it has been demonstrated that this is a profitable line for that section. There is an especially good interest in dairying on the main line of the Santa Fe, take Dodge City, Garden City and Lakin as examples.

Farm leaders are coming to appreciate the need of livestock in the wheat belt more and more. Here is what W. M. Jardine, the director of the Kansas Experiment station, has to say about livestock in the western part of the state:

The presence of more livestock on the farms of western Kansas would encourage the growing of a greater variety of crops

and thus enable the farmers to distribute their work more evenly throughout the year, to give work to the entire family continually, and to keep the teams busy more days in the year, while the feeding of the crops to the livestock on the farm would develop a satisfactory market for all crops grown on the farm. There is and will undoubtedly continue to be a strong and ready market for livestock and all livestock products.

Sorghum crops do better in western Kansas than any other crops that can be grown there for forage or for grain. As yet no market has been developed for these crops, and in order to get their full value it is necessary to feed them to livestock on the farms where they are grown. The sorghums are proving to be the equal, if not the superior, of corn for silage. In no part of the state is the silo of more importance than in the dry-farming area.

Livestock, dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs, sorghums for forage, grain, or silage, and wheat on a small area every year, will produce the happy combination which will engage the profitable attention of the farm family the year around, and develop for Kansas an agriculture which is permanent, and which will become increasingly productive. It is the only system that may be counted upon to produce profitable results one year after another.

In emphasizing the relation of livestock to dry-farming I do not wish to be construed as saying that wheat farming may not be profitable over large areas of western Kansas. What I wish to state is that with a combination of livestock and wheat farming, western Kansas will continue to produce fully as many bushels of wheat as it now produces, but upon a much smaller acreage, and while producing this wheat will also produce a large quantity of meat and dairy products. This system also eliminates the possibility of a complete failure, which is one of the dangers of one-crop system.

Under such a system as I have described, the farming communities will be settled and satisfied. Where there is livestock there is usually agricultural permanency and contentment.

There are many farmers in central and western Kansas who are demonstrating that livestock is much more profitable than exclusive grain farming. As

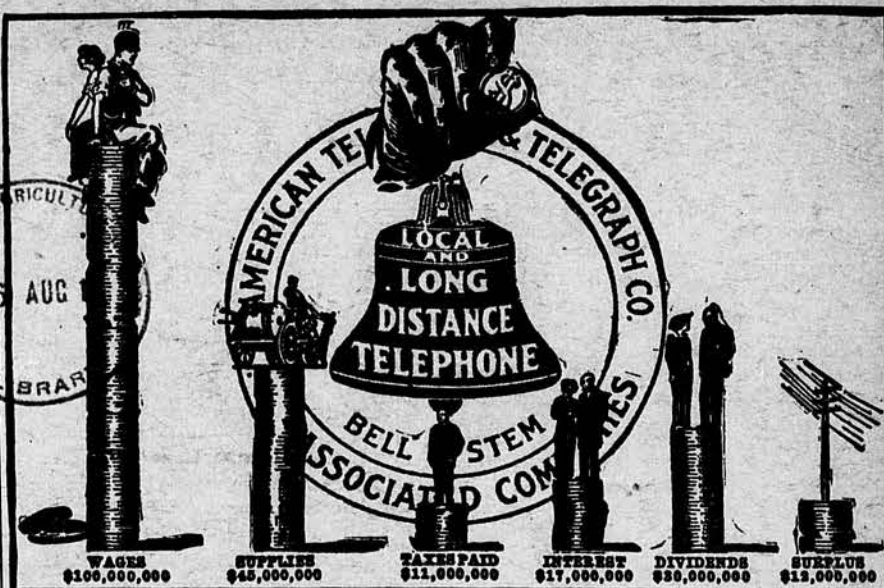
As long as appointments to the public service are made in payment of political debts, as long as they are used to catch or hold votes, as long as job-hunters hold on indefinitely because of a political "pull," we shall have high taxes and expensive government.

an example of this take George Merritt & Son of Great Bend, Dr. O. H. Simpson at Dodge City, W. H. Niemeir of Cimarron, and E. J. Guilbert of Wallace. All of these men have based their system of farming on livestock, and all are making much more money than they could make in grain farming. Livestock farming in western Kansas pays well; the returns are higher than when grain farming is the plan. And more than this the soil is being conserved, so the boys of today who will be the farmers of tomorrow will have a chance to make good profits.

Peas will not do well on the same land two years in succession.



Cattle Should Take the Place of the Former Monarchs of the Plains.



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Mowing Kills the Hay Weeds

Flax Has Failed to Return a Fair Profit

BY HARLEY HATCH

MOST of the grain has been threshed in this locality. Wheat was not damaged much from standing out in the rain of the week of July 4, but oats was badly discolored. It would have paid well to stack the grain.

If these discolored oats had not been threshed from the shock but had been stacked up and allowed to stand at least 30 days they would have come out looking much better. Anything discolored by rain can have the color partly restored by stacking; hay that appears to be badly damaged will come out of the stack looking better than it went in, if it keeps well.

It had been expected when threshing was over that new oats would be offered for sale to supply the local demand, but so far it is hard to find anyone who wishes to part with his oats. The corn is not made for sure yet, and those who have oats prefer to keep them until they are certain of the corn. The price paid for what oats have been sold is 30 cents a bushel.

The Silver Mine corn from Iowa seed which we have planted has made a fine growth, and it will soon be in roasting ear. Should but little more rain come we shall wish our acreage of this corn had been larger. It is seldom that we see northern grown seed make a growth equal to that of home grown seed, but this Silver Mine we have grown just as large a stalk as our native corn, and it is much more forward. The native corn is just nicely in tassel, while the Silver Mine is all eared out.

The men who put up prairie hay on a large scale have been at work for more than a week, but not many farmers will start until July 20. Some will not begin until the first of August. The hay is of much better quality than last year, but the tonnage is not going to be up to the average, although it will be more than last year. The color of the hay is all that could be desired, due to the rainy week of July 4, and the only thing that keeps it from being perfect in quality is the presence of more weeds than usual.

The Lyon County Farmers' Produce association is shipping considerable hay to eastern points, most of it being alfalfa going to Illinois and Indiana. There is a big shortage of hay in parts of those two states, as well as over nearly all of Missouri. This is going to make the hay market better than many men supposed, and prairie hay is moving readily from this section at fair prices. Last year most of our hay went west; this year it is going east. So far there seems to be no scarcity of cars for shipping.

Flax is making a poor showing this year. It has seemed to hit the weather wrong from start to finish. We have heard of but one field of flax being threshed, and this made but little more than three bushels to the acre. The price now offered for this seed by local buyers is \$1.25 a bushel. If we suppose that the average crop here will make five bushels to the acre, which is not far out of the way, we find that flax this year will hardly pay expenses, not counting anything for the use of the land.

Flax used to be a sure crop here and many used to sow it for the "money crop." It brought in some ready cash in the middle of the summer when the average upland farmer had but little to sell. But since 1910 flax has been almost a failure here, and we doubt if the crop of the last four years has paid expenses. Much of the land may be "flaxed out," for flax will not grow following flax. It is considered here that an interval of at least six years must elapse before flax can again be grown on the same ground. We believe that there will be no flax sown in this locality next year.

In no part of the farm work has greater advancement been made in the last 20 years than in threshing. Then it took an army of help to get hardly half as much done as half the crew will do now. Then measuring and emptying grain was the hardest job about the

machine, and it kept two men busy; now the elevator puts the grain in the wagon box and it is measured by machinery as it comes out. It used to take one man to feed and two boys to cut bands; now this work is all done by machinery. Then you could hardly get men enough on the straw stack to keep the straw away from the carrier; now it is but seldom that a man is put on the straw stack unless it is oat straw which is to be saved for feed.

In the old times it was the ambition of every young fellow around the threshing machine. There was always someone ready to jump up and "spell" the feeder, which made it easier for him but which was not so good for the horses on the power or the man whose grain was being threshed. The regular feeders could put the grain through very smoothly and little went over in the straw, but a green feeder could waste a lot of grain. The "chugging" of the bundles that passed into the machine from the hands of the green feeder made it hard on the shoulders of the horses out on the power.

The worst exhibition of what a green feeder could do we saw many years ago in northern Nebraska. It was a cold

The expense of conducting the public business in city, county and state, can be considerably reduced and voters have but to insist upon it by continually voting for right men and methods. The West is taking the lead in this American movement for more efficiency and less waste and expense in public business. Next winter the Iowa Legislature will hear a report from a state committee which for a year has been studying better methods of public service. In Illinois a similar committee proposes a reorganization of innumerable state offices into twelve executive departments under efficient men appointed by the governor. The plan of putting the public service in the hands of a few experienced men and holding them responsible, is far better than the spoils system and its ruling principle, the creation of more offices.

morning in November, and both horses and men were anxious for a chance to warm up at work. The wheat had a pretty good length of straw, but the stacks had been badly wet and the tops had not dried out. When the start was made the tables were piled high with bundles which the shivering pitchers had thrown there. A young six footer about 18 years old with arms like fence posts wanted to feed. The threshing asked him if he was used to feeding and he replied that he was. He was told to pitch in, and the machine began to hum. When the power was "up" enough the machine man nodded "go ahead." The young fellow reached out on both sides and with one swoop pulled the contents of the piled up tables into the cylinder. There was one tremendous "roong" and the whole thing stopped dead. Half the tugs on the horses out on the power were broken, and it took half an hour to get started again. The air around that old horse-power smelt of sulphur and brimstone for the rest of the day.

We have received a letter from a friend at Effingham, Kan., in reference to the practice of running over the prairie meadow with a mowing machine early in the season to get rid of the weeds. Several of the hay men of this section did this last spring, as the meadows had more weeds in them than common. Our friend writes that he has practiced this for the last ten years and that it

has kept his meadow free from weeds and that his hay always grades up with the best. We have not yet made inquiries as to the effect of the practice here, but we shall do so the next time we go to town. We suppose that it must have been good, however, for the quality of the hay from these meadows is good. What we wish to find out is whether the clipping decreased the quantity of hay.

We have a wagon sheet which was bought about five years ago to be used in covering the motor car when it was not in use. It did not take us long to get bravely over the idea of covering the car every time we ran it in the house, but we have since found so many uses for the cover that we would not think of farming without one. The most profitable use we have made of it has been in threshing bluegrass seed. It is spread down under the self-feeder, where it catches all the loose seed that falls. We are satisfied that we have each year saved enough seed to pay for the cover. This year we had it spread down, and after the straw was all cleaned up the contents of the cover was run through the machine. The seed had ceased to run through the elevator before the contents of the sheet was started through, and it ran out just three bushels, most of which would have been lost had not the cover been there to catch it.

The Judge Prefers Purebreds

There are many persons who still cling to mongrel and even scrub chickens because they think it costs too much to raise purebred stock. Here is a bit of my experience: This year we have 27 purebred Buff Wyandotte hens and pullets. With them we mated the best cockerels that we could buy. From February 1 to June 15 we sold every egg these hens laid except what we used for setting. These eggs sold for hatching and brought us more than \$50.

These hens had no better care and no better feed than others of mongrel stock would have had. Every hen paid for herself before the setting season was over and since that time we have been selling the eggs to our city trade at market prices. There is always a big demand for the best in everything that is good and the fellow who says the chicken business does not pay should get started in purebred stock that is to his liking. He will then get a vision at an early date in his experience.

Russell, Kan. John P. Ruppenthal.

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To Study Farming at Colby

S. P. Clark Has Charge of the New Substation

BY L. D. GRIFFEE

THE western part of Kansas has its own peculiar problems in farming to solve. A man who expects to farm in the western counties wishes to know whether dry-farming can be carried on successfully in a region which has from 16 to 20 inches of rainfall annually. He wishes to know what crops can best withstand the weather conditions, whether crops can be successfully irrigated by deep well pumping plants and if so whether the returns will justify the expense. He needs to know how to control soil-blowing, and how to carry over the forage from the good years to the seasons when there is a shortage. All these things strike right at the pocket-book of the man who farms west of the one hundredth meridian, and most of them have not been definitely answered yet.

The new state farm which has been established at Colby in charge of S. P. Clark will have ample opportunity to work on these problems. It occupies a half section of high and slightly rolling ground near the town. It is 100 feet to water. The soil, which is known as Colby silt on the government soil maps, is a rich loam. It should be an almost ideal soil for general farming if the weather conditions were favorable.

Near the "Blown Strip".

It is only two miles from the state farm to the edge of the famous "blown strip," where for years the soil has drift-

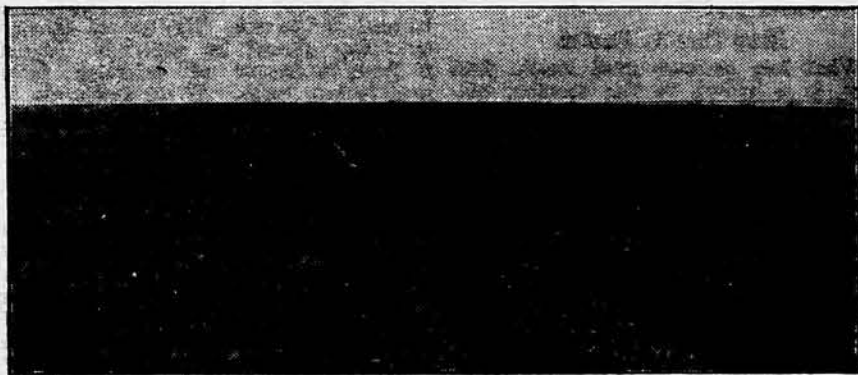
great tract of blown ground lying north and east of Colby. The ground was thrown into ridges, and sorghum and other hardy crops were planted. In the fall a considerable acreage of this reclaimed land was sown to fall wheat. The season was very favorable, and all wheat made a good growth, but the best wheat in the vicinity was on this reclaimed land. Many farmers have their own theories regarding this, but it seems to demonstrate very plainly the effect of fallowing. For several years this land has lain fallow in spite of all efforts to reclaim it, and the rank growth of the present season probably is the result of this.

The work of the station has hardly begun as yet. If it can demonstrate whether irrigation from deep wells will pay, if it can show the best way to control soil-blowing and can work out a good crop rotation for this region, it will have done a work well worth while.

Summer Fallowing Pays Well

That summer fallowing pays in northwestern Kansas has been demonstrated in the region northwest of McDonald, according to information received from H. T. Nielsen, demonstration agent for that section. Two crops are grown after one summer's fallowing.

The land, Mr. Nielsen says, is listed in April or early in May, and later the ridges are worked down with a two-



Land under summer fallow at the Colby substation.

ed in clouds with the lightest breeze, where scarcely a green thing can be seen and where good farmhouses are standing deserted with the sand almost up to the window sills. This area is being rapidly brought under control.

Irrigation experiments have been started. Two ten inch wells were sunk a few feet apart, and pumps with six-inch cylinders were installed. Each pump has its separate pump-head, but the power for the two is furnished by one eight horsepower gasoline engine. Ten acres just below the wells was laid off in one-acre plots, and these were planted to potatoes, alfalfa, feterita, sweet clover, dwarf milo and other crops. One half of each acre plot is being irrigated, and the other half will be dry-farmed. A record is kept of the amount of water used and the expense of pumping it. The comparative results will furnish some interesting data. A ten acre orchard will be divided in the middle, and half will be irrigated and the other half left without irrigation, every effort being made to conserve the rainfall.

Other drouth-resistant crops will be tried. The experiments with Milan grass, dwarf milo, feterita and sweet clover should be especially interesting. Blowing will be controlled by keeping the surface slightly ridged and by conserving the humus in the soil. It sounds odd to an eastern farmer to talk of demonstrating the use of manure on soil, but in the western counties much of the manure from the towns is still hauled to the city dump to get it out of the way. It is not at all unusual to see where a farmer has hauled a pile of manure and dumped it in a draw while near by is a field with a tendency to blow.

Nature's Demonstration.

Nature herself conducted an instructive demonstration near Colby last spring. A considerable amount of reclamation work was done last year on the

row weeder. Just before harvest the ridges are split, and in this way the field can be left until after harvest. If conditions are such that weeds grow, the field can be readily cleaned with the two-row weeder after harvest and then worked into condition for fall wheat.

Old sods are likely to be infested with cut-worms.

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A Nebr. woman has outlined the prize food in a few words, and that from personal experience. She writes.

"After our long experience with Grape-Nuts, I cannot say enough in its favor. We have used this food almost continually for seven years.

"We sometimes tried other advertised breakfast foods but we invariably returned to Grape-Nuts as the most palatable, economical and nourishing of all. "When I quit tea and coffee and began to use Postum and Grape-Nuts, I was almost a nervous wreck. I was so irritable I could not sleep nights, had no interest in life.

"After using Grape-Nuts a short time I began to improve and all these ailments have disappeared and now I am a well woman. My two children have been almost raised on Grape-Nuts, which they eat three times a day.

"They are pictures of health and have never had the least symptom of stomach trouble, even through the most severe siege of whooping cough they could retain Grape-Nuts when all else failed.

"Grape-Nuts food has saved doctor bills, and has been, therefore, a most economical food for us."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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This is the

STEVENS 6-shot Repeating Shotgun, No. 520,

which sells by retail dealers for only \$21.50 except west of Mississippi River and in Canada. List price \$25.00. The easiest operating Repeating Shotgun in the world. Made in 12 gauge only, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch barrels. 7½ lbs. Chambered to take 2½ inch shells. Length of stock 13½ inches; drop at heel 2½ inches—no deviation.

If you want a Repeating Shotgun that is worth from two to three times what we ask for it your best choice is the Stevens No. 520. There is nothing as quick as this No. 520 made.

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FOR FALL SOWING. From locality where it grows best and most abundantly. Our seed won the gold medal at the St. Louis World's Fair in competition with the world. All our seed is native grown, plump and vigorous. Write us today for prices and free samples. Address McBERTH & DALLAS, Garden City, Kansas.

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HAVE SAVED
MANY MEN 50%

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Tom Profit's Wisdom

Jim Kerr bought an axe in town—just a common lookin' sort of an axe with some gilt smeared on the head of it that made it shine—powerful. The first day he put in with it in the woodlot took all the gumption out of it,—an' the edge offen it, too. He took it back to the store an' sez he "What's that axe made of?" "Steel," sez Bert Staley. "S-t-e-e-l," sez Jim, an' they laughed together for an hour over it like two bulldogs in a mix-up. Then Jim bought a

KEEN KUTTER

Tool Grinder
K51
Price \$3.50



across the street and he got the reg'lar Keen Kutter quality an' a guarantee fer it. He told me all about the dickerin' an' I guess he'll stick pretty close to Keen Kutter tools for a bit. I told him my experience with Keen Kutter axes an' hatchets an' he bought a Keen Kutter tool grinder, too, for grindin' generally. We can depend on that guarantee the Simmons people give, with lief to the dealer to hand back the money we've shed for any Keen Kutter tool, any kind, that doesn't pan out right. That's square business. You'll allow I'm right.

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Axe
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The State Land Board of Colorado will offer this land at Colorado Springs, beginning September 3, 1914, and at Limon, beginning September 10, 1914. One-tenth of the purchase price cash at time of sale, the balance in 18 equal annual payments with interest at 6 per cent.

The law provides that the land can be sold only to persons who will become actual settlers and at not less than the appraised value. Most of the land has been appraised at \$5.00 per acre.

This sale is a great opportunity to buy good land cheap—most of the cost to be paid out of the returns from the land.

Professor H. M. Cottrell, an expert of national reputation, formerly with the Kansas and Colorado Agricultural Colleges, now in charge of the Rock Island Lines' Department of Agriculture has made a careful study of the land. He advises this land is particularly adapted to dairying and live stock with sure feed and forage crops.

The territory has the advantage of five great markets. Colorado Springs and the Cripple Creek mining district that produces \$10,000,000 in gold yearly, Denver, Pueblo, Kansas City and Omaha.

Much of this land is in sight of Pike's Peak. It is one of the most healthful districts in the world, 320 days of sunshine each year, delightful living conditions summer and winter.

Inspect the land before the sale and select the exact place you want for a home.

Low fares for the round trip via Rock Island Lines.

The Rock Island Lines' Department of Agriculture is at the service of all farmers now living along the Rock Island Lines and those who are thinking of moving there. Take advantage of this means to obtain greater efficiency and profits as well as a better location.

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The statements herein made have been fully investigated and can be absolutely relied upon.



Keep Hogs In Sanitary Lots

Cleanliness Is an Important Aid in Preventing Cholera

BY TURNER WRIGHT
Livestock Editor

THE best treatment for hog cholera is the preventive. There is no known medicinal cure. If hogs with a mild form of the disease are vaccinated with serum alone soon after they are exposed to the infection they may, in some cases, be made immune and recover. Curative treatment, however, is valueless for all practical purposes. If the disease has advanced to the stage where it is easily recognized, it is incurable. The best means of prevention is the adoption of sanitary methods in the care and management of the herd and the judicious use of serum and virus.

Hogs kept in comfortable, sanitary surroundings, free from lice and worms and fed a good clean ration balanced to meet the needs of the body, are much less susceptible to cholera than hogs fed an unbalanced or unwholesome ration and kept in filthy, uncomfortable quarters. Too many persons associate the hog with the idea of filth, and the houses and pens they call clean are in reality far from sanitary. In fact, no other farm animal is so much abused by being kept in filthy quarters as the hog, and yet no domestic animal is more cleanly in its habits if given a chance to exercise its natural instincts. There are few ailments and diseases of swine that cannot be prevented by the use of wholesome food, clean yards and pens, and warm, dry beds. It is safe to say that proper care would have eliminated a large part of the loss from cholera last year.

More Care Is Needed.

What hog growers need most, just now, is a return to the seeming old-fashioned principles of sanitation and if need be, quarantine. It may be said that many persons need a new understanding of the meaning of the word quarantine. It should not be merely a "front door" restriction such as is sometimes enforced by men who are politicians more than sanitary commissioners. It should be effective. There is not much chance to eradicate cholera, check the loss from its ravages, or reduce the cost of its control so long as the virus is distributed through ignorance, carelessness, or greed as has been done the last few years.

All pens and yards used for hogs should be on ground that will drain well. They should not receive the seepage from surrounding places. The houses and sleeping quarters should be well ventilated and arranged so drafts will not blow directly on the hogs, as hogs are very susceptible to colds and pneumonia. The beds should get the maximum amount of sunshine. Beds which are cold and damp always invite trouble. The other extreme, too dusty, is just as bad. It is a good plan to clean out the houses and remove all manure, cobs and similar material from the yards and pens once every week. They should be sprinkled thoroughly with a strong solution of some standard dip or other disinfectant as soon as cleaned; and when dry, sprinkled well with air-slaked lime. Fresh, dry bedding should be provided every time it is needed. Wheat straw makes the most acceptable bedding, but other materials, if clean and dry, may be used. Some shelter should be provided even when the hogs are on pasture. A combination of cold rainy nights, poor shelter, and a lack of bedding, in the late spring and early fall, has put many a herd of good hogs in a condition to contract cholera the first time there was a chance for infection.

The old mud wallow should be eliminated and a good cement one that can be kept clean and sanitary provided for the comfort of the hogs in hot weather. The cement wallows should be convenient to the summer pastures. Crude oil or some standard dip can be used in these wallows to prevent the spread of disease, and to keep the herd free from parasites. It is well to keep the hogs away from streams unless the source of the stream is on the owner's farm, or unless it is free from contamination by other herds. Plenty of pure water should be supplied at all times. Good shade is essential during the summer months.

Hogs never should be changed abruptly from one feed to another. Such a practice results in indigestion and a weakened vitality. If it is necessary to change the feed the change should be made gradually. Every year we hear stories of green alfalfa and green corn causing cholera. The truth is the hogs have been put on these feeds abruptly and in many instances the feed to which they were accustomed has been discontinued. The result of the abrupt change to these succulent feeds has been scours and a weakened condition. Many of the hogs have died simply from indigestion, and the others were made unusually susceptible to any disease. There is a shortage of old corn this year, and many farmers will put their hogs on a full feed of new corn as soon as it will do to feed. They should put them on this soft green feed gradually, and if possible some dry feed should be fed in connection with the green corn.

