

August 5, 1916

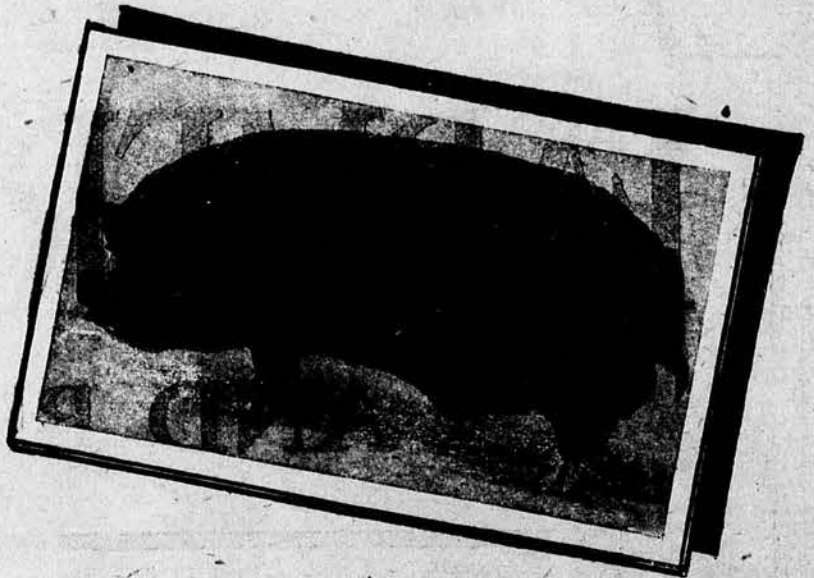
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THIS WEEK

Feed and a Low Cost..... F. B. Nichols
New Uses for Power..... The Hutchinson Show
Corn Stands Dry Weather Well..... Harley Hatch
No Time for Flannels..... Mrs. Dora L. Thompson
Wha Shall I do, Doctor?..... Dr. Charles Lerrigo
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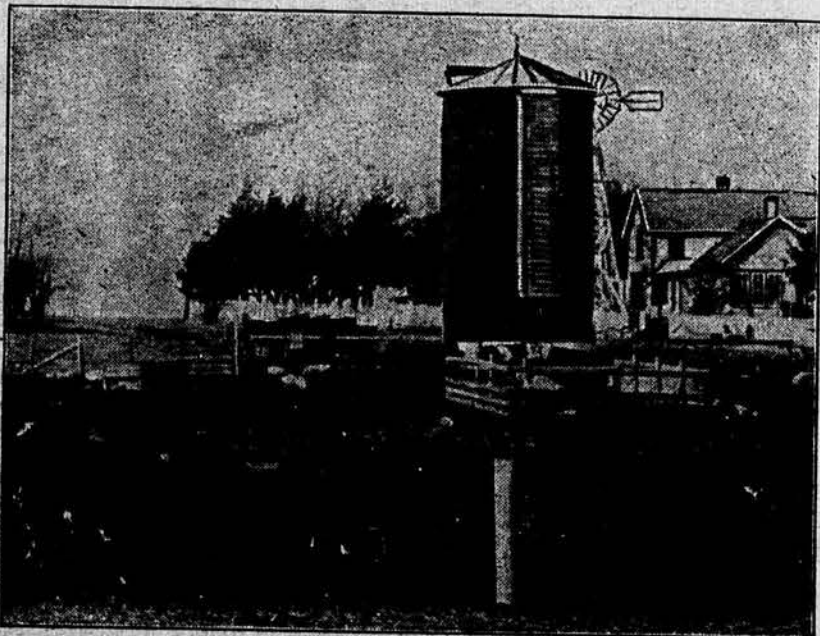
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Less Money for Feed

By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

SUCCESS in livestock farming is obtained only by keeping up with the times. A man ought to have at all times a knowledge of the market prices and demands for livestock and for feed if he is to be successful. This has been especially true with cattle feeding in the last year and a half. There has been a good demand in this time at fairly high prices for baby beef. By continuing the feeding of the younger animals W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college, made more than \$1 a head profit on all the animals fed in 1915.

Most of the feeders of the Middle West lost money in the same time. An investigation among 57 of the leading feeders in Iowa showed that during the year they lost an average of \$19.38 a head on the native cattle on full feed.

During this time most of the cattle producers who have been raising cattle and staying out of the feeding business have made good profits. This has been especially true if they have been making the best use of roughage; for example there has not been a great deal of complaint from the farmers who have kafir or other sorghum silage and alfalfa hay as a basis for their ration. All these things bring up forcefully the fact that economy in production is a vital thing in livestock farming in Kansas today. The greatest possible use and the most economical use must be made of the roughage.