Use a Good Spray.

Every hog on the place should be sprayed at frequent intervals with the proper solution of some standard dip. The spray will disinfect the pens and free the hogs of parasites at the same time. A stiff brush may be used to loosen the scales and to spread the dip on the underparts of the older hogs of the herd that are used to being handled. If this does not prove effective the dip vat should be used occasionally, but I prefer the use of the spray and brush instead of the vat. The use of dip and quicklime should be especially liberal if there is danger of infection from neighboring herds. If an outbreak of cholera should occur on an adjoining farm there should be no passing of men or animals from one farm to the other, and the hogs should be kept away from the line fences.

There is no doubt that hog cholera can be prevented by vaccination. This method should be used when there is danger of immediate infection or if the herd is in an infected locality. The principle of vaccination is based on the fact that the blood of an animal which has recovered from cholera or is immune to the disease contains an antitoxin which destroys the virulence of the cholera germ. The blood serum obtained from an animal highly immune to cholera is the basis of this method of prevention.

There are three forms of vaccination. If serum is injected into a healthy hog it will not contract cholera for about six weeks. The resistance to the disease, in some cases, may last longer. This is known as the serum alone method of vaccination. If the same kind of serum and a small amount of virulent cholera blood, known as virus, is injected it will give the animal a mild attack of cholera from which it will recover. The hog then will be immune to cholera the remainder of its life. This is known as the simultaneous method of treatment. The third or combination method consists of treating the hog with serum alone and in about 15 days giving the simultaneous treatment. This method sometimes is reversed and the simultaneous treatment is given first, a second dose of serum being given in five or six days. The combination method is more expensive than the other two, but has the advantage of less risk of loss from the use of virus.

To Eliminate the Flies

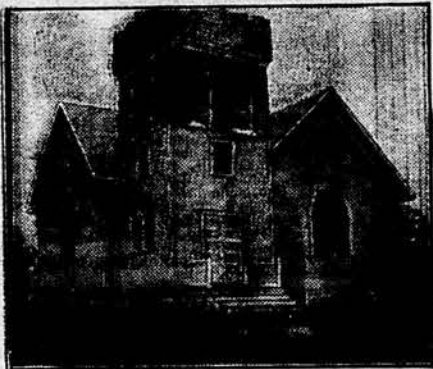
As a result of experiments, the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture have discovered that a small amount of ordinary borax, sprinkled daily on manure, will effectively prevent the breeding of the typhoid or house fly. Similarly, the same substance applied to garbage, refuse, open toilets, damp floors and crevices in stables, cellars or markets, will prevent fly eggs from hatching. Borax will not kill the adult fly nor prevent it from laying eggs, but its thorough use will prevent any further breeding.

Growing onions from seed is cheaper and the results are as good as when grown from sets.

Observed Go-to-Church Sunday

BY MRS. S. O. LUKENS.

It may be of interest to some persons to learn that at least one country church has not closed its doors. We have strictly a rural church, situated eleven miles from Beloit in Mitchell county. We put up our present building in 1911 at a cost of more than \$4,000 besides the donated labor. We have a membership of about 75, and an enrollment of 162 in the Sunday school. We own



A Wide Awake Church Meets Here.

our parsonage, a neat little house of six rooms which is occupied by the pastor and his wife and four children.

We have a good Sunday school with well equipped class rooms. Four of the classes are organized. The basement is well furnished, and it has five class rooms. This is a pleasant place for the

\$53.94, or an increase of 50.7 per cent. On this basis the farm value of milk cows now in the United States is estimated at \$1,118,487,000 as compared with an estimated value in the census year of \$738,184,000, an increase of \$380,303,000, or an average annual increase for four years of \$95,075,000.

Back to the Farm

A larger proportion of the 1914 animal husbandry graduates of the Kansas Agricultural college has gone to the farm than came from the farm to the college. A total of 68 per cent, including all those in the course who won senior honors, have taken up farm work, according to W. A. Codell, professor of animal husbandry.

That the return to the farm was entirely voluntary is shown by the fact that positions paying from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year were open to these men in high schools and in state and federal service. A number of these men were members of the athletic team and took active interest in other student affairs.

Against the County Unit

We, the committee of school district No. 11, of Jefferson county, appointed by the patrons of this district on June 22, adopted this resolution:

Whereas, There is a concerted effort being made to abolish the present system of our schools and to institute in place of them a county unit, taking the control from the district and putting it

INVESTIGATE THE WHEAT MARKET

In spite of the disavowals of the grain dealers and brokers in Kansas City, it is to be hoped the government will make a real investigation into the peculiar conditions of the present wheat market. Grain men state that they have never witnessed just such a market and nobody has yet offered what seems a satisfactory explanation of its eccentricities. The farmers complain that they are getting from 60 to 65 cents for wheat at most places in Kansas, yet the grain buyers have been paying 78 cents at and about Salina on the basis of the Kansas City price. As the freight to Kansas City is not more than 8 cents, this seems to make a Salina price of 70 cents for wheat. The wheat buyers state that they are paying within 2 cents of the Chicago price, and that in a year when locally a record crop is raised. And as strange as anything else in this peculiar wheat market, grain buyers in winter wheat states like Ohio, with an inferior crop this summer, are paying if anything a little less for wheat than in Kansas, where the greatest of all crops has been harvested. Such irregularities in the wheat market are not explained. It has been suggested that wheat speculators have been pinched and are buying wheat to square themselves. But a thorough government investigation, conducted by men who are acquainted with the grain business, might bring out the explanation of a market condition that has puzzled everybody.

social activities of the church. The building is heated by a furnace and lighted by a gasoline lighting plant.

Now I want to tell you how we observed June 14. Weeks beforehand the pastor and the Sunday school superintendent announced that we would observe the day as Children's Day and also as Country Church-Going day, as suggested by the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Every member was urged to see that everyone for miles around had an invitation to be there, and from the way they came I think each did his part.

The church was prettily decorated with vines, roses, carnations and daisies. The choir sang two anthems. Instead of the regular service we had an address by Miss Minnie Finney, a daughter of this church who has been a missionary in Egypt for 20 years. At the close of this service the children gave their program. The children's choir consisted of fifteen lads and lassies from twelve to fifteen years old, and in special songs there were fifty between the ages of three and fifteen on the platform at one time.

Every department took part, even to the Cradle Roll babies, each of whom was presented with a pink carnation. Altogether it was a very enjoyable day, and I for one wish to thank Arthur Capper for his encouragement of the country churches.

The average farm price of milk cows has increased from \$85.79 in 1910 to

in a control board for the whole county; and,

Whereas, Under the present system the members of school boards have given their time and service free, acting always from good motives and striving always to build up good schools in their districts; and,

Whereas, The adoption of the county unit would result in a large number of salaried officers in every county who could not possibly appreciate the needs of each district as well as the present boards of directors; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we condemn the county unit as tending to retard the growth of our schools and that we furthermore ask our legislature that no law tending to do away with the present school system be enacted.

J. P. Kenyon.

J. N. Low.

E. E. Nichols.

For More Social Centers

More than 800 rural school teachers in 14 counties of Kansas have expressed their intention of initiating social center activity in connection with their school work the coming autumn. This is the result of visits of the Rev. Walter Burr of the rural service department of the Kansas Agricultural college extension division. During the past month, Mr. Burr has visited 14 teachers' institutes, in which he has presented practicable, definite methods for making rural schools community centers.

BIGGER CROP YIELDS FOLLOW DEEP, SEASONABLE PLOWING

Coaxing nature to open up her vast store houses of soil wealth, is largely a matter of deep, seasonable plowing. Just below the shallow depth of the average horse turned furrows is a bountiful supply of crop fertility that yields to the persuasion of a Hart-Parr Power Outfit.

With a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor and Self and Hand Lift Plow you can easily plow 6 to 8 inches deep and do it just when conditions are right. This power plowing outfit is ready when you are ready. And it hangs to the job from start to finish, working long hours and overtime, if necessary, without rest.

After plowing, you can use this same tractor for every kind of field and belt work and do it all on CHEAPEST KEROSENE. It cuts the cost of all farm work requiring reliable power, to the lowest notch. Dollar for dollar, it returns a bigger profit on the money invested in it than any other kind of power, animal or mechanical.

The initial cost is comparatively small and the cost for up-keep and repairs is remarkably low.

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the engine platform and pocket an additional profit.

Our catalog and literature on Hart-Parr power farming machinery contain a lot of profitable ideas for the farmer who is making money but wants to make more, or the farmer who is barely breaking even and wants to show a profit on the credit side of his ledger. Write for this literature today.

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"Who makes it?"—that is far more important than any description. Thousands have proved that "Made by Appleton" means the best that can be built. Appleton has a 40-year reputation for making farm machines right. Appleton Silo fillers are guaranteed to do more and better work with less power than any other silo filler operating under equal conditions. Solid oak frame, braced, bolted and mortised; impossible to pull out of line. Special high-grade tool-steel knives correctly spiraled to give clean, shearing cut. Cuts ten lengths from 1/4 to 2 1/2 inches. Tremendous capacity; throat on larger sizes takes whole bundles. One lever controls feed rolls and table. Independent belt driven blower; speed adjustable to minimum use of power for any height silo. Positive, self-feed frictionless table; saves power and labor. Lowdown, out-under frame makes machine easy to handle. Safety device positively prevents breakage. Four sizes.

Free: Book on Silo Building

Describes all types of silos; how they are built, and the advantages of each kind. Catalog of Appleton Silo Fillers, Corn Huskers, Gasoline Engines, Manure Spreaders, Corn Shellers, etc., also free. Appleton Mfg. Co., 497 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill. Est. 1872

1914 A Saginaw Silo Year

The Saginaw Silo has set the pace this year. All records broken. Saginaw Silo Service appreciated as never before. Order now if you want a Saginaw Silo. Be on the sure side. See Saginaw agent or write to nearest office. Do it today.

This success is justly due to the forwardness of Saginaw policy. We have found out ahead of time what all users needed,—the kind of silo best suited to their needs and we have met those needs in the Saginaw Silo.

Steel-built construction with wood staves has proved to be the best form of silo construction. Steel for strength is applied scientifically to the Saginaw—sound building principles are behind our method of construction. Wood is a non-conductor of heat and cold and is never affected by the acids caused by the fermentation ofilage.

The amount of materials that have been used in Saginaw Silos this year shows the tremendous popularity of the Saginaw Silo.

Thus far over twenty million feet of lumber has been used. This would make a railroad more than eight miles long. The carbon steel angles used in the Angle-Steel Ribs and All-Steel Door Frames would make a track over 180 miles long.

These facts tell you the standing of Saginaw Silos.

Choose the Wood That Exactly Fits Your Needs. Different kinds of woods are best for different purposes. This is true in the case of silos. We have experimented



THE MCCLURE COMPANY
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Des Moines, Ia. St. Paul, Minn.
Ft. Worth, Texas

Mark Linens With Letters

Embroidered Monograms Give Individuality and Are Quickly Made

BY LUCILE REBECCA BERRY

THERE is something very personal about initials. You shudder a bit if the paper refers to you as Mrs. R. T. Anderson when your husband's middle name is Charles. Why shouldn't you?

The fact that your initials are your own and no one else is likely to have them makes them especially suitable for marking personal belongings such as towels, pillow slips, sheets, table cloths and all sorts of underwear.

Nearly any three initials may be artistically combined to make a distinctive monogram. It is well for the sake of individuality to use the same design for all linens, changing the size to fit the article. Some letters fit into a circle gracefully and some look better in an oval or square. One need not be an expert at lettering to make an attractive monogram.

If the design is to be circular, a compass may be used to draw the first circle. For napkins, guest towels and underwear, a circle 2 inches in diameter will be about the right size. For pillow slips, a monogram should be about 3 inches in diameter, and 4 inches is not too large for sheets or tablecloths. Make the design first on strong paper. Draw the circle, then divide it into three parts by sets of lines as shown in the first diagram. The letters are drawn, one in each space. Unless the initial of the family name fits into the third space particularly well, it is usually good to give it the place of prominence in the middle section.

In drawing the letters, make the lines conform where possible to the shape of the space in which they are enclosed. In the case of a circle the letters should be made mainly of perpendicular lines and lines curving exactly as the enclosing circle curves. Only such others as are needed should be used.

In the circular monogram the first circle cast is used as the outside line of the letters. The illustration shows how this is done, beginning with the simple circle with lines across to use in beginning the letters. A pretty effect

is gained with some combinations by a ring drawn outside of the monogram.

For oval shaped designs, it is well to cut an oval of cardboard to use in making the oval of the design. The same method is used to make monograms of this shape as is used for circular designs. The same rules apply to making a monogram in a square; most of the lines of the letters must be perpendicular or horizontal to follow the lines of the space. A few diagonal lines will give variety. The design in a square may sometimes be made more interesting if the two letters at the sides are made shorter than the middle one. If these letters are shorter, the large one must be the initial of the family name.

These patterns are made on paper and transferred by means of carbon paper such as is used in offices. The carbon paper is slipped between the cloth and the pattern, pinned in place with the carbon side next to the cloth, and then the monogram is traced with a pencil. When the paper is removed, the monogram will be marked on the linen ready for embroidering.

These designs may be developed in various ways. Most commonly the monogram is padded and embroidered in ordinary fashion. Very pretty guest towels may be made using blue cotton to embroider the initials and finishing the edge with blue. The ends of the towel may be finished with a scallop, or with crocheted or tatted edging. One must be very careful to buy embroidery cotton that will wash well for towels. Owing to the present fad for colored cross stitch embroidery it is not difficult to obtain such cotton.

Net May Be Used.

When the design with the outside ring is used, the monogram may be developed with net for underwear. Strong net is basted over the cloth where the monogram is to go. The design is embroidered just as if the net were not there, but when it is finished the cloth is cut from beneath the net, leaving the embroidery in relief.

If a bride-to-be is marking her linens, she should use her own initials and not those of her fiancé.



Some Initials May Best Be Used in a Circular Design.

Serving Fruit the Best Way

We often hear the remark, "Fruit is so healthful", and true it is. I say, eat plenty; eat freely of it; eat it three times a day. But there is a right way and a wrong way to do everything, and the right way to prepare fruit is to leave it as near its simplest form as possible. Give up the use of a great mass of sugar. Use as little sugar as possible, that is, if you want to eat for health. Raw fruit of every sort is healthful. Never eat green fruit. If it is our heart's desire and aim to eat only to suit the taste, then we may take the sweets, such as jellies, preserves, and butters. The same is true of our other food, vegetables and grains. The simplest form is the most healthful. Girls, it is our desire to be beautiful. Here is the secret. Eat for health, as well as dress, bathe, exercise and sleep for health. Beauty first of all means health. A Reader.

Points About Pinfeathers.

If when scalding young chickens to pick, you do not have your water boiling but just hot enough to steam, you

will find the pin feathers will come out with the other feathers. Boiling water cooks the skin, making it swell and hold the feathers. Old chickens need the boiling water to make them pick easily. Mrs. T. L. Anderson. R. 1, Coffeyville, Kan.

They Raised the Money

The Ladies' Aid society of the Methodist church of Meade, Kan., pledged a certain amount of money toward the addition to their church building. They divided the society into sections, chose captains, and planned their work.

Sam Bunch, a merchant in Meade whose wife is secretary of this society and who had a field of wheat ready to cut remarked to his wife one day, "The harvest is ripe and the laborers are few." After he left home his wife ordered a binder sent to the field and notified the captain, Mrs. Maud Conger, to have the ladies report at once. They showed the pluck and the ability of western women. Within an hour 16 women were in the field dressed for the occasion, although not in the latest style. And they shocked the wheat. In the middle of the afternoon, as the

day was warm, a thoughtful neighbor, Mrs. J. I. Stamper, walked to the field to refresh the crowd with ice water. It was suggested that an appropriate name for this society would be "A Bunch of Gleaners". Meade, Kan. W. W. Simpson.

Play Suit That Doesn't Tear

[Prize Letter.]

I very much enjoy reading the women's pages of the Mail and Breeze. I am sending this picture of our little girl, showing the way I dress her when she is playing outdoors with her dog.



An Outdoor Girl.

I find it a great help when I am busy cooking for harvest men, since the overalls do not get soiled so quickly as a dress, and are not nearly so easily torn. Edna May not only plays with her dog, but wheels her six-months-old sister around in her little wagon and helps feed the chickens every evening. Mrs. Earl Reynolds. R. 2, Mulvane, Kan.

Good Ideas At Fruit Time

To make cherry jelly take a gallon kettle of apples just quartered and put in a large handful of cherry leaves. Boil as usual for jelly, and you will have the nicest kind of cherry jelly. Mrs. J. F. Earlywine, Wilsey, Kan.

Clingstone peaches may be most easily prepared for canning by cutting around them in the usual way before peeling, then twisting the halves in opposite directions. One half will come off whole; then dig out the stone and pare. Helen Haynes, R. 3, Baldwin, Kan.

When pressing your fruit through the colander use your butter ladle. This will prevent staining the hand, and will do excellent work. Mrs. L. A. Schoor, Mound City, Kan.

Add a few cherry leaves to plum jelly just before pouring it into the glasses, and see what a fine cherry jelly you have. Mrs. J. H. Marshall, Wakeeney, Kan.

Fruit Butter the Easiest Way.

Much labor can be saved by cooking fruit butter in the oven instead of stirring off in the usual way. It may be left in the oven for several hours or over night, using crocks or granite utensils and stirring occasionally when the oven is very hot. Several quarts may be added to the winter store in this way with almost no extra work. Mrs. A. M. J. R. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

No Flies on These Apples.

[Prize Letter.]

I have an apple peeler that peels, slices and cores the apples all at the same time. When I have apples to dry I wash them in salt water, taking about two handfuls of salt for a bucket of cold water. Then I spread the apples on boards where the sun will dry them. Prepared this way the flies will not touch them, and I have nice white apples. Any slant roof is a good drying place. Wakefield, Kan. Mrs. H. H. S.

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Are You In The Market For a Good Silo Cheap

By cheap I mean rock bottom, a price never before made, one that can't be touched by the big factories because I have cut off all agents' commission, all traveling expenses, all jobbers' profits.

Besides that I have a line up that means a big saving on freight and with these items of selling cost cut off I am now prepared to talk brass tacks to 100 farmers who have investigated the silo proposition and know that a good stave silo is best, who know the size they want and are ready to buy now and save middlemen's profits.

I Have Sold Silos For Years

I made lots of friends because I sold the best silo made. I had a chance to see the silo business from every angle, finally got the idea that I could make good profit and save farmers a good bit of money by selling silos for myself, cutting out big overhead expenses, big selling cost, etc.

I went to the factory I have been working for, made them a proposition on 100 silos to try it out, finally got them down to my price, made the deal and here I am with the best silo proposition ever made with the middleman eliminated and a silo that I will personally guarantee and back against any silo in the world.

Here's My Proposition

I haven't the time and my plan of selling direct at low prices will not permit me to run around the country spending money looking for prospects and piling up expenses to add onto the cost of the silo. I believe there are enough farmers who know what they want and appreciate the saving of dollars, to write me for my proposition.

I don't want curiosity seekers. I want to hear from those farmers who are sincere. Tell me the size you want, whether you can pay cash, when you want it, the material you want and I will send you my proposition or come to see you prepared to show you that the silo is right, the price the best ever and that it will be money in your pocket to place your order with me.

Special Notice

If you have any friends or neighbors who are interested, send me their names and addresses when you write. I will make all of you a proposition that will mean a still greater saving. Address

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The Last Tumble Top Story

Sky Blue Learns That Clothes Don't Make a Doll

BY LUCILE REBECCA BERRY

SLICKY Pup was the first to find out the secret. No one knows how he found out, and no one ever will know. The first thing he did was to tell Tumble Top about it. Slicky Pup couldn't keep secrets from her long.

"I'll never tell another soul," said Slicky. "As long as my hair stays glued on, as long as my ears stay sewed on, Tumble, I'm going to keep it to myself."

Tumble Top and Slicky Pup decided right there that they would never tell the secret.

That was before Sky Blue Eyes got her new dress. She wasn't the same doll after the lacy blue dress came from the city. Some dolls could have a new dress every blessed day of the year and it wouldn't change them—not a whit. But Sky Blue Eyes could think of nothing but clothes after Sunny Smiles unwrapped the lacy blue dress, shook out the folds, and put it on her.

"My, but I'm glad they can't spell BLUE without me!" exclaimed B Square Block when he saw Sky Blue Eyes with her misty light hair spread over the shoulders of the wonderful new dress.

"So 'm I! So 'm I!" echoed L Square Block and U Square Block.

"I'm silent in BLUE!" sighed E Square Block, "but I'm in it, and that's something!"

It would have made Tumble Top very happy to have heard the Square Blocks talking so merrily about her, but Sky

Blue Eyes just sniffed and looked up at the lamp.

"It's just the color of heaven," said Snappy Crow, and for the first time, Sky Blue pretended not to hear something Snappy Crow had said.

"Isn't it fine to have such a dress in the Grass Rug Family!" said Tumble Top, and at this, Sky Blue Eyes looked at the huge black spots in Tumble Top's only dress and smiled a queer smile.

Little Tumble Top's rag heart gave a flop that hurt very much, for even though her hair

was very coarse and ugly, Tumble Top loved pretty dresses just as any doll does. It isn't the outside of a doll that makes her. It's the saw dust inside, and all doll dust likes lace and frills.

When Slicky Pup saw that queer smile his little head eyes grew shiny and glassy.

"Spots for me!" he barked, "Spots for me!" A dog can't enjoy a dress with lace on. As surely as he barks at it, his teeth catch on the lace and he gets slapped for tearing it.

"Well," snapped Sky Blue Eyes, "my dress certainly wouldn't look well on Tumble Top, if that's what you mean. Think of this wonderful lace next to her frowzy hair!"

And everyone of the Square Block children laughed right out.

The shiny spots on Slicky's eyes grew bigger and brighter. Then he thought of the secret.

"You can't talk, Sky Blue!" he barked, "you can't talk! I know you, Sky Blue, I know you!"

"Stop this minute, Slicky Pup! Stop," said Tumble Top. "Don't tell it, Slicky. Please don't."

But Slicky was too angry to hear. "Your head," he barked.

"Please, please don't tell it, Slicky," begged Tumble Top.

"Your head, Sky Blue—" and he barked every word out, and snapped it off at the end. "Your—head—wasn't—bought—with—your—with your—body! Your name is Sky Blue Eyes just down to your neck and then your name is Raggy Taggy Sue. Your hands are Raggy Taggy, and so are your feet, and every bit of that new dress is on Raggy Taggy Sue!"

Sky Blue Eyes fell over against the Brown Baseboard.

"Thank goodness, I'm silent in Sue, too," said E Square Block.

"I want to say something," announced Tumble Top. "The last name a doll gets goes clear down to her toes. What a goose a dog can be! Sky Blue, listen. You can't expect dogs to know all about dolls. Everyone in this family thinks that Sky Blue Eyes is your name clear to the bottom of your slippers."

And just because they all loved Tumble Top, everyone of the Grass Rug Family—even Slicky Pup—said, "Yes, we do."

"I'm glad I come twice in Tumble Top!" laughed T Square Block.

The House of Success

There are no elevators in the House of Success,

But the stairs are long and steep
And a man who would climb to the very top

Before he dare walk, must creep.

There are no carpets in the House of Success,

But the floors are hard and bare,
With slippery places all about,
And pitfalls here and there.

There are no lounges or easy chairs

Nor places to rest your spine,
But when one has arrived at the roof at last.

Ah, but the view is fine.

Give a Flower Luncheon

Wouldn't you like to have a flower party for your dolls?

A lid of a white pasteboard box will do nicely for a table and table cloth combined.

For a centerpiece have a pineapple. This you can make by using a pine cone 1½ inches in height, with a bunch of grass tips tied on the top. Underneath the cone, which should be cut off flat in order to stand firmly, arrange in any fashion you choose the petals of some bright-colored flowers; roses or nasturtiums will do nicely. The first course will be fish.

Carefully open a large milkweed pod, in the seam which will be found on the rounded sides, and take out the beautiful white fish. This is composed of the seeds clinging to the downy wings, the seeds forming the scales of your fish and the down the body. Cut out a piece of paper shaped like a fish's tail and with paste fasten it to the fish. Also cut a small, round piece of inked paper for the fish's eyes and paste it on in place.

Hollyhock seeds, which are packed together in rounded forms, will make first-class cheeses. One of these should be placed at each end of the table.

Rosy apples will come from the rose-bush. They are the seed vessel of the flowers, and a leaf plate filled with these will make a handsome dish of apples. All the china you will need can be made from prettily shaped leaves and will prove very inviting both as to shape and to color.

Fruit salad is very dainty and just the thing with which to tempt the appetite on a warm summer afternoon. Mix shredded orange from the petals of a full fresh young dandelion blossom. Shredded strawberries are produced from the common red clover blossoms, and shredded coconut from the petals of the white clover. Mix all together and serve in your prettiest maple leaf plate.

For cups and saucers use acorns—the lower part for the saucer and the upper the cup. Cut off the top, remove the kernel and the cup is ready.

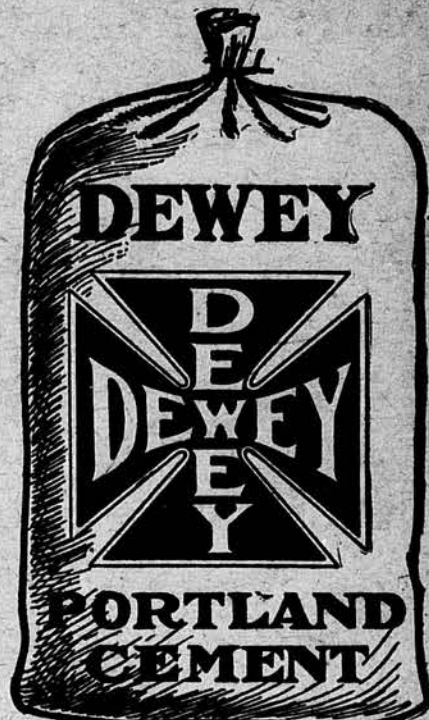
Lettuce should be kept growing rapidly to insure tenderness.

What's Your Idea?

If the three Tumble Top stories which you have read were to be published together as a little book, what would be a good name for it? The one this week, as the title shows, is the last one of the series. By the time you have finished it, you will have some ideas about the name. Write them to us. If yours should be the name the judges consider to be the best, you will receive a fountain pen. If yours should take second prize, you will get a photo button camera. You can send more than one name if you wish. Write them neatly, and send them to the Story Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. All names must be here by August 15.

A Puzzle For Mail and Breeze Boys and Girls

FOUR women's names are shown in the puzzle this week. They are first names. See if you can find them. A set of post cards will be sent to each of the ten sending correct answers. Many absolutely correct answers are always received in the contests, and the winners are chosen from among those sending in the neatest answers or those doing it in the most original way. The answers must reach this office not later than August 15. Address the Puzzle Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



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No delays, sure, certain operation. These are yours with the fast working Sandwich Motor Press. Many owners make enough clear cash to pay for their outfit the first year—\$200 to \$300 clean profit each month. One Sandwich owner writes he has averaged \$18 to \$22 per day after paying all expenses. These men can do this because they have the right press. 20 years experience built into it and special patented features found only on the Sandwich press. —these are the reasons Sandwich owners make more money than others. The Sandwich way, the sure way, has a hopper cooled gas engine mounted on same frame, 4, 6, 8 or 10 h. p., of more power than rated. Geared or to delay. Simple self-feeder and the big feed opening just swallows the hay. Friction clutch right on press.

SANDWICH Money Maker MOTOR PRESS
Full engine power delivered to Press by heavy steel roller chain. No power lost, no belts to slip or to delay. Simple self-feeder and the big feed opening just swallows the hay. Friction clutch right on press.

Can Start or Stop Instantly
Coupled Up Short
Easy to Turn
Great on Windrows
2½ to 3½ tons per hour

SANDWICH SOLID STEEL HAY PRESSES

Send a postal today for our free catalogue "Tons Told." It gives you reliable figures of the cost and profits of the hay baling, shows all the Sandwich Hay Presses, both motor, belt and horse power. Also ask for our special terms so you can buy your press from the profits made the first year. Write Quick. Address: Sandwich Mfg. Co., 107 Oak Street, Sandwich, Ill. Sent 10¢, Council Bluffs, Ia. Box 107 Kansas City, Mo.

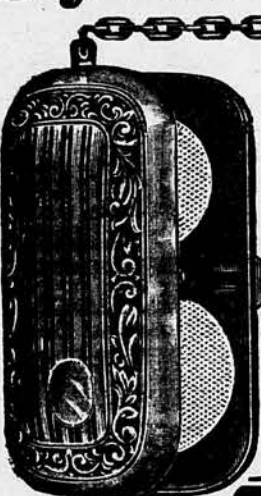
Only \$2 Down One Year to Pay!

\$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Shims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 51-2 shown here. Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings free catalogue, also folder and "direct-from-factory" offer, buy from the manufacturer and save half. (12) **ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. CHICAGO** No. 574

CHURNS IN 2 MINUTES

THE LEADER removes the dread of churning day by saving time and effort. Gets all the butter fat, makes more and better butter. Praised by women everywhere. Special dash; steel frames; light weight. Easily cleaned. See latest tests. **Sold on 30 days Free Trial**. 8 gal. size, \$1.50; 5 gal. \$1.25; 3 gal. \$1.00. Send for one, save money. Write today. **Novelty Mfg. Co., Dept. 1, Chicago, Ill.**

WANTED IDEAS Write for List of Inventions wanted. Manufacturers and prizes offered for inventions. Our four books want free. Patents secured or Fee Returned. **WILLIAM J. EVANS & CO., 525-F Washington, D. C.**

Stylish Coin Purse**Beautiful Thin Model!**

This new style thin model coin purse is heavily silver plated and opens with push spring just like a watch case. It has a beautiful engraved design on both sides as shown in illustration. The illustration also shows the arrangement of the inside of the case. On one side are two coin departments for holding dimes and nickels. The coins are held in place by a concealed spring so that there is no danger of losing them if the case comes open. On the other side is space which can be used for postage stamps or currency. This case is 1½ inches wide by 2½ inches long and is fastened to a nice 4½ inch silver plated chain. We guarantee that you will be more than delighted with this beautiful little purse.

HOW YOU CAN GET THIS PURSE FREE

We are giving these stylish little coin purses away free as a means of introducing our big family and story paper, *The Household*. This paper is published once a month and contains from 24 to 48 pages every issue. We are making a special trial subscription rate for a short time, whereby you can secure the *Household* for a period of three months for 10 cents and in addition to this, we will send you one of these beautiful little coin purses free and postpaid. If you want one of these purses do not delay but send ten cents to the address below and we will send one absolutely free by return mail and our magazine for three months. The supply of purses is limited so do not put off sending in your order. Address: **THE HOUSEHOLD, DEPT. C. P. 14, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

Horse Power That Is Horse Power. Burns Any Fuel—Save Money With Galloway 15 H.P. Mogul Engine.**Listen! All I Ask You to Do Is Just Try the Genuine Galloway**

I will leave it entirely to you to be the judge if it can be equalled by anybody in quality or construction at any price. You simply can't beat our line for durability, working capacity, ease of operation, simplicity, economy of fuel—made in our own great factories by skilled workmen, all parts alike, interchangeable and standard, sold direct to you at wholesale for less money than middlemen can buy many different makes, not as good, in carload lots for spot cash, and I defy and challenge any of them to successfully contradict this statement. Next time they're knocking Galloway show this ad.

The High Price Is Not What Makes the Engine
It's the correct mechanical design; then the factory behind it to turn them out right—but don't forget—we make the price as well.

You're throwing money away if you pay more than we ask, and nine times out of ten you don't get as good an engine. In many cases you get an inferior substitute. Don't get fooled on this engine question. You have plenty of time to try the other fellow's expensive or cheap engine.

Galloway's 5 New Selling Plans

I make it easy for you to own a Galloway mogul or any other size. But whether you have the money or not, I trust you. Buy on any of these plans. 1—All cash. 2—Bank deposit and you have examined and tried the engine. 3—Part cash, part note. 4—All notes. 5—Small sum down, balance in small monthly payments. No matter which plan you accept you still get the privilege of Galloway's thirty day trial. Don't forget that I sell you horse power that is horse power and give you a guarantee that is a guarantee. **Wm. Galloway, Pres., The Wm. Galloway Co. Waterloo, Iowa**
45 Galloway Station

Sour Milk Is Good For Calves

They Will Do As Well On It As If Sweet, Say the Government Experts
—But It Must Be Clean

THAT in summer time calves do as well on sour skimmilk as they do on sweet will be interesting news to many farmers and dairymen who have hitherto been kept from raising calves by the expense of keeping the milk sweet in hot weather. This information comes from the Department of Agriculture at Washington and is based on a series of experiments carried out under the direction of government experts. These experiments indicate that the expense of keeping milk sweet in summer for calves is quite unnecessary. The calves will make as rapid gains on sour skimmilk as on the sweet. In winter, it is true, this is not quite so satisfactory. It chills the calves and some of them drink it with great reluctance. Very young calves have even been known to refuse it altogether. On the other hand, of course, it is much easier to keep the milk sweet in winter.

In calling the attention of stock owners to these facts, however, the department at the same time emphasizes an important precaution. Unless the milk is produced and kept under cleanly conditions, it may become contaminated with disease-producing bacteria. Milk should therefore be allowed to sour quickly and then feed it without delay. In the course of these experiments sour skimmilk was fed to 22 calves, Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys, at different seasons of the year. In no case did it cause digestive disturbances even when the change from sweet to sour milk was made abruptly when the calves were only a few days old. Moreover, no evil results followed the alternate use of sweet and sour milk. It seems, therefore, that the common idea that sour milk leads to scours is quite unfounded.

The calves, it was found, did not like the sour milk as well as the sweet, but in the majority of cases soon became accustomed to it. The aversion, however, increased when the milk was fed them at a low temperature.

Power Milkers O. K. There

[Prize Letter.]

The milking machine is causing a great revolution in the dairy business in this part of the state. The older machine proved unsatisfactory and soon went out but the machine that was introduced about two years ago is entirely satisfactory and every farmer who has one is a booster for power milking.

The latest machine is so simple that a 10-year-old boy can operate three machines at once and the three machines do the work of about five men. The machines cost \$40 each and the engine used for operating them costs \$40. The average farmer has two machines which with the engine makes a total cost of \$120 for the outfit. The outfit has a small wooden bar running the full length of the barn and is so arranged that the machines can be changed quickly from cow to cow. It is not necessary to change the cows as it was with the older type of machine.

The machine is very simple, and strongly built, and the cost of upkeep is very small. The operating cost of the engine with three machines attached is only about one cent an hour.

The machines are also easier on the cow than hand milking. Kicking cows that can hardly be milked by hand, stand quietly and look surprised when the machines are used.

When the milking machine is used we can keep a larger herd and still work longer in the fields. The machine makes it possible for one person to do the milking while without it the services of the entire family are often required. The parts of the machine that need cleaning are quickly and easily detached.

W. H. Ruther.
Greenville, Ill.

Day By Day Dairy Management

[Prize Letter.]

We keep only a few cows and try to be systematic in caring for them. We turn them out in the pasture as soon as the grass begins to grow, but feed

them a little until there is plenty of grass to keep them. We give them a little salt when they come up in the evening and in that way they get the habit of coming at a certain time. We never drive them up with a dog nor allow them to be excited. We find that if we are as quiet and gentle as possible while milking, the cows will repay us by being gentle. We milk at seven o'clock in the evening and let the cows go back to the pasture and then milk again at seven in the morning.

The milk is taken immediately to the separator and separated while warm. We feed the skimmilk to the calves and hogs and put the cream in cold water to cool it before putting it into the cream jar. We keep the cream sweet until we have enough to churn, then we put a pint of buttermilk saved from the last churning in with the cream as a starter and keep it in a warm place to ripen. But we never let the cream get too sour before churning.

We take the separator apart immediately after separating the milk and scald it with hot water, then rinse it in cold water. We then hang all the pieces to air on the south side of a building where the sun shines.

The secret of success in feeding calves skimmilk may be told in two words—clean buckets. We always scald the buckets after each feeding and hang them in the sun. Then there will be no scours.

Mrs. Lena Westfall.
R. 3, Piedmont, Kan.

Building Up a Producing Herd

[Prize Letter.]

After milking common cows for several years and not making any profit out of them, I decided to make a change. In the spring of 1910 I traded my grade Shorthorn bull for a purebred Jersey bull that was eligible, but not registered. Then I proceeded to weed out the poor cows and saved only my best milkers and crossed them with the Jersey bull. A short time before this I bought an 18-months-old Jersey heifer for \$15. I was then well started in the Jersey business. The next spring I got three heifer calves, one of which was from the Jersey, and the following spring I got four more heifer calves.

The Jersey heifer proved to be an extra good milk and butter cow. At the present time I have "Marie's Joe Hebron 118518" at the head of my herd. I bought the little fellow when he was 3 days old for \$5. He is now a little more than 2 years old, and I am just getting my first calves from him and the heifers from the old bull. I have four purebred cows and heifers from the original investment of \$15 and besides these I have two three-quarters and five half-breed animals.

My next move will be to buy a registered cow. Figuring that the Shorthorn bull is worth \$40 my cash outlay would be \$60 and I sold the old Jersey bull for \$45, which would cut my investment down to \$15 or the price of the original heifer.

My advice is to select the breed for dairying that you like best and that is best suited to your needs. Keep your eyes open as there is always a chance to pick up good stock at a moderate price. Don't try to produce beef and butter with the same animal because it won't work.

E. H. Taylor.
Keats, Kan.

Then There'll Be No Switching

I find a very handy and effective way of keeping a cow from switching her tail into your face and the pail while milking is to tie it loosely to the wall or ceiling behind and above her. I have a piece of pliable leather 10 inches long, with a small ring at each end. This is wrapped around the tail three times, just above the brush and the rings are fastened in a snap hung by a cord from the wall or ceiling. It need not be tight.

Howard, Kan. I. T. Robinson.
Lack of fibrous roots is a leading cause of the failure with many young forest trees dug up in the woods and transplanted.

1,000 Bushel Metal Grain Bin \$88.88

— FREIGHT PREPAID —

500 BUSHEL \$66.66

Just Think of It A 1000 bushel Columbian Metal Grain Bin for only \$88.88.

A chance to store your wheat for less than 9c a bushel. Never before were such prices made on metal granaries — never before have you had such an opportunity to get such a grain bin. An advance of less than 10c a bushel on the price of wheat will pay for your grain bin the first year and the next year and all the years afterwards that you will be able to use it, it will cost you nothing. Don't rush your grain to market as soon as it is threshed. There is no surer way to reduce the price of wheat. Get a Columbian Metal Granary, store your grain into it and hold it until later when all of the authorities say the price will be higher.

The Columbian Metal Granary

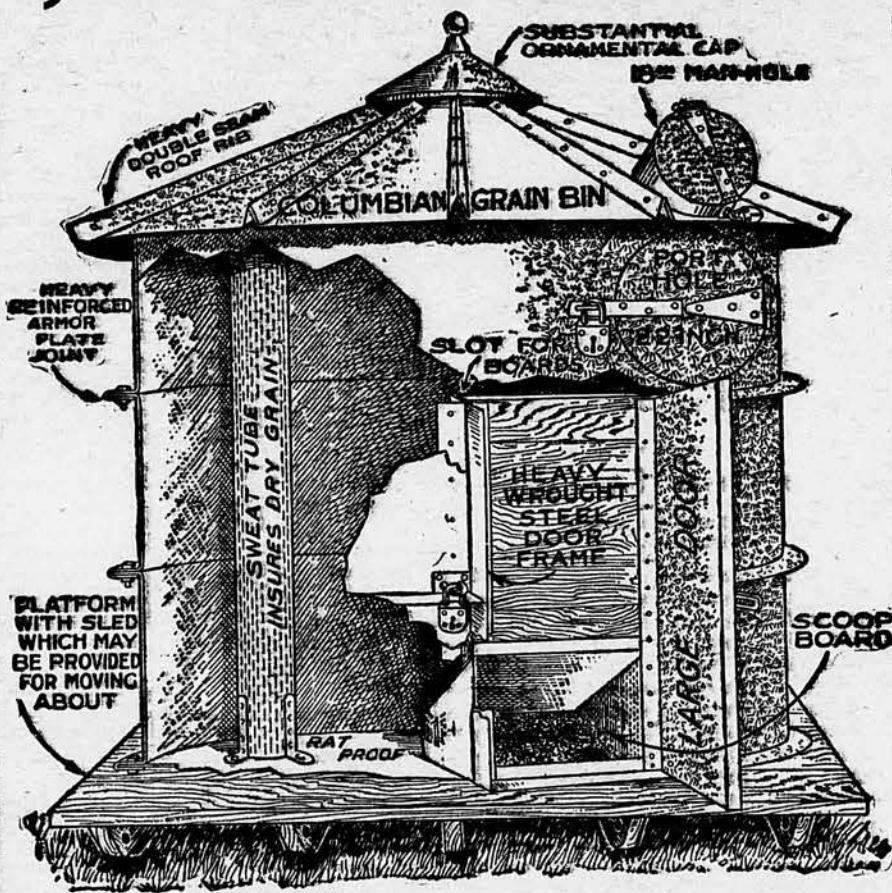
is rat proof—rain proof—moisture proof—wind proof—fire proof—dust proof—and will keep your grain in perfect condition. It is easy to erect and can be put up in a very short time without any extra help. We furnish all the necessary tools, bolts, etc., and our instructions are so complete that anybody can erect it. You can put it up out in the field and thresh directly into it, doing away with the hauling expense and the services of many men and teams. When it is empty it can be moved up into the barn lot and used as a store house.

Special 30-Day Prices.

The prices quoted in this advertisement are for 30 days only and are made to get our product introduced in your section. Such prices as \$88.88 for a 1000 bushel granary or \$66.66 for a 500 bushel granary was never heard of. We have slashed our prices right in two, as we know how badly storage room for grain is needed. You don't even have to send us a cent of money with your order, just fill in the attached coupon, tell us to what bank to send the Bill of Lading with sight draft attached and we will ship you a granary the same day the order is received. If you are in a big hurry wire us and we will ship it immediately. The enormous capacity of our plant enables us to build a bin every four minutes. This is your protection against a delay in shipment, and remember, these prices are delivered to your own station in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma or Iowa.

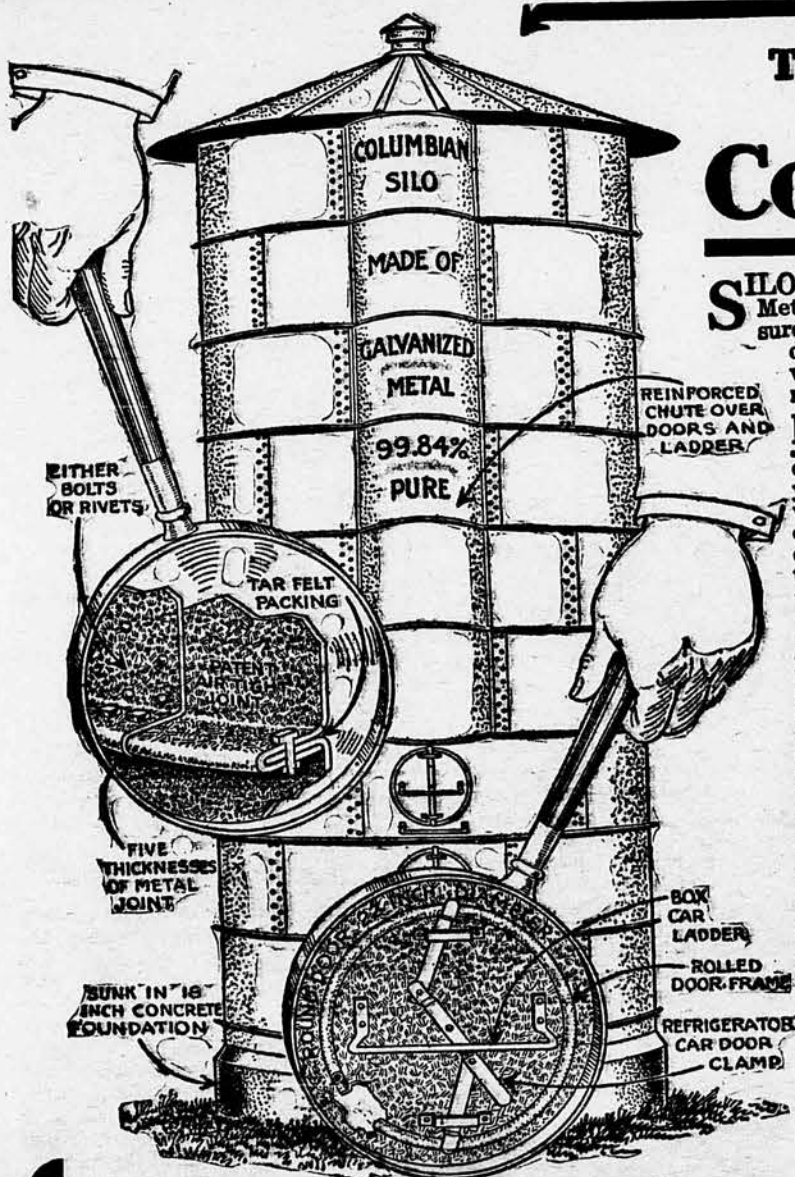
Note We are also builders of the Columbian Metal Silo, and can build one every 30 minutes. This insures your getting a silo when you want it. If you are interested in a silo write today for our big "Columbian Metal Silo Book."

USE THIS COUPON!
Columbian Steel Tank Co., Kansas City, Mo.
1600 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Please send me one Style "A" Metal Granary of _____ bushels capacity.
NAME _____ STATION _____
P. O. _____ Send Draft to _____ Bank _____



Will Last For Years. There is nothing about a Columbian Metal Granary to wear out. It is built of the finest galvanized steel. It can be used for years and years on any part of your farm by erecting it on a wood platform so it can be easily moved. We do not furnish the platform shown in the cut, but you can easily build one.

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.
1600 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri



The Most Careful Examination Finds Only Perfect Construction in the

Columbian Metal Silo

SILOS may come and silos may go but erect on your farm a Columbian Metal Silo and you have one that will last you a lifetime. It is a silo that gives and insures perfect silage under any and all conditions. It is not effected by heat or cold—by dryness or moisture. It is rust-proof, wind-proof, airtight and once erected your work is done. There are no hoops to tighten or adjustments to make. No trouble—no worry—no inconvenience.

Don't Experiment! In the Columbian Metal Silo you get the benefit of twenty years of experience backed by a careful and constant study of silos and silage. You take absolutely no chances when you put up a Columbian Metal Silo. Unlike wood silos it will not swell and warp when filled, or shrink and fall to pieces when empty. Unlike cement, it will not crack, crumble or settle. Being made of absolutely non-porous material the silage juices cannot be absorbed into the walls and the silage is just as good next to the wall as in the middle.

Easy to Erect Columbian silos can be erected in three to six days and no expert help is required. We furnish all the necessary tools, bolts, rivets, etc. No expensive scaffolding is required as we furnish a special scaffold bracket from that greatly facilitates the erecting. With a helper or two you can make short work of putting up a Columbian Metal Silo and once up it is there to stay.

Easy to Enlarge The Columbian Metal Silo being sectional it is an easy matter to increase its capacity. Just get a few extra sections and fasten them on—that is all there is to it. Think what a wonderful advantage this is. This year you may want just a small one. Next year you will probably want a larger one, you can easily run up the Columbian Metal Silo. It is also portable can be moved from place to place.

Cheapest to Own The Columbian Metal Silo is the most economical silo to own. You can erect it yourself and once up you are at no further expense. Metal is taking the place of wood and cement in nearly everything and nowhere more than in silo and tank construction. The wooden and cement water tank is rapidly going out of business and it is only a question of a short time before the same will be true of wooden silos. Metal silos have every advantage of the other kinds and none of the disadvantages. It's never too late to get a Columbian Metal Silo. The enormous capacity of our factory enables us to produce complete silos at the rate of one every thirty minutes. You therefore never need worry about getting yours even though the season is well advanced. This gives you a chance to see that your crop is assured before ordering your silo and you don't have to invest a penny until it is actually delivered.

Get Our FREE BOOK

We want to send you a copy of our big Silo Book. It is full of valuable silo information. Tells how to cut, prepare and feed silage, and how to get the best results out of it. It also gives valuable hints on the various kinds of silo construction and gives pictures of many large Columbian Metal Silos on prosperous farms. We want you to have a copy of this book today and will cheerfully send you one if you will sign and return the attached coupon. Do it today. It's worth many dollars to any man who is considering putting up a silo. The coupon gets it.

Columbian Steel Tank Co.

1600 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Also Manufacturers of Columbian Metal Granary.
See ad on another page.

FREE SILO BOOK COUPON
Columbian Steel Tank Co., Kansas City, Mo.
1600 W. 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.
GENTLEMEN—Please send me your FREE Silo Book.
NAME _____ P. O. _____ STATE _____ R.F.D. _____

Ed. J. Guilbert

Candidate for Republican Nomination for Member of Board of Irrigation



A Practical Irrigator who owns and operates one of the best equipped pumping plants in the state and lives in the heart of the territory intended to be benefited by irrigation is well qualified to give good service on the Irrigation Board.

Mr. Guilbert is a Pioneer Breeder in Western Kansas of Pure Bred Percheron Horses and Galloway Cattle.

He deserves and will appreciate the support of all men and women of Kansas interested in farm development.

Political Advertisement.

Ways of Preserving Eggs

Reader's Methods Depend Mainly Upon a Combination of Salt and Lime—How to Use "Water-Glass"

I HAVE a recipe for preserving eggs that will keep them for two years, and I can guarantee it to be correct. It is made by mixing 1 bushel of quick-lime, 32 ounces of salt, and 8 ounces of cream of tartar. Then put in as much water as is needed to reduce the mixture to a consistency that will float an egg. Pack the eggs carefully in a barrel and cover with this mixture. Hastings, Okla. F. W. Cornelius.

No Losses in Ten Years

I have been preserving eggs for ten years and have never lost any yet. I begin putting them down in the fall when it has turned cool, usually about October. I put 1 pint of salt and 2 pints of slaked lime into a 3-gallon jar and then fill it up with water. I let it stand until the next day then dip off the liquid carefully and put it into a stone jar with 1 quart of fresh water. I gather the eggs every evening and place them in the stone jar very carefully so as not to crack any of them. Soldier, Kan. E. F. J.

One Year Old But Still Good

In 1913 I packed 150 dozen eggs in a preservative that I mixed up myself and the eggs are still good although put up more than a year ago. I use gallon jars in which to pack the eggs and set them in the cellar. The preservative is made by putting 1/2 pint of salt and 1/2 pint of good lime in a gallon of water and bringing it to a boil for five minutes. Then I set it off to cool. I test this solution by putting in a fresh egg. If the egg will remain in about the middle of the solution the proportions are right. If there is too much salt, add a little water to weaken the mixture. When ready place the eggs in the jar very carefully and cover with the solution. Mrs. J. M. Smith. R. 1, Bartlett, Tex.

A Barrier for Mites

[Prize Suggestion.]

I have mite-proof roosts in my poultry house made as shown in the sketch. The cross-pieces from post to post may be of any length and there may be as many as necessary. I bored a hole in each post with a 2-inch auger, 2 1/2 inches deep, then drove in a headless spike far enough to be solid. I bored holes into the crosspieces and fitted them over the spikes. The crosspieces must not touch the posts. I fill the hole around the nail with linseed oil and that makes a barrier for the mites as they will not cross the oil to go to the roosts. Chandler, Okla. Mrs. H. R. Potter.

Laying Contest at the Fair

BY I. D. GRAHAM.

One of the chief features of the great poultry show to be held in connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, at San Francisco, will be the international egg laying contest. This will begin on November 1, 1914, and continue for 12 full months. This contest will be conducted by the department of livestock and under the supervision of the poultry division of the College of Agriculture, of California thus giving it expert supervision as well as placing it under a recognized authority.

Every contesting pen will be composed of ten females of the same variety. The birds must be at least 8 months old and not more than 11 months old on the opening day of the contest. The competition will be open to the world and all birds will be housed and fed alike.

The owner of the pen making the highest annual egg record will receive a trophy and \$75 in gold; the second prize will be a trophy and \$50 in gold; the third prize a trophy and \$25 in gold and the fourth prize \$10 in gold. The leading pen in every variety will be awarded a medal and \$10 in gold. The owner of the hen making the highest individual record will be awarded a trophy and \$15 in gold; second prize \$10, and third prize \$5.

The owner of each hen making a record of over 200 eggs will be awarded an exposition trophy. Trophies will be awarded every month to the pen making the highest record for that month. Not less than three pens must be shown in order that a variety may be represented in the contest in competition for special variety prizes.

An entry fee of \$25 will be required for every pen; check or money order for \$10 must accompany the application and the balance of \$15 must be paid on or before October 15, 1914. D. O. Lively chief of the department of livestock, will furnish additional information if desired.

Now Comes "Capon Day"

BY GEORGE BEUOY,
Cedarvale, Kan.

Modern conditions demand modern methods and caponizing is the only modern profitable way to "swat the rooster." Why not get busy and arrange for a "capon day"? This event is becoming a common occurrence in many poultry sections. Hundreds of letters are reaching me asking me for information on arranging a program for capon day. It is best to arrange with someone, that is familiar with caponizing, to give a short talk and demonstration on live birds. Caponizing has become so profitable and popular in the last few years that in almost every community there is someone that can be had for this purpose. It is always best to get a local person to do this if possible.

Have a bunch of birds ready, that are in condition and of the proper size. Select little roosters that are about like a quail in size or appearance. Get them before the comb and wattles begin to redden up or develop. Have them off feed for at least 36 hours. During that time be doubly sure they do not have anything to eat or drink. These two things are very important in making capons. If they get anything to drink they will be sure to bleed. If they do not drink they will not bleed. If they eat you will not have room to do the work. This will be no hardship to a chicken as nature has provided him with a crop for carrying a supply of food and water that it takes nature 36 hours to exhaust.

It is not necessary to have anyone to show you how to caponize. I believe the average person will learn it more quickly and better by getting out alone and beginning on a dead bird. Work on one that has just been killed to eat and practice up in that way. Follow the instructions that come with the tools and anyone can do it. Many are slow to take up anything of this kind and until they have seen someone do the work and realize how simple and easy it is they will not get started. Hence the value to the community of a capon day.

In the last few months I have lectured and given demonstrations at more than a hundred towns in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. These capon day meetings were all well attended, in fact, at many of them there were several thousand persons in attendance. Many of these meetings were gotten up and the expenses paid by the farmers' institutes. I had more calls from this source than I could fill.

I used to sell capons for 25 cents a pound live weight which we considered a very good price as they averaged around 10 pounds each. I saw a little farther ahead, however, and this year did not sell any until March, and then got \$3 each. These were used as brooders and I was unable to furnish half enough at that price. I know that my capons made me a net profit of more than \$1.50 each. Anyone can do just as well as I did.

Next to the grass the most important thing that your cattle need while on pasture is water. Too many are giving their cows a drink morning and night and letting them trust to the ponds and sloughs during the day time.

**Bullock Baby
Creeping Grip Tractor**

Another notable achievement of the Bullock Tractor Co. Pronounced by expert agriculturists the ideal type and size tractor for small farms. Its low price, adaptability to do every kind of traction work and its low cost of operation makes it quick and big profit-maker on farms even as small as 150 acres.

One important feature of this tractor is that it steers with the creepers at the same time with the front wheels, permitting short turns and operating close into fence corners; the machine can turn within its own length.

Interesting literature describing the Bullock Baby 80-90 H.P.—also 3 larger sizes with prices sent on request. Address **BULLOCK TRACTOR CO.** 1804 Diversy Parkway, Chicago

**Works Easy
On Any Job**

**Especially
Adapted for
Small Farms
and Orchard
Plowing.**

Get Prices

Fill Your Silo Pay when Satisfied

ROSS Machines are
Over 64 Years Experience Back of it.

ROSS Machines are
You take no risk

Oldest and Largest in the World

We want to prove that our machines are a good investment before you give up your money. We know they are so good that we do not feel it a risk to make this offer. Many new features have been added which you should know about before buying a machine. Catalog explains it. It is free. Machines and repairs are carried at principal shipping centers in the West.

The E. W. ROSS CO., Box 170, Springfield, Ohio

WELL DRILLS

If you wish to get into a good paying business, buy one of our new improved Drilling Machines. Great money maker. Write us today for our catalogue, No. 60.

FERGUSON MFG. CO., WATERLOO, IOWA

\$35 For a Galvanized Windmill and Tower Complete. Guaranteed 6 years.

The best that money and skilled labor can produce. We make all sizes of windmills and towers. Write for catalog

SHUPP & IRVING,
Successors to The Clipper Windmill & Pump Co.
Topeka, Kansas

\$12.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. \$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

at a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BIKE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bargain list and free book describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$35 and up.

SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. P, Galesburg, Kansas.

SAY! We guarantee the Unruh Cattle Poke

to cure the worst fence creeper you have. Delivered free \$1.25. Agents and Dealers Wanted

NESCO SALES CO.
Ness City, Kansas

YOU KNOW BUTLER SPECIAL METAL SILOS

LIKE ALL BUTLER PRO. DUCTS ARE GUARANTEED. You know they are No Experiment, but a Practical Proven Structure, Without Drawbacks

Listen!

BUTLER SPECIAL METAL SILOS

have all the advantages of any silo and many additional features, such as self-sealing doors, a practical anchorage system, non-collapse, etc. Write for instructive catalog and prices.

If you and your neighbors are going to build and there's no agent in your vicinity, write us at once.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO.
1244 W. 10th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Kansas Agricultural College Leads

To the Kansas Agricultural college the past year has brought honors in many lines of activity, the names both of members of the faculty and of students ranking among those who have brought fame and distinction to the institution.

Three members of the college faculty are now in foreign countries, where they are engaged in investigative work which is expected to prove of much benefit to American agriculture. Dr. Henry Jackson Waters, president of the college, represents the Philippine government in an investigation of agriculture and education in the islands. He also plans, before returning, to make observations on agriculture in Siam and other countries.

Dr. Robert K. Nabours, professor of zoology, is in Asiatic Russia, where he is investigating the Karakule sheep raising industry with a view to making fur farming profitable in the United States. Dr. Maurice C. Tanquary, also of the department of zoology, is a member of the party which is exploring Crocker Island, the vast unknown country far to the north. Valuable biological discoveries are expected from this expedition.

At the Dry-Farming congress in Tulsa, Okla., the team from the college won the loving cup, the only prize offered in grain judging. Roy Jaccard, a senior in the college, was the high man in the triangular fruit judging contest in which the University of Nebraska, the Iowa State college, and the Kansas Agricultural college took part.

The institution has always ranked high in the matter of show cattle, though its animals are kept primarily for instruction purposes, with exhibition merely an incidental feature. The institution won more prizes on cattle in the last year than any other college in the United States, and at the present time the herd is said to be even better than at the time of the shows.

The college exhibited at five shows. At the Western show at Denver, the college won championships in the Short-horn, Hereford and Angus classes. The total record for the year shows the following winnings by individual animals: Twenty firsts, nine seconds, ten thirds, three fourths, and one fifth, five championships, one reserve championship, and one sweepstake. Won by herds or groups were one first, two seconds, and one fifth.

Prizes For Dairy Students

Scholarships amounting to \$1,600 and seven silver cups will be awarded in the students' judging contest to be held in connection with the National Dairy show next fall. One scholarship of \$400 will be awarded to the student who makes the highest score in the contest. A similar scholarship will be awarded to the college or university represented by the team that makes the highest total score. This scholarship is to be bestowed on the most worthy student who is specializing in dairy husbandry.

The other two scholarships, valued at \$400 each, have been offered by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the American Jersey Cattle Club. Each of these prizes will be awarded to the man making the highest score in judging cattle of the breed which it represents.

Breed associations have offered four of the silver cups. These will be awarded to the team making the highest total score in judging cattle of their respective breeds. The other three cups are offered by the association, and will be awarded to the teams making the highest scores in judging cattle of all breeds. The five highest ranking men in the contest also will receive gold medals.

Students of the Kansas Agricultural college have made good records at the National Dairy show in past years, and have won their share of the prizes offered. The team this year probably will be coached by Professor J. B. Fitch, and no doubt it will furnish strong competition for the students from other schools.

John Talbot of South Bend Indiana wants to buy male peafowls in full plumage and female peafowls at any age and he will pay the express charges from your place. Write to him what you have and your lowest cash price and the name of your bank and he will send the money to your bank for you.—Advertisement.

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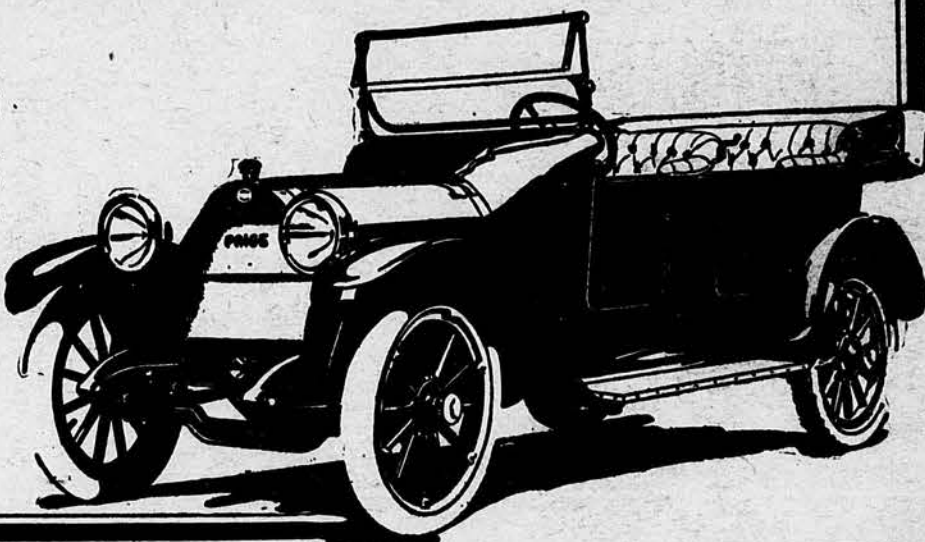
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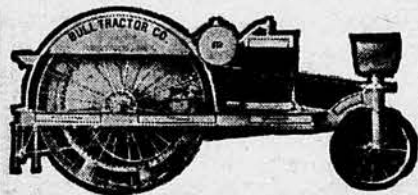
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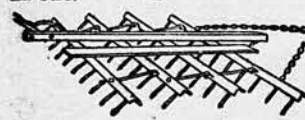
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Cure Rupture With a Clamp

Prescriptions for Home Treatment of Ailing Stock

BY DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER,
Kansas Agricultural College

ONE of my mares coming 2 years old has a navel rupture, writes G. A. A., of Saline county, Kansas. The skin hangs down about the size of an egg. On pressing upward one can locate the opening which is about the size of the end of one's thumb. Would it require an operation to cure this?

Navel ruptures of the size mentioned by you may be cured by applying a metal clamp around the skin of the affected part. In about ten days the skin should slough off, leaving a wound which heals without any more treatment. The cure is usually permanent.

Jaw Swellings.

Will you please tell me what to do for cattle that have lumps on the under side of their jaws? They look something like boils. The trouble is not the real lump jaw. —Subscriber, Whitewater, Kan.

If you are sure that the lumps in the jaws of your cattle are not lump jaw, then it is possible that they are lymph glands that have become enlarged, as the result of infection with the germ of tuberculosis. You should have the cattle tuberculin-tested by a competent, graduate veterinarian in order to determine this point.

Skin Disease.

I have a mare 9 years old that has indigestion and she bites herself from her shoulders back to her hips. The doctor has told me he did not know what the trouble was. What is your opinion? —C. M. W.

As I understand your letter your mare is affected with some form of skin irritation that causes her to bite and scratch herself continuously. I would

growth is such that it is totally impossible to operate on it, the internal administration of 2 drams of iodide of potash, daily, for a period of six to eight weeks will affect a cure in about 75 per cent of all cases treated.

Distemper in Dogs.

I have a dog that has the distemper and would like to have you suggest a remedy for him. —C. A. Z., Ola, Ark.

Regarding your dog which has distemper I may say that the treatment depends largely upon the symptoms. If the animal is feverish, you should administer small amounts of quinine. If she is nervous and excitable, small doses of opium may be given. A new line of treatment which has lately come into extensive use consists in the injection of a vaccine under the skin. There are two kinds of vaccine on the market. One is preventive which is absolutely reliable, while the other one is curative which is not so positive in its results, though in mild cases it acts very nicely.

Ailing Mare.

I have a mare that will be 8 years old in June, that has brought a colt every year the last three years. She has always been healthy. About two months ago I drove her to town and the next morning noticed her carrying her head as if her neck was stiff, suggesting poll evil, and I noticed a swelling behind her ear. The swelling has disappeared without coming to a head but the mare is losing flesh all the time, even though she eats readily. Can you suggest a remedy? —G. H., Hennessey, Okla.

It is possible that your mare had an abscess started back of the ear and that some of the pus contained in it has been carried to other parts of the body

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP IS SHORT

The big increase in the wheat crop of the United States this year, 267 million bushels more than that of 1913, is more than offset by deficiencies elsewhere. The total crop of the principal countries of the Northern Hemisphere, including the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, India, Hungary and six minor countries, is 82 million bushels less this year than last, according to official reports to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The total for these countries is 2,458 million bushels. Russia is short 152 million bushels of spring wheat, though the winter wheat crop is slightly greater this year than last. Italy is short 42 million bushels, Roumania 28 million bushels, and there is a deficient crop in Hungary.

suggest that you wash the animal's body first with some lukewarm water to which has been added about 2 per cent of baking soda. The following day wash the body with a 1/2 per cent solution of hog dip. Keep this up for about a week and I believe the animal's condition will be improved.

Spavin Treatment.

One of my horses has had a spavin for about two months. Have been using a spavin cure but it doesn't seem to help. What would you advise? —L. B. S., Petersburg, Neb.

I do not believe it is advisable to treat bone spavin so long as it does not cause lameness. When it does cause lameness, the most successful line of treatment is surgical, and consists in firing or some other form of treatment, depending upon the nature of the cause. All surgical treatment must be followed by from six to eight weeks' rest, in a single stall. You should consult a veterinarian in this case.

Lump Jaw.

About three weeks ago I noticed a lump on the left side of one of my cow's jaws. Since then it has not grown larger but remains about the same size. Am afraid it is lump jaw. —C. C., Almena, Kan.

The best thing that you can do with your cow affected with lumpy jaw is to have some veterinarian cut out the growth for you. Sometimes simply opening the swelling, permitting the pus to escape and packing the cavity with a piece of gauze that has been previously saturated with iodine, is of value. The gauze should be removed in 24 hours. When the growth is hard without pus, the insertion of a piece of trioxide of arsenic about the size of a pea into the center of the growth, will cause the latter to drop out in from two to three months. On the other hand, when the

formation of abscesses in the internal bodily organs. Such a condition would cause the animal to become very thin and emaciated. On the other hand, it is highly probable that the trouble back of the animal's ear has nothing to do with its present condition. I would advise you to have the animal's teeth thoroughly examined, giving her plenty of nourishing food and a tonic consisting of the following ingredients: Powdered nuxvomica, 2 ounces, reduced iron (by hydrogen) 2 ounces, powdered ginger root, 2 ounces, and enough licorice root to make one pound.

The animal should receive a tablespoonful of this mixture in the feed, morning and evening.

Enlarged Knee.

I have a 2-year-old mare that has an enlarged knee. I first noticed it in April when it looked like a roll about the size of 3/4-inch rope all around in front and just at the lower edge of the knee joint. At the back of the same knee there was also a puff like a ball about the size of a hen's egg. Now her knee is twice its normal size and the puff is very prominent. It has not caused her to be lame at all. —W. E., Westphalia, Kan.

I believe that your mare is possibly affected with the condition known as "thoropin" of the front leg. This condition is due to the secretion of an unusual amount of joint water, and may be ascribed to excessive exertion. By some authorities the predisposition to the condition is claimed to be hereditary. It is very difficult to obtain a cure. I would suggest that you clip the hair very short over the swellings and then apply with a stiff bristled brush, once daily, the following mixture: Resublimed iodine, 4 drams; powdered gum camphor, 4 drams and alcohol, sufficient to make 4 ounces.

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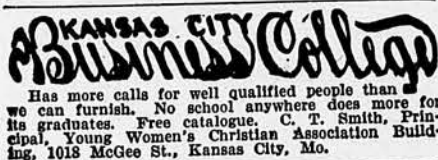
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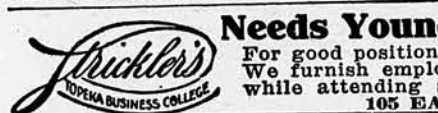
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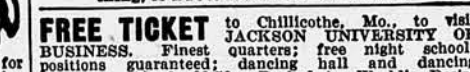
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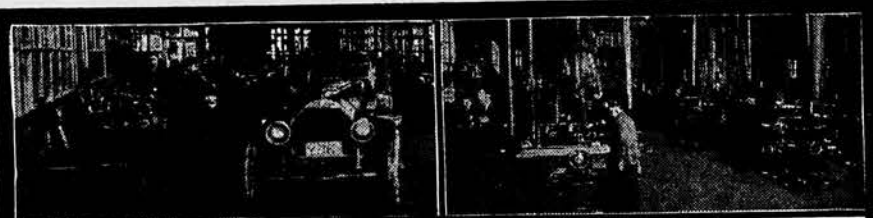


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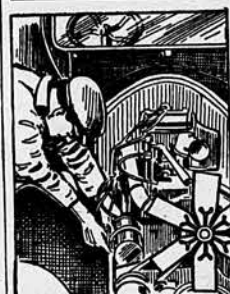
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Best in Wheat and Best in Corn Prospects—Other Crop News

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

IT IS beginning to look as though the western part of the state were going to carry off the honors in both wheat and corn this year. It is pretty definitely settled that the best wheat was raised in that part of the state and with the rain of last week, that missed eastern Kansas, the "short grass" corn and other feed crops are in the lead in the state. The rains of last week were heaviest in the northwest corner but a report from Seward on the southern line says there is plenty of moisture down there. Decatur, Rush, Sherman, Rawlins, and Morton, all report good rains.

While a good general rain would be more welcome just now than at any time this year, threshing and haying crews are taking advantage of existing weather conditions and are putting in full time. The third crop of alfalfa is being put up in the southern part of the state although a large per cent of fields will be left to grow a seed crop. Web worms are reported to be damaging alfalfa in Garfield and Alfalfa counties, Oklahoma.

KANSAS.

Washington County—Threshing and stacking in progress. A good rain is needed. Gardens are drying up; also pastures. Early apples and peaches ripening.—Mrs. Birdsey, July 27.

Harvey County—Shack threshing still continues but showers keep the grain tough. Corn doing fine. Pastures good and stock doing well. Wheat 65c; oats 35c; eggs 15c; potatoes \$1.—H. W. Prouty, July 25.

Pottawatomie County—Very dry here now and rain is needed badly. Corn is suffering and if rain does not come soon it will be almost a failure. Stacking oats and wheat is the order of the day.—S. L. Knapp, July 24.

Barber County—Still warm and dry. Corn is in bad condition in some parts of the county. Kafir and feterita look well. Bundle grain will be about all threshed by August 1. Wheat 70c; oats 35c.—G. H. Reynolds, July 25.

Sedgewick County—Weather dry and hot. Corn needs rain. Wheat making from 30 to 60 bushels. Most farmers are holding their wheat for higher prices and for feed if corn fails. Oats good. No plowing done yet.—J. R. Kelso, July 25.

Bourbon County—Corn and kafir in fine condition but the soil is very dry and rain is needed. Oat threshing in progress and yields are running as high as 50 bushels. Prairie hay being cut. Tame hay about all cut.—Jay Judah, July 25.

Wilson County—A little moisture would be acceptable. Many farmers are haying and the crop is fair. Early corn looks fairly well. Alfalfa, kafir, cowpeas, and late corn need rain. Stock hogs scarce. Sixty per cent less stock than five years ago. Prairie hay \$8.—S. Canty, July 24.

Wilson and Neosho Counties—No rain since July 4. Corn silking and the ears are growing well but rain is needed. Farmers busy stacking and baling hay. Cattle not doing very well. There are too many weeds in the pastures. Hay \$7; wheat 60c; oats 30c.—Adolph Anderson, July 25.

Rush County—The good rains continue and corn and all feedstuffs are looking fine. Wheat threshing out 18 to 32 bushels. Oats and barley making 20 to 25 bushels. The wild hay crop will be better than expected. Potatoes fine and all kinds of garden truck plentiful.—J. F. Smith, July 25.

Seward County—Wheat turning out better than anticipated. One farmer threshed a field of summer-fallow wheat that made exactly 51 bushels to the acre. Row crops were neglected a little during the harvest but are being cleaned out now. Plenty of rain.—John L. Boles, July 20.

Rawlins County—Harvest is about finished and some threshing has been done. The yield is from 6 to 18 bushels to the acre. From 1 to 3 inches of rain in the west and north part of the county on July 24 came just in time to save the corn. Corn is fastening.—J. S. Skolaut, July 25.

Rice County—No rain in this part of the county and the hot winds have damaged corn. Second cutting of alfalfa light and there are no prospects for a third cutting. It is too dry to list and plow for wheat. Wheat 65c; corn 30c; potatoes 90c; apples 50c to 75c.—E. L. Partington, July 25.

Morton County—The late rains in this locality wetted the ground over a foot deep. But other localities failed to get much rain. Milo and feterita are headed out. Corn is earing. Cane getting tall. There is an abundance of grass. Stock in fine condition but the flies are numerous.—E. M. Newlin, July 24.

Butler County—Wheat threshing is in full blast and the yield is from 20 to 40 bushels to the acre. Corn needs rain badly. Alfalfa is good and some fields have been cut three times. There is lots of forage and the quality is good. No fat stock here. Wheat is nearly all being shipped out.—M. A. Harper, July 21.

Decatur County—Wheat is all harvested and threshing has commenced. Wheat yielding from 10 to 25 bushels. Several inches of rain in July and the corn and feed promise a large yield. Large acreage of wheat will be sown this fall. Pastures have been good and all stock is in good condition.—G. A. Jern, July 25.

Atchison County—Wheat about half threshed. Yield from 20 to 35 bushels, tests 54 to 58. Farmers are not rushing wheat to market as fast as was expected. Wheat acreage will be much smaller next year. The second cutting of alfalfa damaged by worms in some places. Timothy hay is making a good yield.—C. H. Feerer, July 27.

Sherman County—Heading of small grain being finished this week. Wheat and barley good average crops. Threshing will begin soon. Corn, millet and cane are green and the frequent showers are helping to make average crops of them. Grass has been fine all along and the stock are in fine condition. Cream 21c; eggs 15c.—J. B. Moore, July 25.

Allen County—Good haying weather but need rain badly. Hay meadows and pastures are drying fast and the corn is beginning to show the effects of dry weather. Broom-corn cutting will commence about August 1 and a fair crop is expected. Oats yielding 40 to 70 bushels and flax 7 to 13 bushels. Oats 30c; wheat 65c; flax \$1.25.—Geo. O. Johnson, July 24.

Riley County—Weather hot and dry. Some corn suffering for want of rain. No rain here since June 30. Shock threshing about done and the rest of the grain is stacked. Forage crops growing slowly. Potatoes poor crop. Meadows and pastures not very good. Plowing and disking for another wheat crop is in progress. Wheat 64c; eggs 15c.—P. O. Hawkinson, July 25.

Lyon County—It is a little too dry now for the crops to grow well. Pastures are drying up fast. There will be good corn in some fields. Not many apples in the old orchards. Several trees are full of peaches and the grape crop is good. Cane, kafir, and feterita doing well. Stock on pastures in good condition. Farmers threshing wheat and stacking hay.—E. R. Griffith, July 25.

OKLAHOMA.

Alfalfa County—Threshing about half done. Wheat averaging about 20 bushels to the acre. Ground too dry to plow. The web

part of the Lippincott series of farm manuals, which is edited by K. C. Davis, a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural college.

In this book the author has made a plea for more efficient methods of hog raising. He believes that the profits can be much increased and that the losses can be much decreased if better care is given. The author has divided the book into seven parts: Introduction, Principles of Swine Breeding, Breeds of Swine, Results of Experiments in Swine Feeding, Feeding and Management, Marketing and Curing, and Buildings, Sanitation and Diseases. The volume consists of 330 pages, and it is well bound in cloth.

Go Slow With Wheat

BY J. C. MOHLER,

Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

There is a possible aftermath of this year's big wheat crop I think worth bringing to attention, and that is the increased sowing it may induce this coming fall. In my opinion, and this is not advice, just simply giving you something to turn over in your minds, it would be injudicious to go in for more acres of wheat. Let's not be carried away in our enthusiasm because of this year's successes, and sow more wheat and depend on it too strongly.

Farmers' operations are, of course, largely governed by their circumstances, but experience has shown that too much dependence on wheat often results in disappointment and debt. Let us remember that considerable areas of wheat were sown under unusually favorable

sorghums is sure of a regular income whether the season is wet or dry, and is on the highway to assured success. Those "who put all their eggs in one basket," like the man who depended wholly on wheat that fails, are the ones who find themselves in uncomfortable situations. The uncertainties and shortcomings of straight grain farming, whether wheat or corn, or both, have been long apparent, in spite of the adaptability of soil and climate.

For Boys and Girls Who Farm

Every Kansas farm boy or girl who exhibits "first prize" corn this fall at any Farmers' institute, Grange or

Farmers' Union exhibit, or at an exhibition held by any other agricultural organization, will receive one of the handsome bronze medals of the Cappers Boys' and Girls' Corn, Kafir and Tomato clubs, in recognition of his or her achievement.



The Medal.

This medal is one of the prizes being offered every year by Arthur Capper in the corn and kafir contests he conducts for Kansas farm boys and the corn and tomato contests he instituted two years ago for Kansas farm girls. He hopes in time to get all the farm boys and girls in the state interested. Other prizes in these contests are trips to the state institute at Manhattan, and handsome silver cups, and diplomas, for good work.

The boy or girl who wins one of these bronze medals for "first prize" corn shown at any Kansas agricultural exhibit this fall or winter will be entitled to compete for any of the other prizes to be awarded in this year's Capper contests. Written notice of the contestant's success from the secretary of the institute, Grange, or Farmers' Union, addressed to Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan., is all that will be required for entrance.

One noticeable feature of the Capper Boys' contest this year, is the competition for the best farmed acre of corn or kafir. There is much interest in this as it gives every boy, in whatever part of the state, an equal chance to win on the merit of his methods and his work.

Karakule Furs Pay Well

(Continued from Page 3.)

them a more serviceable sheep than any of our native breeds. When it is possible to save and sell for \$3 to \$10 apiece the pelts of lambs that die or are born dead, thereby turning into profit one of the greatest sources of loss with which sheepmen must contend, the desirability of the Karakule strain is realized.

Crossing Karakules on native sheep results in a great increase in weight, sometimes an increase of 50 per cent. Thirty-five per cent is considered by the head sheep-buyer of the Armour Packing Company at Fort Worth, Tex., as an average increase in weight.

Use comfortable and sanitary stables.

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Made for hard use. Wood Mills are best. Engines are simple. Feed Grinders, Saw Frames, Steel Tanks. Catalogues Free. Agents wanted. Perkins Wood Mill & Engine Co., Est. 1880. 120 Main St. Milwaukee, Wis.

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HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Have You Ever Filled a Silo?

Silo filling time will soon be with us again. There are a lot of beginners this year for whom this job will be new and they will welcome suggestions from the older heads who have had experience along this line. If you belong to the last named class, this is an invitation to you to write out briefly what you believe to be essential for the new silo owner to know. Send in your letter and if it is the best in the lot, it will draw a year's subscription to the Topeka Daily Capital. Every other letter good enough to publish will draw a prize—a subscription to some good periodical, or a book, or some tool useful about the farm. These letters might include some facts about the cost of filling a silo, the best stage at which to cut corn or other crops for silage, whether or not you rely on neighbors' help, under what conditions you wet the silage, and similar facts.

worms are working on alfalfa and it won't make much of a crop. Forage crops burning up. Pastures are short.—J. W. Lyon, July 25.

McIntosh County—Good rains in the eastern half of the county July 17. The other parts are still dry. Threshing about finished. Oats making from 20 to 30 bushels. Corn making from nothing to 50 bushels. Cotton promises a good yield.—H. S. Waters, July 25.

Garfield County—Parts of this county got good showers the past week but it is dry in general. Corn is dried up but kafir and feterita are good. Web worms have done considerable damage to alfalfa. Threshing is three-fourths over. Wheat 67c; hogs \$7.—Jacob A. Voth, July 24.

Caddo County—No rain for 50 days in this vicinity. Corn will be a poor crop. Other feed crops holding out pretty well. Threshing nearly finished. Much straw will be baled. Hogs \$8.20; wheat 64c; corn 65c; potatoes 50c; oats 30c; prairie hay \$10.—H. Reddington, July 21.

Texas County—Wheat averaging 20 to 25 bushels to the acre but the test and price are low. The wheat went too much to straw. Some row crops are lost in weeds. We have the best corn crop I have ever seen. Stock in fair condition. Wheat 63c; barley 38c; eggs 10c.—Frank Free, July 25.

Lincoln County—Weather dry and hot. Cotton looks fine. Oats making as high as 38 bushels to the acre. Wheat averages 25 bushels. Corn, kafir, and milo badly damaged by the heat and drought. Feterita and Squaw corn have stood the drought better than any other feed crops. Stock in good condition.—J. B. Fomeroy, July 25.

Woods County—Good rain July 18. Kafir and feterita look well. Drouth shortened the corn and millet crop. Farmers busy listing for wheat. Wheat is making from 10 to 30 bushels to the acre. Quite a number of horses sick with gatherings on breast and lower part of abdomen. Eggs 13c; wheat 63c.—W. C. Douglas, July 21.

A New Swine Book

Productive Swine Husbandry is the name of a book on hog raising which has just been issued from the press of the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia. The book was written by G. E. Day, and the price is \$1.50. It is

of the earth, the cracking of the soil and the rest the land has had all contribute to creating conditions favorable to succeeding crops. Let us adhere to the growing belief that it is the best policy to follow a well ordered diversity in connection with livestock and the silo.

The farmer who milks some cows, has a flock of fowls, a patch of alfalfa, and plants some ground to the never failing

Visit the Big Fair at Topeka, September 14 to 19

FARMERS CLASSIFIED PAGE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department for 5 cents a word each insertion for one, two or three insertions. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. Remittances should preferably be by postoffice money order. All advertisements are set in uniform style. No display type or illustrations admitted under any circumstances. Each number or initial counts as one word. Guaranteed circulation over 104,000 copies weekly. The rate is very low for the large circulation offered. 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. Here is a splendid opportunity for selling poultry, livestock, land, seeds and nursery goods, for renting a farm, for securing help or a situation, etc., etc. Write for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified for results.

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48 VARIETIES, POULTRY, PIGEONS, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea, Incubators, Dogs, Catalogue 4 cents. Missouri Squab Co., Kirkwood, Mo.

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HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 3-4 weeks old. \$17 each, crated. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

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GOOD ALFALFA SEED AT \$7 PER BU. at M. E. Butler's Belle Plaine, Kan. Write for samples.

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ALFALFA SEED—I HAVE 100 BUSHELS fine seed for fall sowing. Ask for samples and prices. E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

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LANDS

FOR SALE—400 ACRES IN ZABETH CO., Kan. Inquire of F. G. Davis, Twin Falls, Idaho.

RESIDENCE IN MILTONVALE, KANSAS. Cash, or trade for stock. R. O. Boyles, Neosho Falls, Kan.

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WRITE FOR BOOKLET ABOUT FARMING in Eastern Colorado, wheat, alfalfa, silos. W. D. Seider, Central Savings Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash. No matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 5, Lincoln, Neb.

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160 A. GOOD LEVEL RENO CO. WHEAT land, 2 1/2 miles from Turon, 135 a. in cultivation, balance pasture. Good improvements, all new. Will sell cheap. Ross C. Ely, Turon, Kan.

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LANDS

240 ACRES SLATE CREEK BOTTOM ALFALFA land, cheap and on good terms. H. J. Winslow, Wellington, Kan.

WANTED. MEN TO TAKE UP HOMESTEADS in good community, good school, good lands, four miles of town. I have farmed here for past six years. Write me for particulars. A. Sowers, Caddo, Colo.

240 ACRES, 100 ACRES UNDER CULT., improved, school cross road, 6 miles Saffordville, Chase Co., Kansas. Price \$30 per acre, give terms. No trade. Other farms. A. J. Klotz & Co., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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TEXAS FARMS ON TEN YEARS' TIME. Productive lands located convenient to railroad station in famous East Texas cotton, corn and fruit belt. Mild climate. Ample rainfall, never failing supply of pure water. Potatoes, peaches, grapes, strawberries and all kinds of fruit and vegetables that bring enormous profits. Excellent hog, dairy and poultry country. Most liberal opportunity for men of small means to get a start on his own land with ten years to pay for it. Price \$25 per acre. Write at once for map and information to Geo. L. Wilson, owner, 613 Union National Bank bldg., Houston, Texas.

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

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SAIL KEROSENE 1530 ENGINE, 6 PLOWS. Address E. Mail and Breeze.

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RESIDENCE IN BALDWIN FOR LAND IN north central Kansas. M. Tillman, Baldwin, Kan.

LARGE GARAGE AND MACHINE SHOP in lively town heart of wheat belt. Doing good business. Want to sell account wife's health. Address Garage, care Mail and Breeze.

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HARDWARE STORE RUNNING IN CITY of Denver, invoice \$15,000.00 to exchange for clear land and part cash. W. D. Seider, Central Savings Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE ONE IRON-CLAD AND CE-ment feed mill building with electrical equipment, doing fine business. \$4,000 if taken soon. Write I. N. Chilcott, Mankato, Kan., for further information.

FOR RENT—A GOOD BRICK STORE room for dry goods and millinery. Good town. Splendid location. Just vacated by firm that made good money. Address 207 East Jackson Ave., Iola, Kan.

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KEROSENE \$3.75; GASOLINE \$4.35; crude oil \$5.00 per 52 gallon barrel. \$1.50 rebate allowed for the empties returned prepaid to Coffeyville, Kansas. Automobile oil 24c; steam cylinder 24c; castor machine 19c; graphite harvester 15c per gallon, etc. Axle grease \$1.00; transmission \$1.75; cup \$1.75 per 25 pound pail. Prompt shipments, satisfaction or money back. Try us if you never have. Neosho Valley Oil Co., Station E., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT DOING GOOD business in small town. Easy terms. Address Clara St. Clair, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

YOU MAY HAVE A BUSINESS TRAINING. Whatever your circumstances. The Success Club, Topeka, Kan., will find you a way. Write fully. Enclose stamp.

POSITION WANTED ON FARM BY MAN and wife; no children. Want place with tenant house. Experienced, capable farmer, 40 years of age. Can give excellent references. F. F. Thomas, Bison, Okla.

WILL PAY RELIABLE MAN OR WOMAN \$12.50 to distribute 100 free pkgs. Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. M. B. Ward Company, 218 Institute Pl., Chicago.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 10 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. 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.

SPLENDID PAYING BUSINESS READY for refined, intelligent man or woman, over 30 years old, to take hold of as district agent. Large corporation. Products extensively advertised. Thousands use and endorse. Every home needs badly. Investment of \$52.50 fully secured. Position should pay over \$2500 yearly. Satisfactory references required. 906 Curtiss Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Better Schools For Franklin

The school consolidation idea is spreading in Franklin county. The school patrons are coming to realize that consolidated districts result in better high

schools. The latest proposed consolidation is that between the Loup, Spring Creek and Center districts, the suggestion being to erect a modern high school building in the little town of Le Loup. There is no high school work in any of

the three districts at present. Meetings of the patrons to vote on the consolidation plan will be called.

A proposed consolidation of Lane school with two districts in Franklin and two in Miami county is still wait-

ing favorable action from the Miami county districts.

Rape makes better pasture when sown alone than where it is seeded with other grasses.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

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

WRITE J. L. Rowland, Lane, Franklin Co., Kan., for farm lists. Excs. made.

WRITE A. Lindstrom for bargains in Kansas and Arkansas lands. Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR a square deal in wheat lands, ranches, write **R. C. Buxton, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.**

160 A. 5 1/2 ml. Princeton, Franklin Co. Well impr. Well watered. Lays fine. \$75 a. Terms. E. M. McGinnis, Princeton, Kan.

80 A. IMP. 3 ml. town, bottom, 20 a. alfalfa. \$75 acre. Other bargains. Free lists. Fred J. Wesley, Emporia, Kansas.

GREAT corn, wheat, and tame grasses, in Johnson Co., Kan., 30 ml. K. C. For farm prices address W. E. Tisdale, Spring Hill, Kan.

THREE SNAPS: 120 a. imp., 2nd bottom, no overflow, 2 1/2 ml. out, \$100 a. 100 a. 2 ml. P. O. fair imp., \$90 a. 80 a. close in, imp., \$4,000. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

80 ACRES ONLY \$900.00. 80 a. 10 ml. Wichita; good black valley land; extra good bldgs.; 20 acres alfalfa; only \$900 cash, bal. \$500 yearly. Price \$6,400.00.

R. M. MILLS, 1003 Schuster Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

150 ACRE FARM \$25 PER ACRE. 150 acre farm all level, dark loam soil, 140 acres subject to cultivation, no rough or stony land. All under good fence, within 10 miles of Coffeyville, Montgomery County, Kansas, within one mile of oil and gas production, no lease on land. \$1,500 cash, bal. long time, low rate of interest. An ideal stock and grain farm.

The Etchen Bros., Coffeyville, Kansas.

BIG BARGAIN

160 a. finely imp. farm 3 1/2 ml. town, 1/2 ml. school. All nice smooth level land, one of best bargains in Kansas. Price \$3,500. Terms. Gile & Bonsall, South Haven, Sumner Co., Ka.

Special Snap

80 acres, improved, well located. In southeastern Kansas. Terms \$800 cash. Balance in small payment from 2 to 10 years. Price very low. Fine climate. Big crops. Send for illustrated booklet. Address **The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.**

Write Us Today

For bargain list S. E. Kansas farms. **Foster Bros., Independence, Kansas.**

Kiowa County

Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. **C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.**

FINE GRAIN FARM FOR SALE

200 acres smooth land, 5 miles from town; Anderson Co., Kan. Well improved, fine crops on farm; good neighborhood, hundreds of head of cattle have been fed on this farm. Is offered at a bargain; no trades.

J. F. Kessel, Owner, Colony, Kansas.

BUY LAND

115 acres 2 1/2 miles of Ottawa, 85 acres creek bottom alfalfa land, 15 acres bluegrass, 8 acres fruit, 4 acres clover, 2 wells and windmill. Price \$10,000.00. Write for list. MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY, 204 S. Main St., Ottawa, Kan. Ind. Phone 201. Bell Phone 202.

Northwest Kansas Land

Come to Thomas county, Kansas, and we will show you good smooth tillable land that produced from twenty to forty bushels of wheat per acre this year, at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre.

480 acre improved farm, \$1,500 worth of improvements, 250 acres in cultivation. Price for a short time \$15.00 per acre. Easy terms.

For further information and descriptions write to John Ackard & Son, Colby, Kan.

BUY LAND

80 acres smooth tillable land, 4 miles of town, 25 acres clover, 10 acres native grass, 6 room house, barn 30x30, other outbuildings. Price \$65.00 per acre. Write for list. MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY, 204 S. Main St., Ottawa, Kansas. Ind. Phone 201. Bell Phone 202.

Sumner County

There is no other county in Kansas where you can buy the high class quality corn, wheat and alfalfa lands as cheap as you can in the old reliable Sumner. You ought to see the wheat, 30 to 50 bu. sure. Write for owner's price list of farms. No trades. WILLIAM KEMBROW, Caldwell, Kansas.

320 A. highly improved, 6 ml. Herington. Best farm in county. Exchange. Stock ranch. Mott & Kohler, Herington, Kansas.

DOUGLAS CO. farms: 400 a. \$50 a. Well improved stock and grain farm, 6 miles of Lawrence. T. N. Castle, Lawrence, Kan.

BARGAINS: 155 acres well improved \$75 a.; 100 acres improved \$85 a.; 194 acres improved \$8,000. 80 acres, new improvements, \$80 a. Compton & Royer, Valley Falls, Kan.

FARMS, ranches in Texas, Okla., Ark., Mo., Colorado direct from owners. To buy, sell or trade. Land Buyers Guide, McKinney Tex.

80 A. 1 1/2 ml. from high school town in northeast Kansas. Price \$65. First payment \$1,000. Carry long time at 6 per cent. Address J. B. Wood, Seneca, Kansas.

320 A., Stevens Co., 3 ml. from Moscow on Santa Fe cutoff; level black wheat land; price \$3,600; would take good auto in part payment. Chas. W. Ellsaesser, Liberal, Kan.

I CAN SELL YOU the finest farms, not to be excelled anywhere for the price. For alfalfa and grain farms. Stock raising. Descriptions and prices on request. Cash and good terms. H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.

PUT YOUR REAL ESTATE or business for sale or exchange before thousands of real buyers everywhere. No commission. Send stamp for details. Dept. M. B. U. S. Real Estate & Business Ex., Siloam Springs, Ark.

SEDGWICK COUNTY FARM BARGAINS.

240 a. farm, 160 river bottom in wheat. Best alfalfa land, fair improvements, 2 miles of R. road town, only \$50 per acre. \$4,000 cash, balance terms. Six per cent. 160 farm, large house, barn, 110 a. in crop, 30 a. fine alfalfa. Wheat making 35 bushels per acre. \$75 per a. Will trade this fine home for smaller farm. 11 lots, good 8 room house, cellar, barn, hen houses, shade, fruit, in suburbs of Wichita. Fine for poultry. Only \$2,250. About half price. H. E. Osburn, 227 E. Douglass, Wichita, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT one to five acre tracts or farms write Doane & Sons, Strang Line, Lenexa, Kan.

FOR BARGAINS in improved farms in Catholic settlements. Exchanges made. Write Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, Kansas.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY no matter what or where it is. Pay no commissions. Particulars free. Dept. F. Co-operative Salesman Company, Lincoln, Neb.

\$35.00 PER ACRE (\$7,000) CASH will buy this 200 acre stock and dairy farm, located six miles S. W. of Reece, Greenwood Co., Kans. 40 acres valley land under cultivation (would grow splendid alfalfa), balance extra good pasture. Has a good six room house, other buildings only fair, farm all extra well fenced, good well, equipped with mill, and large cement water tank. Legal numbers are—The N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Sec. 27-26-8 Greenwood Co. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 28-26-8 Butler Co., Kans. No trades considered. Address W. H. Dayton, Abilene, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

WILL SELL OR TRADE you "That farm you want." James Harrison, Butler, Mo.

HOWELL COUNTY land for sale or trade. J. R. Bright, West Plains, Mo.

BARGAINS in Lyon County. Trade anywhere. S. M. Bell, Americus, Kansas.

CASS CO. FARMS for sale or exchange. W. J. Dunham, Creighton, Mo.

WRITE Shoemaker & Garvey, for farm lists; exchanges made. Goods or lands. Leeton, Mo.

EXC. BOOK. 1,000 farms, etc. Everywhere. Honest trades. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Ka.

A. P. HOUSTON will sell or exchange your land or merchandise anywhere. Want land exchanges. Pittsburg, Kansas.

IF YOU have property to exchange or sell, write for particulars of our services and liberal guarantee. Describe property in first letter. Real Estate Advertising Agency, Dept. C, Riverton, Nebraska.

EXCHANGE: Hotel, or store building, two stories, thirteen rooms; well located in Central Kansas town. \$3,000. Clear. Want half section smooth Western Kansas land clear. Ellis & Ford, Salina, Kansas.

320 A. IMP. Washington Co., Ark., for income or wheat land. Kansas City residence and 20 a. imp. for 160 a. 80 a. imp., want income. Good imp. farms \$50 to \$65 per a. Box 200, Richmond, Kansas.

EASTERN LAND FOR WESTERN. 240 acres, well improved, about 75 ml. southwest of Topeka. Price \$18,000, mtg. \$5,500. Want good land, in Kansas, not too far west for equity. What have you? Might assume some. Frank W. Thompson, Beloit, Kan., Agt.

TO EXCHANGE for land: Completely furnished brick and frame, 24 room hotel in town of 730; good lively business, big new barn, all lively stock included. Also mercantile business, invoice \$3,000. Store building and residence. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.

320 A. WELL IMPROVED, all smooth, close in. 80 miles to Kansas City. Owner wants mase, or income; 394 acres improved close to county seat, 200 acres fine bluegrass, 75 acres fine bottom land for alfalfa. Fine stock farm, price \$65 per a., enc. \$7,500. Owner wants hardware and building. Will assume. Triplett, Garnett, Kansas.

640 acres fine smooth land 1 1/2 miles new railroad in Stevens county, Kansas, 7 and 8 miles to two towns. Just a little sand with fine buffalo sod. Also 320 acres smooth grass land in Presidio county, Texas. All clear of encumbrance. Want good, well improved tract near or joining town for hogs, poultry and dairy. Price of land \$15.00 per acre.

M. W. PETERSON, Bushton, Kansas.

HOME AND A 10% INCOME. AN 11 room, strictly modern house, close in. Price \$6,000. Terms. C. D. Skinner, Topeka, Kan.

231 A. Ark. river bottom corn farm; ten room house, large barn, etc. The cream of the cream in Sedgwick Co., Kan., worth \$75 per a., for quick sale at sacrifice price of \$10,000. C. F. Fouquet Inv. Co., Andale, Ka.

COFFEY COUNTY, EASTERN KANSAS. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Ka.

FOR SALE—160 acre farm 1/2 mile to school, 3 1/2 miles to town. Price \$7,200. J. H. King, Cawker City, Kansas.

RICE CO. 159 a. fine farm, adjoins station, well imp., \$3,000 down, bal. 10 yrs. 6%. Owner, Box 33, Whitewater, Kan.

240 A. for sale like paying rent; 160 a. level, bal. good pasture. 1/2 cash, bal. 1/2 of crop each year till paid. Roy C. Beard, Minneola, Kansas.

GOOD, smooth wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

960 ACRES, CHASE CO., KAN. 80 acres alfalfa land, 300 acres under cultivation; 120 meadow, balance pasture; living water and timber; \$30.00. Victor Carson, Owner, Dodge City, Kan.

FOR SALE. 640 acres 3 1/2 miles from town. Fair improvements. Plenty of water and well located for a No. 1 stock farm. Price \$44.00 per acre. No trade. Write A. E. Clark & Son, Pomona, Kansas, for particulars.

BUY WHEAT LANDS: We have large list of lands in the great Kansas wheat belt, at prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$12,000 per quarter. One crop pays for land, in many cases. Write The Howard Land & Loan Co., Pratt, Kan.

TO BE SUBDIVIDED, 7,000 a. of Ford county land for sale in tracts to suit purchaser; some improvement, in the great wheat belt of Kansas. Reason for selling is poor health. Prices ranging from \$15 to \$40 per acre. G. L. Painter, Dodge City, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY LAND. \$12 to \$30 buys good wheat and alfalfa land in a county that produced 136,000 acres of splendid wheat. For Trade: Imp. choice sec., 1/2 bottom, near Ness City. Want East-ern land or income property. Price \$22,400, enc. \$8,000. C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kan.

YES, FOSTER BROS., INDEPENDENCE, Kan., have trades of all kinds.

BARGAINS in Cass and Johnson counties, Missouri. 346, 280, 222 acres well improved, fifty miles from Kansas City. Want merchandise worth \$18,000.00. Exceptional cash bargains on well improved farms in three miles of town. John N. Shomaker, Garden City, Mo.

WANT WESTERN LAND for 320 acres about 40 miles from Wichita, all good black tillable land, good water, near town and school, small improvements, desirable location. Give full description and price in first letter. I own a nice 160 acre farm, well located, in high state of cultivation, 100 acres wheat, good improvements. Will sell at a bargain, good terms. H. C. Whalen, 413 Biting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ka.

Fine Wheat Land

Square section—640 a. 8 ml. from Garden City, Finney Co., Kan. Level as a floor. 400 a. cult.; well; small house. Price \$20 per a. clear. Want E. Kansas farm. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

To Trade for Land.

Business property in Topeka; elevator, steam heat, electric lights; close to post-office and court house. Price \$40,000. Address GEO. M. NOBLE & CO., 435 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kansas.

1914 BARGAINS

Choice farms just listed in northwest Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, for sale or exchange. Advise me your wants and what you have with full description. M. E. Noble & Son, 507 Corby-Forsce Bldg., St. Joseph, Missouri.

For Exchange

640 acres deeded land and 640 acres leased land in Beaver Co., Okla. Good wheat land, good grass, plenty of water. School, post-office and stores at corner of place. Will trade for good stock of merchandise. Also some unimproved land in Arkansas for auto or live stock. C. A. Long, Fredonia, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE

640 acres fine smooth land 1 1/2 miles new railroad in Stevens county, Kansas, 7 and 8 miles to two towns. Just a little sand with fine buffalo sod. Also 320 acres smooth grass land in Presidio county, Texas. All clear of encumbrance. Want good, well improved tract near or joining town for hogs, poultry and dairy. Price of land \$15.00 per acre.

M. W. PETERSON, Bushton, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

FREE and postpaid, map of Arkansas. By counties. Leslie Land Co., Leslie, Ark.

LITTLE RIVER valley lands rich and cheap. On railroad. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

DOWELL LAND COMPANY will furnish you lists of farm, timber and rice lands at lowest prices. Walnut Ridge, Arkansas.

FOR DES. LIT., city props, Ark., and Okla. farm, fruit, timber, grazing lands, write Moss-Ballou & Hurlock, Siloam Sprgs., Ark.

IF YOU WANT a stock or fruit farm of any size in the land of cold springs, fine streams, the home of the apple, come to or write to Howard & Smith, Hiwassee, Benton Co., Ark.

CORN, OAT, CLOVER land. 300 crops. No swamps, hills. Fine climate, schools, churches. Small pay't down, bal. long time. Maps, circulars. Tom Blodgett Land Co., Elson, Ark.

17,000 ACRES, no rocks, hills or swamps. Any size farms Grant Co., \$1.50 per a. down, bal. 20 years at 6%. Grant County Land Co., Opposite Union Depot, Little Rock, Ark.

WRITE for land list and tell us just what you want to buy or trade. Horton & Company, Hope, Arkansas.

RIO GRAND VALLEY, Ozark and Arkansas lands. Write for prices and lists. J. F. Bradshaw, Lenexa, Kan.

EXTRA BARGAIN. Fine little farm home 40 a. 2 1/2 miles Gravette, price \$1,500. Time on part. Have other extra bargains. Address Frazier Real Estate Co., Gravette, Ark.

FRUIT, grain and stock farms, all sizes, in Benton Co., Ark. Bagaer county of state; low prices and easy terms. Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Benton Co., Ark.

80 A. good upland 4 ml. Morrilton on good road, 50 a. cult., all tillable, fair improvements, good fence, orchard, fine water, good neighborhood. \$1,800; possession Jan. 1. Stephens, Cazort & Neal, Morrilton, Ark.

FOR SALE

917 a. farm; best improved in Baxter Co. Barn 50x150, scales, extra good 9 room house, 300 acres in cultivation. All farming tools and threshing outfit. All for \$16,000. 160 acres 1/2 ml. to Haney, 60 a. in cultivation; good spring. Price \$1,600. 33 room hotel and furniture on a fine corner in Cotter. Will trade this for a farm in Kansas. Write for full description and price. A. T. Garth, Cotter, Ark.

MISSOURI

FOR FARM LANDS in Barry Co., Mo., write J. Y. Drake, Exeter, Mo.

WRITE Bedell & Co., Springfield, Mo., for prices on grain, stock and dairy farms.

WRITE O. J. Tapp for farm lists Johnson county. Exchanges made. Warrensburg, Mo.

IF YOU want a high grade central west Missouri farm, large or small, write J. H. Kyle, Clinton, Missouri.

IF YOU want a farm in Cass or Jackson counties, I have what you want. Write me. A. R. Wherritt, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

MANY FARMS FOR SALE, 40 to 100 miles of Kansas City; real bargains. G. W. Dupue, Drexel, Mo.

FARMS FOR SALE. Eastern Kans. Western Mo. 30 miles south K. C. Write for lists. L. W. Kircher, Cleveland, Mo.

473 ACRES 2 miles Amoret, in Bates Co., Mo. Well improved. Owned by non-resident. Must be sold. Terms. C. H. Hutchins, Amoret, Mo.

320 ACRES, bottom cut over timber land, sandy loam, near two towns, 2 railroads. Price \$17.50. Offer to make a first class farm; would guarantee 12% interest by rents besides your money doubled, if improved. F. Gram, Naylor, Mo.

OZARKS. 136 acres, elegant stock farm; 100 acres in cultivation; handsome improvements; running stream; on good road; 192 miles south of Kansas City on the Kansas City Southern Railway. Price \$50.00 per acre; terms. B. S. Dunn, Anderson, Mo.

Central Missouri Write for descriptive price lists of corn, wheat, and bluegrass farms in Callaway Co. Hamilton & Crenshaw, Box 7, Fulton, Mo.

15 Miles Out of Kansas City

160 Acres \$77.50 Per Acre. Near railroad station and rock road, well watered, 55 acres wheat, 30 acres corn, balance bluegrass timber pasture. Let us locate you in corn belt and tame grass country, where best loan companies want your loans at low rate.

PARISH INVESTMENT CO., Grand Ave. Temple, Kansas City, Mo.

ALABAMA

ALFALFA LANDS.

In the last year we have sold more alfalfa land than any other firm in the prairie region of Alabama or Mississippi. Reason: Quality of soil and prices. Come to Demopolis, Ala., and see for yourself. C. C. Clay Alfalfa Land Co., Demopolis, Ala.

THE OZARKS, WHAT OF THEM?



Many Ozark farmers are making money raising hogs. The fine open winters make it unnecessary to provide expensive quarters and the porkers can range nearly the entire year. Thousands of hogs are fattened on mast without any expense to the owner and there is little disease in the Ozark region. The razorback type of hog is disappearing from the Ozarks, in his place you will find purebred and profit makers of the leading breeds. A few good brood sows will soon pay for an Ozark farm.



Although it was a dry year one Ozark dairyman reports a clear profit of \$100 a cow in 1913 from each one of the 18 cows in his herd. The milk and cream were sold at ordinary market prices—not fancy prices. This man tests his cows and keeps only the money makers. Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys are making the Ozarks one of the greatest dairy countries in the United States. It would be impossible to find a better country for poultry raising than the Ozarks. Young chicks are thriving before incubators are set farther north and the early hatched pullets insure heavy egg production in winter time. A large portion of the poultry products that make Missouri the greatest poultry state come from the Ozarks.

FREE: "Homesteaders' Review," best land journal published. Many big bargains. West Plains Real Estate Co., West Plains, Howell County, Missouri.

OZARK FARM BARGAINS. Write or see the Southwestern Land & Immigration Co., Springfield, Mo. Exchanges made.

BEST BARGAINS IN MISSOURI. 333 a. 2 mi. town. Two sets imp 180 a. bottom. Extra well watered. Missouri Land Co., Humansville, Mo.

FOR SALE ONLY. My 150 a. dairy farm. Well imp. 80 a. bottom. Extra well watered. R. F. Baker, Owner, Mountain Grove, Mo.

25,000 A. timber land, imp. farms, Douglas and Ozark Cos. Best bargains on earth. Homekeepers Real Estate Co., Ava, Mo.

40 ACRES. 4 mi. Lebanon, 30 acres apple trees, 6 room house, barn, etc. Price \$1,600. Stillwell Land Co., Magnolia City, Lebanon, Mo.

POLK COUNTY FARMS for sale or exchange. Ideal climate, pure water, fine pastures, short feeding season, productive soil, prices and terms to suit. Harry T. West Realty Co., Bolivar, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

WE SELL THE EARTH that produces alfalfa and corn. W. E. Wilson Realty, Walters, Ok.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS in N. E. Okla. farms. T.C. Bowling, Pryor, Mayes Co., Okla.

FOR SALE by owner: 640 acre farm in Mayes county, Oklahoma, at \$30 per acre, small payment down, balance twenty semi-annual payments. Write for particulars. Louis E. Hohman, Room 20, Neb. Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.

MR. RENTER: Why don't you come here and buy a good improved farm at \$25 per a. on good terms instead of working for someone else all your lives? Write Southern Realty Company, McAlester, Okla.

CADDO COUNTY WINS AGAIN. Write us for particulars of how to get state lands, small payments, long time, low rate. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

OKLAHOMA LAND FOR SALE Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma, which was part of the old Indian Territory, price from \$20 to \$35 per acre. Write for price list and literature. Agents wanted. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

NORTH DAKOTA

BEST DEAL ON BEST SOIL in rain belt. Wadsworth, Langdon, N. D.

FARMS FOR SALE in corn and alfalfa belt of North Dakota. Easy terms. Write D. T. Owens & Co., Bismarck, N. D.

WRITE for illustrated Blue Book describing my rich Red River Valley farms. Soil black loam. We grow corn, clover and wheat. Address William McRoberts, Casselton, N. D.

CROP PAYMENTS. Fine section of land, Barnes Co., N. D.; 6 miles to Oriska, 4 miles to market; well improved, fine water. Per acre \$50. \$7,500 cash, balance half crop payments 6%. Hodgson Realty Co., Fargo, N. D.

NORTH DAKOTA LANDS DIRECT. We have listed with us to sell several hundred thousand acres of choice North Dakota lands. To obtain settlers along our 1,200 miles of track in North Dakota we will sell these lands at cost. Prices are about one-fifth those asked in Iowa or Illinois and agricultural possibilities are just as great. Roads, schools, churches, railroads all established. For literature and particulars write J. S. Murphy, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railway Co., (Soo Line) Minneapolis, Minn.

TEXAS

FOR SALE: 844 acres, Farmer Co., Texas. All in one body. Smooth, level, plow land. Not broken. Write for price and further information. Frank Donovan, Jr., Owner, Mason City, Ill.

RANCH—A SNAP FOR SALE—10,000 acres. Good grass; number of springs; fine valleys; all fenced, no other improvements. Located in the Panhandle of Texas, the home of fine cattle. A very cheap, price has been put on this ranch, which will turn it quickly. The cash payment will be \$15,000. No trade considered. Write at once for price and full particulars. J. Walter Day, Plainview, Texas.

BIG CROPS, BIG PROFITS. In the Houston, El Campo district of the Gulf Coast. Write us for Free Booklets, "Where Farming Pays," "Pointers on Where to Buy Land," also "The Gulf Coast Bulletin" for six months Free. Allison-Richey Land Co., Houston, Texas.

WHITE RIVER CLUB sites on lake. Farms, ranches, city property; mineral, fruit, poultry land. White River Realty, Branson, Mo.

IF YOU WANT farms or stock ranches in the Ozarks of Missouri, write A. J. Johnston, Mehta, Nat'l Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.

WANT TOWN PROPERTY for fine 160 a. imp. farm, 1 1/4 mi. R. R. town, Howell Co., Mo. Large list free. South Missouri Land Co., Mountain View, Mo.

IF YOU WANT a grain or stock farm on Current River, write Garry H. Yount, Van Buren, Mo.

C. L. WILLIS will furnish you free lists of farms and timber lands. Write him at Willow Springs, Missouri.

YOUR opportunity for timber, fruit and farm land. Stock and river bottom farms. Exchanges. Abstracts. J. Felix Norman, Galena, Mo.

480 A. STOCK RANCH. Estancia Valley, N. M. Valley land, well imp., \$9,600. Near R. R. Want income. F. M. & C. G. Morgan, Springfield, Mo.

WISCONSIN

120 A. improved farm \$3,000. Unimproved lands, rich soil, \$15. Clover, corn, stock country. Jonas Bergh, Eau Claire, Wis.

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

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS concerning the soils, climate and crops of Wisconsin may be had free by writing Wisconsin State Board of Immigration, Capitol 333, Madison, Wis.

200 A. imp. stock, corn, clover and alfalfa farms. 30 mi. from St. Paul. Best lands. Prices will double. Can show farmers making \$100 an a. on our lands. R. L. Williams, River Falls, Wis.

Upper Wisconsin Lands

Wanted! Farmer Agent in every county to sell our Chippewa Valley land. The heart of the clover region. Liberal commissions. J. L. Gates Land Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Settlers Wanted For

our drained, level farm lands, Southern Wisconsin. \$35 to \$45 per acre. Easy terms. Great for corn, alfalfa, clover, timothy and dairying. Droughts unknown; no hills, rocks, alkali, hardpan or stumpage. Trades considered. Sample of soil sent free. Near railroads. Agents wanted. Write owner, Charles E. Cline, 218 Masonic Temple, Davenport, Ia.

Secure a Home in UPPER WISCONSIN

Best Dairy and General crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted. Lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask for booklet 30 on Wisconsin Central Land Grant. State acres wanted. Write about our grazing lands. If interested in fruit lands ask for booklet on apple orchards in Wisconsin. Address Land Dept., Soo Line Ry., Minneapolis, Minn.

COLORADO

EASTERN COLORADO offers great opportunities to you. Good climate, soil, water and the best of land at \$10 to \$25 per acre. Wheat yielding 20 to 45 bu. per acre. Write for descriptions, etc. Frank Vanderhoof, Otis, Washington Co., Colo.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES. We have the finest soil, water, crops, schools, people and the finest climate in the world. We will get you a few isolated tracts for less than half their value. Two ideal 320 acre homestead relinquishments left. Write for all details of our plans. Best of Eastern Colorado. R. T. Cline & F. H. Grigg, Towner, Colorado.

BIG CROPS IN COLORADO

Last chance to buy land at present prices. Winter wheat promises to make 40 bushels per acre on dry lands. We own 13,000 choice acres, Weld county, near Carr. Denver only 85 miles; Greeley 30; near mountains. Fine climate, beautiful scenery. Your choice of land at \$15 to \$20 acre. Easy terms. Smith Estate lands being closed out. Don't miss this. Write at once for plat and particulars. ELWOOD LAND COMPANY, 749 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

NEBRASKA

Found—320 Acre homestead in settled neighborhood; fine farm land; not sand hills. Cost you \$200 filing fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Kimball, Neb.

October Beef to 11 Cents

So Say Market Forecasters—Setback For Hogs

BY C. W. METSKER
Market Editor

LAST week developed new high record July cattle prices. Prime steers in Chicago sold up to \$10, and elsewhere up to \$9.50, with yearlings up to \$9.35, heifers \$9.65 and grass fat steers \$9. These prices are 10 to 15 cents above the previous records made in July, 1912. The new record price on the quarantine side is \$8.85, and stands as the highest over any previous month. Basing opinions on a similar advance occurring in the next three months 11-cent cattle are forecasted for October.

The cattle market is at the critical point of the season. Prime corn fat steers will get scarcer as the season advances, but western grass fat cattle are over-due, and killers have itching palms for lower prices on the greener kinds. As the fed cattle dwindle in supply the thick-fleshed heavy grassers will be forced to fill their place, and the grassers that were well wintered are in for new record levels.

Greenwood county grassers have already sold up to \$9 and the grass there is still good enough to put on finish for an August top of \$9.50. The rank and file of the cattle from the West however have been grazed only a few months and if they move soon they will come light in weight. Owing to continued dry weather from the Missouri river east the big feeding sections are not buying thin cattle. Killers will make price adjustments in the next ten days and the feeding capacity of the country will be determined in a similar period. The cattle market should be watched closely, nursed when necessary and not crowded in any particular. West conditions are far better than east and if no change occurs the West will have to be the beef maker for the next 18 months.

Setback in Hog Prices.

Early last week hog prices attained the highest level of the year, all markets showing tops of \$9 and better. As high as \$9.25 was reached in Chicago. On Wednesday of last week trade became dull. In the next two days the price level dropped 25 to 30 cents, and was slightly below the close of the preceding week. The down movement was made with receipts light, and the shortage in supplies of hogs for the immediate future on the increase. The only explanation of the decline was that speculative trade in provisions, which had been of large volume, suddenly subsided and packers laid out of the hog

market. The fresh pork trade has stood the recent advance of 2 to 3 cents a pound wholesale fairly well, but packers are still reluctant to increase stocks of meats with a dull demand for provisions.

Big Slump in Lamb Prices.

The sheep market gave an exhibition of what killers can do when they determine to lower prices. Last week prices for lambs dropped \$1 a hundred pounds and came within the limits of past average July prices. In the preceding week lambs sold up to \$9, and last week only a few sales were made as high as \$8. Receipts have been moderate and largely of native lambs. Killers later will feel the competition of demand for feeders and many believe that last week's prices recorded the low spot of the season. Thin sheep will be scarce and that should exclude packers from getting lambs at low prices.

The Movement in Livestock.

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five western markets last week, the previous week and a year ago:

	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs
Kansas City	34,225	23,200	19,250
Chicago	37,200	109,000	65,000
Omaha	10,400	50,300	51,600
St. Louis	21,800	33,600	22,500
St. Joseph	4,250	23,200	8,400

Total

Preceding week

Year ago

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and same period in 1913:

	1914	1913	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	708,415	878,108	.....	169,693
Calves	43,447	49,718	.....	6,271
Hogs	1,158,734	1,479,695	.....	320,961
Sheep	1,060,471	1,079,224	.....	18,753
H. & M.	45,666	46,274	.....	608
Cars	47,871	60,950	.....	13,079

The following table shows a comparison in prices of best offerings of livestock at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

	1914	1913	Hogs	1914	1913	Sheep	1914	1913
Chicago	\$10.00	\$9.15	\$9.10	\$9.50	\$8.55	\$7.00		
Kan. City	9.95	8.80	8.85	9.00	6.50	6.50		

Wheat Market Not Crowded.

In the face of the large wheat crop estimates from Kansas, receipts last week were far below expectations and there was an urgent demand at higher prices for cash wheat. Growers are showing an inclination not to crowd the market and as long as they do so trade will show a healthy tone. The spring wheat crop in the Northwest has been damaged materially by black rust, and decreased yields in northern states will benefit the winter wheat growers.

Cash corn prices hold high, and owing to continued hot weather in Missouri, Oklahoma, Illinois and Indiana future prices were up 3 cents. The crop in these states needs rain soon.

The following comparison shows prices on best grades of wheat, corn and oats at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats
Per 100 lbs.	1914 1913	1914 1913	1914 1913
Chicago	85 1/2 93	78 64 1/2	37 41
Kan. City	81 1/2 84 1/2	79 1/2 67	38 1/2 40

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

New prairie, choice	\$12.00	\$12.50
New prairie, No. 1	11.00	11.50
New prairie, No. 2	9.00	10.50
New prairie, No. 3	5.00	8.50
Timothy, choice	14.50	15.00
Timothy, No. 1	13.00	14.00
Timothy, No. 2	11.00	12.50
Timothy, No. 3	7.50	10.50
Clover mixed, choice	13.50	14.00
Clover mixed, No. 1	12.00	13.00
Clover mixed, No. 2	10.00	11.50
Clover, choice	8.50	9.50
Clover, No. 1	6.00	8.00
Clover, No. 2	4.00	6.00
New alfalfa, choice	14.00	14.50
Alfalfa, No. 1	12.50	13.50
Alfalfa, standard	11.00	12.00
Alfalfa, No. 2	9.00	10.50
Alfalfa, No. 3	6.00	8.50
Straw	4.50	

Seeds, Feed and Broomcorn.

Kafir corn, none offered; alfalfa, \$8@11 a cwt.; flaxseed, \$1.38@1.41 a bushel; timothy, \$3.75@5 a cwt.; cane seed, \$2.25@2.25; millet seed, \$1.20@1.70; shorts, \$1.08@1.16; bran, \$7.40; corn chop, \$1.38; rye, 66c; barley, 49@53c.

Warehouses quote broomcorn prices at \$60@125 a ton. Market weak.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, July 27.—Butter this week is firm at 27 1/2 cents.

Kansas City, July 27.—Prices this week on produce are: Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 20c a dozen; firsts, 19c; seconds, 14 1/2c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 26c a pound; firsts, 23c; seconds, 21c; packing stock, 18 1/2c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1 1/2 pounds or over, 18c a pound; under 1 1/2 pounds, 15c; hens, 13 1/2c; old roosters, 9c; turkeys, 15 1/2c; ducks, 10c; geese, 6c.

The market for dairy products does not fluctuate in the uncertain manner that markets for other farm products do and therefore provides a more certain source of profit without a risk of loss. The feed given the cow today is returned to her owner tomorrow and can be marketed at once.

NEW YORK

McBURNIE'S NEW YORK FARMS. Improved, cultivated and priced at half value, make western farmers buy on sight. Come now, see, and bind your bargain quickly. McBurnie & Co., Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.

WYOMING

Cattlemen Attention

I offer one-half interest in one of the best cattle propositions in the state of Wyoming. 3,000 acres of irrigated lands. Produces 1,100 tons of hay. Will increase to 2,500 tons in three years. Can handle 1,500 head of cattle now. Fine summer range on Forest Reserve only two miles from ranch. Write for particulars. G. M. Winkelman L. S. & R. Co., Box 195, Cheyenne, Wyo.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

-A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas and S. Nebraska, 830 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Ed. R. Dorsey, Illinois and Indiana, Versailles, Ill.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1507 Elm St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and So. Missouri, 4804 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
W. L. Blizzard, north Missouri and Iowa, 2537 Forest 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.

Poland China Hogs.

Aug. 12—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.
Aug. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Sept. 5—J. E. Will, Prairie View, Kan.
Sept. 8—J. D. Williams, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 28—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.
Oct. 15—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 15—Homer Dickerson, Jameson, Mo.
Oct. 19—Sam Herren, Penokee, Kan.
Oct. 20—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
Oct. 20—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.
Oct. 21—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Oct. 22—H. C. Walker, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 22—Herman Groniger & Sons, Bendena, Oct. 24—Wm. R. Zahn, Concord, Ill.
Oct. 26—J. L. Moseley, New Boston, Ill.
Oct. 28—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Oct. 22—H. C. Granger, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 22—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.; at Fairbury, Neb.
Oct. 30—Pritchard & Martin, Walker, Mo.
Nov. 11—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Nov. 12—E. E. Merton, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 13—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Jan. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Jan. 21—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.
Jan. 23—A. C. Lobough, Washington, Kan.
Feb. 2—John Elmermer, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 3—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Feb. 4—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 5—H. L. Pritchett, New London, Mo.
Feb. 9—Jas. W. Anderson, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 13—J. F. Foley, Oranoguo, Kan.
Feb. 13—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.; at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 15—Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Neb.
Feb. 17—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 20—Hubert J. Griffith, Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 24—Alfred Carlson, (Spotted Poland), Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 26—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Aug. 5—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Aug. 19—W. E. Bradford, Columbia, Mo.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Aug. 26—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Aug. 27—A. J. Hann, Elmdale, Kan.
Oct. 12—W. R. Hainline, Blandinsville, Ill.
Oct. 22—M. Hendricks, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 27—Moster & Flitzwater, Goffs, Kan.
Oct. 21—John O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 31—E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.
Nov. 9—J. R. Jackson, Kanopolis, Kan.
Nov. 10—J. B. Duncan, Flush, Kan.
Jan. 25—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Jan. 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
Jan. 27—Ralph F. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
Jan. 28—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 12—A. C. Buckingham and J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 19—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 10—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 11—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.
Feb. 12—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 22—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.
Feb. 23—J. R. Jackson, Kanopolis, Kan.
Feb. 25—Martin Kelly, Verdon, Neb.
Feb. 27—A. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.
March 5—Samuelson Bros., Blaine, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Sept. 23—Adam Andrew and Fred Cowley, at Girard, Kan.
Jan. 15—L. R. Brady, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Sept. 22—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.
Oct. 14—Parkdale Farm Co., Kane, Ill.

Angus Cattle.

Jan. 21—L. R. Brady, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.

Dairy Cattle.

Aug. 27—W. B. Carpenter, Kansas City, Mo.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 21 and 22—Henry C. Glessman, Omaha, Neb.

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 23-24—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.

Combination Livestock Sales.

Nov. 9 to 14—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Jan. 4 to 10—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
March 8 to 13—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

A. J. Lovette of Mullinville, Kan., is offering 13 Poland China spring boars in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. These boars represent A. Wonder, Corrector, Hadley and Contractor blood lines. Mr. Lovette will sell at a very low price on these boars if

taken soon. If interested write him, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

A Real Estate Auctioneer.

Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan., is an experienced auctioneer with a strong personality and a keen appreciation of values. He has a broad scope of territory with many customers who are aware of his ability on the block. He has demonstrated much ability as a real estate auctioneer and is making a specialty of land and lot sales. Those in need of a real estate auctioneer will further their interests by engaging his services. Write, wire or phone at his expense for open dates.

Big Type Boars.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., have the best lot of large type Poland China boars for sale that can be found anywhere for the price asked. They are extra good and have license to be good. They are by Major B. Hadley, grand champion at the American Royal, 1911, and out of herd sows weighing around 700 pounds. Three are out of Cloverfield Beauty 2d, by Blain's Last. Two are out of Long Girl, by Hadley. One is out of Long John. Others are out of Mayflower Daisy 2d, by King Ex. 3d, by Big Blain. Some of these boars are good enough to head any herd. They are massive young fellows, strong and vigorous with size and show yard type. They can be bought so cheap you will be surprised at the size and quality you get for so little money. Write today and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

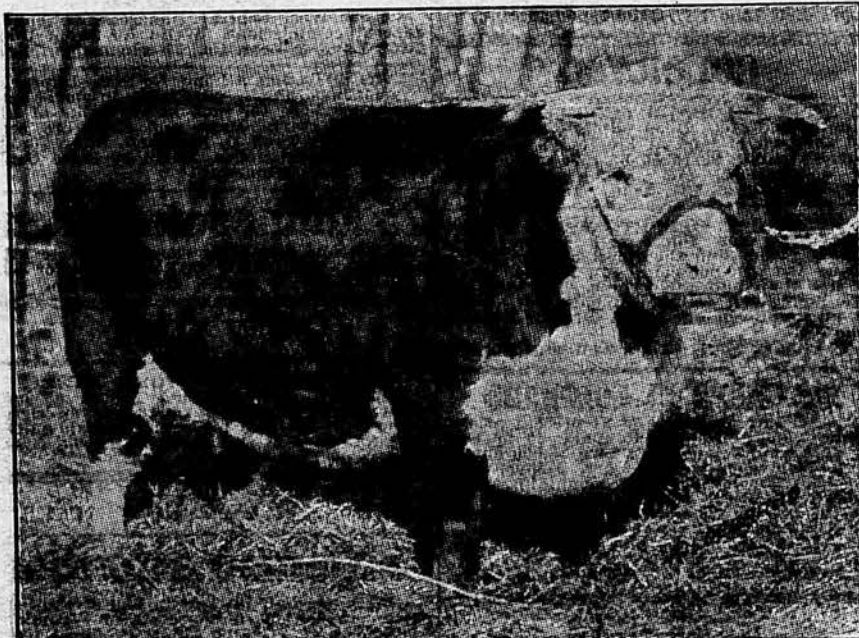
Direct From Headquarters.

"Just a letter to let you know something about our hogs. Our herd is headed by B. & C's Masterpiece 145205, a choice 2-year-old son of old B. & C's Col, the \$1,000 boar, grand champion of Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois. Masterpiece will now weigh about 800 pounds, and is in just breeding condition, not a bit fat. He is pronounced by several to be the very image of his noted sire. He is exceptionally strong on his feet, having the best feet I ever saw on a hog of his size. He is very sure and strong as a breeder, bringing very large litters of pigs of a uniform type which promise to make great individuals in size, quality and finish. Our herd of brood sows is very prolific, of good size, good color and quality. They all contain royal blood, being daughters or granddaughters of grand champions. We have one sow sired by Superba, one by Tamarax, one by Good E. Nuff Again King, and one by G. M. Tat's Col, several others by noted sires. At present we have over 60 head of spring pigs which are the best we ever raised and will make individuals of size, quality and finish. They are all immune to cholera by vaccination and are weaned and doing nicely. We have one litter of 10 pigs out of Miss Superba. This litter is sired by Perfect Col, champion of Indiana, Iowa and Illinois. We bought this sow at a long figure in order to give our customers some top notchers for herd heads and she has not disappointed us, so we are now able to furnish as good herd boars as can be got in the East. We have an extra fine early litter of pigs by Overland Col. and out of a granddaughter of Defender. We have several litters by B. & C's Masterpiece which are hard to beat, also several by Reed's Good E. Nuff Again King which are dandies. We send out only good pigs as we are in the business to stay and want satisfied customers. We place all our pigs on the market. We have three tried sows and five fall gilts which we will sell well worth the money. At present we have satisfied customers in four states."—John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

J. G. Burt of Solomon, Kan., is changing his card ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. His offering consists of Poland China boars and gilts. The breeding and individuality of these pigs will please our readers. Mr. Burt guarantees satisfaction.



The above is a good picture of Celia Fairfax, one of the 50 high class breeding cows in S. W. Tilley's herd at Irving, Kan. She was got by Perfection Fairfax, by Perfection, by Dale, and her dam was by Dale. Mr. Tilley is starting his advertisement in this issue and is offering choice yearling and 2-year-old heifers.

If interested write him and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Combination Cattle Sales.

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan., has claimed January 15 as the date of his combination sale of Shorthorn cattle. He has also claimed January 21 as the date of his Angus combination sale. These sales will be held at the Agricultural college and the college will be the principal consignor in the Angus sale. Mr. Brady will be pleased to hear from anyone who would like to consign to either of these sales. He desires nothing but first class animals and the sales will be well advertised and every detail will be carefully looked after by Mr. Brady himself. There are few men in the West better qualified as sales managers than Mr. Brady. For further particulars address L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

Sixty Duroc-Jersey Pigs.

F. M. Clowe is a Duroc-Jersey breeder living near Circleville, Kan. He has been in the business a good while and is well known and liked by his associates in the business. His herd is not one of the largest but it is well cared for and up-to-date in blood lines. His herd boar, Freddy M., is one of the largest herd boars in that part of the country. He is easily a 1,000 pound boar in good flesh. He is 5 years old and was sired by McDowell's King, by Colossal. The 60 spring pigs are by this big fellow and Harley, by Regulator, by Regulator, by McFarland Brothers of Sedalia, Mo. Freddy M. was champion at the stock show at Hinton last season, an honor contested for by the prominent breeders of Jackson county. Mr. Clowe is a member of the Jackson County Breeders' association and a booster for the big fine stock show that will be pulled off there this fall.

Knows the Business.

Col. Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan., a rising young livestock auctioneer, believes in purebred stock of all kinds. He and his brothers operate a large farm and breed registered Hereford cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. Last winter Col. Howell was employed on a number of the leading sales as assistant and made a host of friends for himself and rendered valuable assistance because of his knowledge of values and pedigrees. Among the leading sales he assisted in making was the R. P. Wells sale and the E. J. Trump sale at Formoso, Kan., the J. H. Harter sale at the Agricultural college, the W. W. Otey & Sons, G. C. Norman and Sam Drybread sales in southern Kansas. He is an honest, capable young man who desires to succeed on his merits. He is a member of the firm of Howell Brothers, successful farmers and breeders. Put him on your next sale and he will make you money.

Bonnie View Duroc-Jerseys.

The Bonnie View herd of Duroc-Jerseys is one of the best bred in the country. It is owned by Searle & Cattle of Berryton, Kan. Last week this firm shipped to J. S. White of Hanford, Calif., a young show herd and a spring gilt. The show herd included an 8-months-old boar and two 8-months old gilts sired by S. & C's Col. The spring gilt was sired by Jayhawk, Crimson Wonder. The young herd will be shown in the California State Fair and Mr. White says the boar will beat anything in California. Mr. White traveled over several states and visited a large number of herds of Duroc-Jerseys before buying. It will be remembered by our readers that Searle & Cattle won the lion's share of ribbons at the Topeka Fair last year. They will be out this year with a show herd and one that Mr. Cattle says is better in every way than last year's herd. Searle & Cattle always have good hogs to sell. If interested write them, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Hemmy's August Sale.

In this issue appears the advertisement of Joe Hemmy's big type Poland China sale at Hill City, Kan., Tuesday, August 18. In this sale Mr. Hemmy is selling 40 young sows sired by Hemmy's Hadley and Good Quality, two herd boars of strictly big type breeding, and two of the best boars we know of in that part of the state. The sows are out of his choice big mature sows and most of them are from the Thos. F. Walker herd at Alexandria, Neb. The 40 young sows in the sale have had the run of 75 acres of alfalfa this spring and early summer and are in perfect condition. They are not as large for their ages as Mr. Hemmy's Poland usually are but they were grown on short rations as many other hogs were and are not as large as they would have been if there had been plenty of feed. They are bred

PUREBRED HORSES.

German Coach
70—Horses—70
The great general purpose horse. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call.
J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ks.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

BOYD NEWCOM Wichita, Kansas. Auctioneer. Real Estate a Specialty. Write, wire or phone for dates.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

JESSE HOWELL Herkimer, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write or phone for dates.

J. P. Oliver Newton, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. My 20 years experience insures better results.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

FRANK J. ZAUN FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER. INDEPENDENCE, MO. "Get Zaun. He Knows How." Bell Phone 675 Ind.

Will Myers Detroit, Kan. Is already booked on leading breeders' sales in Central Kan. Choice dates still open. Write or wire.

Ruggels & Son, Beverly, Kansas Livestock and big farm sales solicited.

W. A. Fisher, White City, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write or Phone for dates.

D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write, wire or phone for dates.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Next 4 weeks term opens Aug. 3rd. Are you coming?

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL

Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres. 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

Red Polled Cattle Choice young bulls under 16 months for sale. Best of breeding. Write, or better come and see. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Ka.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Choice Young Bulls. Several good enough to head good herds—heavy boned, broad headed, breezy kind. Show prospects. Also a few cows and heifers. Visitors welcome. Call or write. **L. W. POULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.**



POLLED DURHAMS.

Sleepy Hollow Polled Durham Cattle 12 good bulls coming 1 year old, bred cows and heifers for sale. Also a number of good Jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

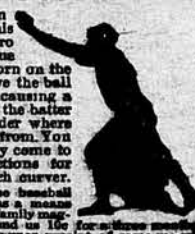
ANGUS CATTLE A select lot of females, bred for sale. Best breeding and right individually. W. G. Denton, Denton, Ks.

Angus Bulls and Heifers SUTTON FARM Have 30 splendid heifers and 30 extra good bulls priced to sell. Write us today. **SUTTON & PORTEOUS, R. 6, Lawrence, Kan.**

Aberdeen Angus Cattle DUROC HOGS Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Baseball Curver FREE! Boys, you can simply make money out of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. A complete set of directions for throwing curves goes with each curver.

Our Offer: We are giving these baseball curvers away free of charge to the first 100 subscribers. Send us the form and name and we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postage. If you want one of these wonderful little curvers do not delay. Send your subscription at once to the address below. Our supply is limited. Do not put off sending in your order now. Address **MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, Box 30, Topeka, Kansas**



to two good sons of A Wonder, the famous Iowa boar. Both are owned by Mr. Hemmy. One is registered as A Wonder Major and the other as A Wonder Boy. The sale will be held at Mr. Hemmy's farm near Hill City. Free conveyance will be furnished and all who attend will be taken good care of. J. W. Johnson, representing the Farmers Mail and Breeze, will attend the sale and bids may be sent to him in care of Mr. Hemmy.

A Good Kansas Herd.
H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan., is a prominent big type Poland China breeder visited last week. This season he has 125 March and April pigs that are as good as will be found anywhere. Sixty of them are by Long King's Best and the rest are by Sampson Ex. 2d and some by noted boars in other herds. One litter that is certainly outstanding is by Mabel's Wonder and out of Long Price Lady, by Long Price, by Chief Price Again. Her dam was Betsy, by Tec. Longfellow. She is 2 years old and farrowed 11 pigs and is raising six of them and they are simply great. Mabel's Wonder, their sire, is a noted Iowa boar. All of Mr. Graner's herd sows are as good as money can buy and his years of experience can produce. He will hold a fall sale of high class boars October 22 which is the day before Herman Groninger & Sons sell at Bendena and the day after H. B. Walter sells at Effingham. We will have more to say about this circuit later on.

Farnham's Duroc Bargains.
E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan., is making an attractive Duroc-Jersey offering in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering a nice lot of fall gilts bred for September and early October farrow. He is also offering a fine lot of spring pigs in pairs or trios or any way to suit the purchaser. Everything immune and in a thrifty and growing condition. He also has a thrifty and growing condition. He also has good proposition in a 2-year-old herd boar that he can't use longer. The pigs are out of big, prolific sows and sired by Taylor's Model Chief, a 600 pound boar in breeding condition and the second prize winner at the American Royal in 1912. He headed the prize young herd at the Missouri State Fair the same year. The gilts bred for September and October farrow are bred to Hillcrest Col. by King the Col., and to Hillcrest Wonder, by I Am Perfection Wonder, being a half brother to Big Wonder, the 1913 grand champion at the Iowa State Fair. If you can use an extra good herd boar get in touch with Mr. Farnham at once. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him today.

Klusmire's Duroc-Jerseys.
Last Monday we visited Geo. M. Klusmire, Holton, Kan., and his up-to-date herd of Duroc-Jerseys. Mr. Klusmire is a director of the National Duroc-Jersey Record Association. He is the first director Kansas has had for 10 years and Mr. Klusmire appreciates the honor. He was one of the promoters of the Jackson County Breeders' association, organized last fall, and likewise one of the live boosters for the Jackson county livestock show and fair to be held in Holton one week, commencing September 30. His farm is one of the best kept farms in that section of the country and is rightly named Pleasant Home Stock Farm. At the head of his herd of Duroc-Jerseys is K's Golden Rule, by Laptad's Golden Rule. His dam was Taddy Natcher Gold Queen, by Laptad's Tatarax. This boar is a splendid individual and the sire of almost all of the 91 March and April pigs which Mr. Klusmire has recently had immuned, and which he is ready to price at private sale. He will not make a public sale either this fall or winter but will sell the tops at private sale. His advertisement starts in this issue in Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look it up and write him for descriptions and prices.

Large Smooth Poland Chinas.
L. E. Klein, owner of Tabor Valley herd of Poland China hogs, has the best bunch of spring pigs this year he has ever raised. They are extra long and have very heavy bone with more quality than is usually found in big type herds. Mr. Klein is a careful breeder, always keeping in mind the idea of quality and finish as well as size. His pigs have the run of alfalfa pasture, giving them plenty of exercise and developing lots of muscle. These pigs are sired by Chief Price and Bell Metal Again, two very fine boars. Chief Price is an Iowa bred hog and is an exceptionally good breeder. Bell Metal Again is a grandson of the noted Bell Metal and is said to be an almost exact image of his sire. He has an exceptionally heavy bone, strong arched back, well sprung ribs, and more quality than most big type boars. Pigs sired by either of these boars please Mr. Klein's customers. Two pigs from this herd went to Fresno, Calif., last week. Only a short time ago two others went to Idaho and one to New Mexico, while a lot of them have been shipped to Oklahoma and Missouri. If you can use a good pig, boar or gilt, write Mr. Klein. You will find him absolutely fair in all his dealings.

The Best Berkshire Breeding.
This paper contains the announcement of H. E. Conroy, Berkshire breeder of Norton-

ville, Kan. Mr. Conroy has one of the very best herds of this breed that can be found anywhere in the West. He offers for immediate sale 10 extra choice boars of last August and September farrow, sired by three different boars and all state fair winners. Duke's Rival Champion, a son of Berryton Duke Jr., and out of Rival's Champion Belle, a litter mate to the noted Rival's Champion's Best owned at Ames, Iowa. Silver Tips Master, second prize junior yearling at Kansas State Fair last year, carries the blood of Berryton Duke, Black Robinhood and other noted boars of the breed. Robinhood's Premier combines the blood of the Black Robinhood and Royal Empress families. All three of these boars have lots of scale and are of the best Berkshire conformation. In the herd are daughters and granddaughters of the noted boars Imp. Baron Compton with lots of Duchesse breeding. Mr. Conroy has already demonstrated the fact that he is a caretaker of unusual ability and the blood lines of this herd are unexcelled anywhere. There are also about 60 spring pigs of the same breeding. When writing please mention this paper.

Illinois and Indiana

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Hainline's Fall Duroc Sale.

Breeders of Duroc-Jersey hogs and those interested in strictly fancy breeding and high class individuality will notice the announcement of the splendid offering of W. R. Hainline of Blandinsville, Ill., October 12. It is certainly a pleasure to recommend this good offering to readers of this paper. The entire herd of 300 is rich in color and breeding. Get your name on the catalog list by dropping him a postal with your name and address. When doing so kindly mention this paper.

Homer Faulkner's August Sale.

H. L. Faulkner of Jamesport, Mo., is one of the most interesting of all Poland China breeders. He has been in the business a good many years and in all his breeding operations profit has been the underlying principle. He believes that the Spotted Poland China—the kind bred by his father and his father's father—is the Poland China that makes the greatest amount of pork for the feed consumed. With this belief in mind he went about it early in his breeding career to conserve the original Spotted Poland China. His herd will show that he has not only retained the spots but he has in a very large degree retained the broad hams, wide backs, broad heads and short stout legs which characterized the Poland China of a half century ago. On August 5 Mr. Faulkner will sell 50 head of Spotted Poland Chinas that will fill the above descriptions. That Mr. Faulkner's kind of Poland Chinas is in demand is shown by the Poland China Record. If you would like some of the old original Spotted Poland Chinas visit this sale. If you find it inconvenient to attend the sale you may send your buying orders either direct to Mr. Faulkner or to Ed R. Dorsey, who will represent this paper at the sale.

Big Sale For Browning.

H. E. & B. F. Browning of Hersman, Ill., had a wonderfully successful Duroc-Jersey sale July 23. The four show males brought \$1,685, or an average of \$421.25. The 10 head of what was known as the prepared show herd brought \$2,955, or an average of \$295.50. The entire offering of 35 head averaged \$136.42 and the total was \$4,875. The sale was held at the Idlewild Stock Farm. The visiting breeders were from about ten states and the sale was advertised as the mid-summer sale and picnic. We believe it was one of the most enjoyable affairs of this sort ever held. The visitors were royally entertained with tables loaded down and all summer drinks that belonged to an old time picnic. Many took breakfast, dinner and supper with the Brownings. Below is the list of buyers and prices.

1—Maloy Bros., Montrose, Dak.	\$800.00
2—Nathan Dickerson, Geneva, Wis.	200.00
3—Giller & Sons, White Hall, Ill.	55.00
4—Emmett Carlson, Washington, Ia.	185.00
5—Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo.	200.00
6—Dr. C. E. Still	125.00
7—Hanks & Bishop, New London, Ia.	500.00
8—Dr. C. E. Still	210.00
9—Maze & Dickerson, Lake Geneva, Wis.	215.00
10—Harry Hopeley, Lewis, Ia.	75.00
11—C. B. Dikshelm, Spencer, S. D.	315.00
12—Frank Beth, Joliet, Ill.	105.00
13—L. L. Hagen, Lexington, Ky.	475.00
14—Hayne Pake, Sidney, Ia.	75.00
15—J. B. Unsell, Louisiana, Mo.	62.50
16—Harry Hopeley	130.00
17—Giller & Son	50.00
18—L. L. Hagen	47.50
19—Nathan Dickerson	65.00
20—L. L. Hagen	55.00
21—Giller & Son	115.00
22—J. Young Coldwell, Williamsville, Ill.	87.50
23—L. L. Hagen	62.50
24—Harry Hopeley	80.00
25—L. L. Hagen	22.50
26—McKee Bros., Versailles, Ky.	70.00
27—W. E. Howell, Rochester, Ill.	62.50
28—Peacock Bros., Cochrane, Ga.	97.50
29—J. B. Unsell	42.50
30—J. B. Unsell	33.00

Moseley's Big Oranges.

J. L. Moseley, New Boston, Ill., the owner of Big Orange Mac 63186, will hold his annual Poland China sale October 26 at Keithsburg, Ill. This herd is just over in Illinois from Iowa, about four miles. At the head of this herd is Big Orange Mac, bred by L. R. McClarnon of Braddyville, Ia., and sired by Big Orange 57394 and out of Venus F. 139611 by Big King 48331. We do not know of a better son of Big Orange than Big Orange Mac and we have always credited one of his sons as being as good a hog as we ever saw in Iowa. Not only is Big Orange Mac massive, but he has every quality of a state fair champion, and at this sale he will have sons that will please the most exacting. They will be out of daughters of Rood's Defender, an 8-year-old hog we saw weighed and he pulled the beam at 840 pounds and is only in breeding shape; also out of sows by Pawnee Lad, Long King, Big Sensation, Peter Jumbo, Sampson, Big Victor, Honest Hadley, Ex. Commander and Hercules. This represents much of the leading blood of America's big type Poland Chinas. This breeder has other splendid hogs that assist Big Orange Mac. One of them, Matchless Wonder, bred by Henry Fessenden, is by A Wonder. The other, Rood's Defender, bred by Fred Fox, of Keithsburg, Ill., pres-

SHORTHORNS.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Fashionably bred young bulls, by Roan King and Refiner, two Wisconsin bred sires and out of milking strain dams. They are the kind that make good for both dairy and beef. Levi Eckhardt, Winfield, Kan.

Shorthorn Bulls

6 bulls from 1 to 14 months old. Also 6 heifers from 1 to 2 years old. Got by pure Scotch sires. A grand lot. Prices reasonable.

L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.

HEREFORDS.

Bowman's HEREFORDS

635 Head Registered

Perhaps Largest Registered Herd in Kansas

Strong in the blood of such sires as Anxley 4th, Beau Brummel, Leader, Grove 3d, Don Carlos, Beau Real, Militant, Lamp-lighter, Acrobat, Dale and other sires of note. Breeding stock for sale at all times. We breed for size with quality.

Public Auction October 23rd and 24th.

Send your name early for catalog.

W. I. BOWMAN & CO., Ness City, Kan.



Marshall County HEREFORDS

Ten 2-yr. olds and 23 yrlg. heifers for sale. Write for breeding, descriptions and prices.

Polands: 70 early spring pigs, both sexes at private sale. Big and smooth and priced to sell. S. W. FILLEY, Irving, Kansas

Clover Herd Herefords

Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds.

FOR SALE—Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, at \$75 to \$100. Also 15 extra good 3-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, all bred to calve in spring.

F. S. Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN BULLS Registered, ready for service; also springing high grade heifers for sale. Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kan.

HIGGINBOTHAM'S HOLSTEINS

60 head of cows and heifers—registered and high grade. Also a few registered and high grade bull calves. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KANSAS



Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm

Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, yearlings, coming two and matured stock. Registered mares or stallions. My herd runs strong to spotted, black and white, and I have Nebraska State Fair winners. Let the children have a pony. My prices are reasonable and every pony is guaranteed as represented. Write me now while I have a fine offering of spring colts on hand.

H. H. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

To get a really valuable sire it is a big saving for you to buy at this time of the year a growing young stud from my big bunch registered Percherons 1, 2, 3, and 4 years old. They have uncommonly large bone and in pasture condition are developing to immense weights like their imported sires and dams. Farm raised and farm priced. Just above Kansas City.

Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa



HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS.

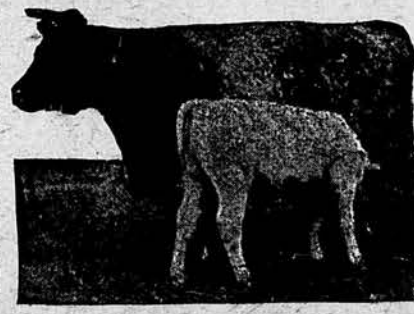
The silo and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money and sure profit in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cows. The Holstein has proven her worth in the North and East and is sure to take the lead in the southwest. Visitors welcome; call or write today.

Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

High class Herd Bulls, close to imported Scotch Dams, and sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Rugged young bulls, the Farmer and Stockman's kind; cows with calf at foot and rebred.

This splendid array of Foundation Shorthorns carry the Best Blood of the Best Families and the Most Noted Sires of the Breed.



I want to sell during the next six weeks \$10,000 worth of Shorthorns. Six or nine months' time if desired. What we want is your trial order. Young heifers and bulls at \$75, \$100 and up.

THE FARMER'S COW The Shorthorn cow is the farmer's cow because she is best adapted to farm needs. She has been bred for milking purposes generation after generation and will furnish milk for her calf with a surplus to spare to make butter for the family, milk for the table and some for the pigs. Her calf has inherited a tendency to supplement this milk diet with the rough and waste feeds of the farm and the sum total for milk and beef in net gain to the farmer is more than is produced by any other than Shorthorns.

CALL ON OR WRITE

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Your paper sold all my stock and run me about \$200 behind filling my orders. I am going to try to raise all you can sell the coming season. Thanks for your valued work.

Yours very truly,

J. A. LOVETTE,

Breeder of Poland Chinas.

Mullinville, Kan., July 22, 1914.

Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I have received a great many more inquiries from my advertisement in your publications than I really expected. I am well satisfied.

Yours very truly,

E. H. FAST,

Real Estate Dealer.

Burlingame, Kan.

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

HAMPSHIRE.

Registered Hampshire Spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Every hog properly vaccinated. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS

Pure Bred Hampshires
Some extra choice, immuned, fall pigs, both sexes, not related. ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kansas



SPECIAL PRICES
on Pedigreed young Hampshire boars, bred sows and gilts. Call on or write. J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kan.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM HAMPSHIRE

Pigs all sold but 5 boars and 10 sows—best of the crop. \$20 each or 3 for \$50. If you say they are not worth the money, I will try my level best to adjust the difference. If you know a fairer way to sell hogs, tell me and I will sell your way. FRANK H. PARKS, Olathe, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES ON BOARS.
Poland China fall boars—lowa breeding. Good individuals, priced low to make room. Rock Island and Burlington shipping points. J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.

12 Spring Boars A Wonder, Corrector, Hadley, Contractor blood. \$15 each if taken soon. Can give pedigree. J. A. LOVETTE, MULLINVILLE, KANSAS.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas
Boars, gilts, and weanlings for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. BURT, SOLOMON, KANSAS

Poland Chinas For Sale
One tried sow bred March 4th; gilt bred March 30th, gilt bred May 1st; also some choice fall and early winter boars. Here is a chance for something good at a moderate price. A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERTOWN, KANSAS

Poland China Bred Gilts
15 September gilts bred for September farrow for sale. Also a few choice boars of same age. Popular big type breeding. Gilts \$25 to \$35. Boars \$20 to \$25. JAS. ARKELL, Route 4, JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS

MT. TABOR HERD POLANDS
I am offering the tops of my 150 spring pigs by four different boars at attractive prices. Write for prices on one or as many as you want. J. D. WILLFOUNG, ZEANDALE, KANSAS.

Model Wonder Sept. Boars
12 September boars, sired by Model Wonder, out of big mature dams. Great values at \$20 to \$25, with two or three at \$35. Write now for further information. O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS.

Alfred Carlson's Spotted Poland
Original Big Boned Spotted Poland. 100 spring pigs. I am ready to book orders. Bred sow sale February 24. ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.

LARGE WITH PLENTY OF QUALITY

Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, herd headers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. Oliver & Sons, Danville, Kan.

BECKER'S Poland Chinas
65 early spring pigs from large even litters, descendants of A Wonder, Big Hadley and Progression. Price and pigs will both please you. Pairs and trios at reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. BECKER, NEWTON, KANSAS.

Big Orange Again and Gritters Surprise
Early spring boars. Herd header material at reasonable prices. Write for descriptions, breeding and prices. A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

EVERGREEN HERD HAS 80 HEAD
We are offering 80 head extra fine Big Type Poland China pigs and a few sows to farrow in Sept. Pigs are by Mo's Mastodon Wonder 61477, Look Hadley 69169, Great Look 47659 and Capital 53854. Write for prices. E. E. Carver & Sons, Guilford, Mo.

KLEIN'S BIG POLANDS

Boars and Gilts, spring farrow at attractive prices. Can furnish them not related. I guarantee satisfaction. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

King of Kansas

March boars. Out of my best mature sows. Write for prices and descriptions. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Poland Chinas That Please!

Fall boars suitable for both breeder and farmer. Orders booked for spring pigs to be shipped at weaning time. Prices right. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Big Type Poland China Pigs
By either of the following herd boars: Futurity Me, Jim B. Hadley, (1st prize winner at American Royal), Black Big Bone, Long Prince, Great Jumbo, and Dollar Mark. Your choice at weaning time at \$25 delivered. We pay express. WAY & HAIRGROVE, Jacksonville, Ill.

LARGE TYPE POLANDS

A few big strictly fall boars by Orphan Chief and out of Knox All Hadley and A Wonder's Equal dams. Also a few extra good gilts bred for September farrow. Must go soon. Write today. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

Fancy Large Type Poland

Herd boars U Wonder by A Wonder and Orange Lad by Big Orange. Have a few good fall boars for sale. Will also book orders on unrelated spring pigs. Excellent opportunity for young breeder to start right. THURSTON & WOOD, ELMDALE, KAN.

70 MARCH AND APRIL BOARS AND GILTS

No public sales. Everything at private sale. Write for descriptions and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOE SCHNEIDER, MORTONVILLE, KAN.

Livestock Losses Were Large

More than 1 1/4 per cent of all the livestock in Kansas die from contagious and infectious diseases every year. This loss, amounting in value to more than 2 1/2 million dollars, is the estimate made by the livestock sanitary commissioner in his annual report. The diseases most prevalent during the last 15 months were hog cholera, tuberculosis, scabies in both sheep and cattle, blackleg, glanders in horses and mules, and rabies. The mallein test for glanders has been made on more than 4,000 horses and mules in the last 15 months, 51 of which were found to be affected with the disease. The affected animals were appraised and destroyed in compliance with the law to prevent the spread of infection. No outbreaks of Texas fever have been reported during this time.

No part of the state is under quarantine for scabies in cattle, but more than 125,000 cattle have been found to be affected with scabies. These were dipped under state or federal inspection since April, 1913. Scabies has been found to such an extent in Hamilton, Stanton and Morton counties that the government authorities have ordered all cattle in these counties inspected. The disease is not especially prevalent in other sections of the state, but all cattle shipped from Texas should be watched, and all cattle grazed in the section known as the "Flint Hills" should be dipped if there is any indication of an outbreak of scabies. This precaution will prevent the spread of the disease, and in the end a government quarantine.

Tuberculin tests show that 103 dairy cows affected with tuberculosis were brought into the state in violation of the law. These were condemned and slaughtered. A few more than 17,000 cows were tested in the state for tuberculosis, and of these 428 reacted to the test. On post-mortem examination, 98 per cent of the reacting animals showed tubercular lesions; and 30 per cent were condemned as unfit for food.

Serious losses from the ravages of hog cholera have occurred; but experiments will be conducted this year, in Marshall county, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Kansas Agricultural college to determine the best method of preventing the disease.

A New Quarantine Ruling

The United States Department of Agriculture has adopted new regulations governing the shipment of cattle and hogs from market centers. These regulations became effective July 1, 1914. Cattle from sections that are quarantined on account of fever ticks can be shipped and sold on the open market as stockers and feeders provided they have been dipped under state or federal inspection before leaving the quarantined area and, provided they are dipped again under federal inspection when they are sold on the market. This means that such cattle must be shipped to markets having proper dipping facilities. It has been necessary, heretofore, for men who owned cattle in quarantined areas to sell their stock for slaughter, in times of drouth, for whatever it would bring. Killers took them without opposition from feeder buyers. These thin cattle can be sold, under the new ruling, to go into sections where feed is abundant.

Another provision permits the shipment of hogs from public stock yards if they have been treated with serum and are free from cholera infection when shipped. All stockyards, in the past, have been considered infected territory, and no hogs were shipped to them except for immediate slaughter. It is expected under the new ruling that thousands of thin hogs will be shipped back to the country to be fed.

Straw Spreading Pays Well

Rotted straw from an old straw pile or from straw spread directly on the field makes good manure, as each thousand pounds of straw contains on the average about 8 pounds of potassium, 5 pounds of nitrogen, and smaller amounts of other important plant foods. One thousand pounds of wheat grain removes on the average about 20 pounds of nitrogen and about 3 1/2 pounds each of phosphorus and potassium.

The number of silos is increasing.

Big Type Poland China Bred Sow Sale Hill City, Kansas Tuesday, August 18th

40 head will be sold. 20 young sows that were yearlings last spring. 18 gilts that will be yearlings this fall. Two spring boars that are herd headers. All of the sows were sired by Hemmy's Hadley and Good Quality and are bred to A Wonder Major and A Wonder Boy, two good sons of Fessenmeyer's old A Wonder. The two spring boars are sired by A Wonder Major. This will show you how he breeds. Catalogues are ready. Address,

JOE HEMMY,
Hill City, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS:

P. N. Kline, Morland, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

W. C. Curphy, Salina, Kan.

CLERK—L. Messick. FIELDMAN—J. W. Johnson.



Royal Scion Farm Durocs

The great Graduate Col. and Col. Scion head this herd: extra choice fall boars by Graduate Col.; also fall gilts bred for September litters by or bred to him. G. C. NORMAN, Route 10, WINFIELD, KAN.



Durocs \$10

Early spring boars \$10.00. Sows \$15.00. Immune. Sired by "Kansas Ohio Chief," our new herd boar imported last spring from Ohio. Call and see our hog and poultry farm. Half section fenced hog tight, with modern equipment. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS 16 neubators Winners at American Royal and Kan. and Okla State Fairs. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

REDS

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES

150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece. Truotype, King's Truotype, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy boned. Sows farrow from August 1st to December 1st. Eighty bred sows and gilts to farrow in June. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. E. D. KING, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

Roy Johnston's Poland Chinas

Tried sows, bred or open; fall yearling gilts, bred or open. Early spring gilts. Pigs of March and April farrow. Boars of serviceable age. The quality herd of strictly big type breeding.

ROY JOHNSTON, South Mound, Kansas

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas

Serviceable boars and bred sows and gilts. I have some 3-year-old sows 65 inches long, bone 8 1/2 in., and 34 inches high. VACCINATED AND IMMUNE. Herd headed by Mastodon Prince, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longtellow 3d. Every thing guaranteed and sold worth the money. Phone Dearborn; station, New Market, and postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI.

ROBINSON'S Mammoth POLAND CHINAS

We offer 100 February, March and April pigs of both sexes for delivery when weaned. Some now ready. Pairs and trios not akin. They have heavy bone, great length, depth and thickness and show ring quality. You don't send us a cent until you have received pig, and if not satisfied return pig at our expense and you are not out a cent. F. P. ROBINSON & CO., MARYVILLE, MO.

DOOLEY'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Etterville Breeding Farm, home of the old original spotted Poland Chinas. Booking orders now for spring pigs at weaning time sired by five of the biggest and best spotted boars of the breed. Pairs and trios not related. Get your order in early as they are going fast. Over 100 head to select from. EDGAR DOOLEY, EUGENE, MISSOURI

Blue Belle King for Sale

reasonable one of the big Poland China boars. Can't use longer to advantage. C. W. Francisco, Inland, Neb.

Poland Chinas with size and quality herd boars King Hadley, Chief Giant and Long Look. Stock for sale at all times. LAMBERT BROS., SMITH CENTER, KAN.



PRIVATE SALE

95 Feb., March and April pigs at private sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. No public sales. Big type with quality. Write for descriptions and prices. JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

of March farrow for sale. Prominent breeding. Prices will suit. Address Sam Herren, Fenokee, Graham Co., Kan.

WE ARE BOOKING ORDERS for pigs by the blue ribbon boar King Blain, Jr., the reserve champion King John and grand champion King John. W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI

One Herd Boar!

We are offering ONE Poland China herd hog right in every way. Five fall pigs by Major B. Hadley, grand champion of 1911. Booking orders for spring pigs (sold all of our bred gilts we had advertised). A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

A Farmer's Plea For Action at Next Tuesday's Primary

A farmer friend of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and its founder sends us this appeal for the active participation by farmers in the primary election of next Tuesday, August 4. His appreciation of what the primary means to farmers and their families and his interest in the coming election, will not permit him to be silent. Every earnest man and woman in Kansas hopes for a big turnout and a heavy vote for the best candidates at the primary, next Tuesday. While Mr. Swenson's warm commendation of Arthur Capper is appreciated—the larger purpose of his message is even more appreciated for its timeliness and force.

WHY ALL FARMERS SHOULD VOTE NEXT TUESDAY

The primary election will soon be here. We should by all means make it a point to vote for the men who will do us the most good.

We are a producing people, the feeders of the Nation. If we or our work should stop the American people would soon be on the verge of starvation.

As we are such an important factor in the maintenance and the existence of this great country, why should we have the least to say in regard to how this government of ours should be conducted and who should run it?

We should be the first to realize the need of our active participation, and realizing this, to act! We should nominate and elect those who will be the most help and benefit to the farmers and rural communities.

We have before us the nomination of a governor for this great state of ours. Let us unite on the man who has and will do us the greatest service and the greatest good. Of all the candidates in the field I have no hesitation in saying Mr. Capper is the one we should nominate and elect. He is a strong and aggressive champion of the farming industry. His papers have proved this time and again. Two years ago he was actually elected governor—had there been a fair count. Though unjustly defeated he patriotically stood aside to let a united opposition have a chance to put in the reforms Kansas needed. We know how it has failed.

The people now have even more confidence in Mr. Capper. If the farmers all turn out as well this time as they did then, he will be nominated and elected by even a greater majority.

Mr. Capper's platform is plain and straightforward. He is for farmers. He advocates that farmers should co-operate; that they are entitled to and must have a better market for their products; that tenant farmers must have a system of farm credit which will help them as speedily as possible to become landowners.

Mr. Capper was raised right here in Kansas. More than any other man we could elect to the highest office in this or any other state, he knows what will best promote the welfare of the farmers and therefore the state of Kansas.

I am no office seeker. I am not party bound. I am a farmer and have tilled the soil right here in central Kansas for more than thirty years. I have not been asked by Mr. Capper or by any other man to write anything in his favor. I am simply doing this on my own account and that of my brother farmers. I do not believe in voting a straight ticket, for you will always find a number of office-seekers trying to ride into office on a good man's coat tails. But I am sure we should all unite on Mr. Capper, as all of us who are reading his papers can see that he comes far nearer to representing the true interests of all the farmers than any other man in the field. Let us give him the enthusiastic support he deserves.

V. E. SWENSON.

Little River, Rice county, Kansas.

Treating Weevil in Wheat

BY JOHN H. BROWN,
Atchison, Kan.

One of the greatest pests that farmers have to contend with is weevil in wheat after harvest. When the wheat is stored in the granary, is the time it should be watched and it is advisable to examine it every few days.

The eggs are laid on the heads of the standing grain, and are ready to work on the wheat as soon as stacked or stored. Early threshing is recommended as one of the best means of combating the pest, as the process serves to separate the eggs from the grain.

Grain infested with weevil should be treated with carbon bisulphide at the rate of 1 pound or pint to every 250 cubic feet of bin space. Generally 2 pounds will be sufficient for every 100 bushels of grain. The carbon should be placed in hollow plates or pans on top of the grain, and allowed to remain at least 24 hours. The carbon evaporates and the gas being heavier than air, sinks to the bottom of the bin destroying all insect life.

If the grain is to be used for seed, it should not be treated for more than 30 hours. Longer treatment will not injure the grain for milling purposes. After treating the grain keep the bins well closed to prevent reinfestation. Damage from this insect will be lessened by storing the grain in a dark, cool, well-ventilated place and covering it so as to prevent the access of the moths.

Carbon bisulphide can generally be obtained at local druggists at 15 cents a pound, or in wholesale lots at 11 cents a pound.

It is highly inflammable and explosive when in a gaseous condition, and all lights, such as cigars, lanterns, etc., should be kept away from it.

Capper Boys' Colt Show

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will give \$75 in cash premiums to the boys showing the best colts at the Fair at Topeka this fall, from September 14 to 19. This show will be known as the Capper Boys' Colt Show, and it will include draft colts, roadsters and mules. Each class will be judged separately, and each class will get one-third of the money.

To enter this show the boy must be less than 18 years old at the time of making his entry, and the colt must be foaled in 1914. The colt need not be a purebred, but must be fitted, entered and exhibited by the boy.

All purebred colts, all draft colts by registered sires and all mule colts also may be entered and shown in regular fair classifications.

The prizes in the Capper Boys' Colt Show will be awarded Farmers' day. The colts must be on the fair grounds by 9 o'clock of that day. Entries close Saturday, September 12.

For premium list and entry blanks address G. E. Clark, Secretary Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka, Kan., or Frank Howard, care the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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XX 42 gravity kerosene (the kind usually sold)	\$5.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
XXX 64 gravity gasoline	\$10.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
1 case graphite axle grease (2 doz. 3 pound pails)	\$3.50
40 gravity prime white stove distillate.....	\$4.50 for 52 gal. bbl.
38 gravity stove distillate	\$4.25 for 52 gal. bbl.
60 gallon (26 gauge) galvanized steel tank with pump and hood cover complete—a great convenience in every home.....	\$3.60
Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled, (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools	\$4.00 for 52 gal. bbl.
STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL, the best dip made for killing lice and curing mange. One application will do more to kill lice and cure mange than three applications of any other dip made (it destroys the nits).....	
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