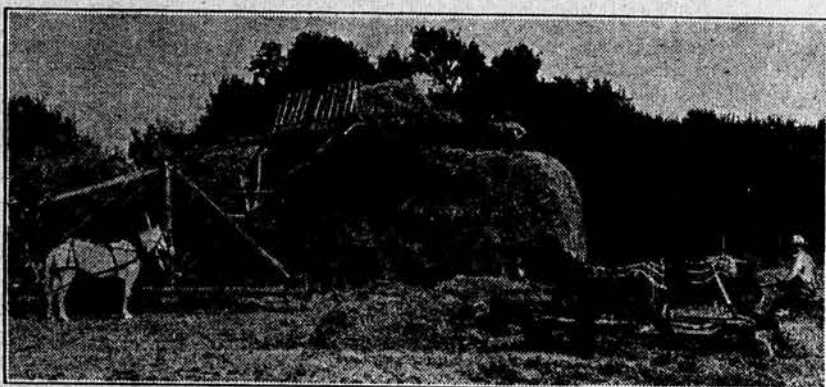
This was brought out very clearly last winter in the forage tests with heifers at the Hays station. The best results were obtained from 20 heifers fed on kafir silage, alfalfa hay and wheat straw. In the 120 days from December 4 to March 31 they ate an average of 15.4 pounds of kafir silage, 13.8 pounds of alfalfa hay and 1.1 pounds of wheat straw a day. On this ration they gained 104.8 pounds, or an average of .87 pound a day. The cost was \$7.32, or an average of 6.1 cents a day.

The lot that was fed kafir stover instead of the silage gained but 63.5 pounds, as compared with the 104.8 pounds gained by the lot that received the silage. The poorest gain was made by the lot fed kafir stover and alfalfa on the range; the animals gained but 3.5 pounds in the 120 days. These results seem to indicate that good shelter and feed give good returns.

If it is taken as a basis of livestock farming in Kansas that it pays to give good, well balanced feed, it makes the matter of care in the cropping system all the more important. The high cost of the concentrated feeds is such that it is necessary that a large use should be made of the feeds produced at home. Economy in production means that the livestock should be used as the market

for the crops grown on the place, and that the expense for concentrated feeds should be reduced as much as possible and yet get good results.

The most obvious thing probably is that a larger use should be made of leguminous crops that supply protein. On the larger number of farms in Kansas



A Larger Acreage of Alfalfa is Necessary on Many Livestock Farms in Kansas, It Should be Sown This Year.

there is a deficiency of crops that supply protein. While it is true that Kansas is leading all other states in growing alfalfa, with a planting of 1,359,498 acres, it also is true that this should be increased greatly. The state ought to be growing two or three times this much alfalfa, if it were used properly in livestock farming.

One of the vital troubles with our farming, especially in cattle raising, is that a deficient amount of feeds that supply protein are given. The difference in the results that could be expected was brought out in good form at Hays last winter, in a lot that was fed Sudan grass hay instead of the alfalfa. Exactly the same amount of kafir silage 15.4 pounds, was used in both cases, and the animals ate 13.6 pounds of the Sudan grass stover as compared with 13.8 pounds of alfalfa. The Sudan grass lot gained but 31.5 pounds as compared with the gain of 104.8 pounds with the lot that was fed properly. This shows forcefully that an abundance of protein is necessary for the most profitable results in cattle raising.

Another thing which has become just as obvious in the last three years is that a greater use must be made of silos in this state. Because of the abundant crops the building of silos has not made a good progress in some communities, altho the state as a whole has been building silos at the rate of eight a day. The value of silage was shown in the test where the kafir silage was compared with kafir stover, with the alfalfa hay provided for both lots. The gain of the lot

fed the silage was 104.8 pounds, while with the lot which received the stover it was but 63.5 pounds. The silos which the state owns at Hays have been giving mighty good profits.

Of course the silo building will increase rapidly just as soon as a dry season comes again; a dry year always increases the interest in silage. This is true of anything which prevents the maturing of the crops in a normal manner; just now there is a great silo building boom in Northern Iowa and Minnesota, in the corn growing region which was visited by an early frost last year. This brings up the lesson learned on many farms last winter because of the late growth of the sorghum crops in the fall. It is best, when the sorghums make a late growth in the fall, as they did on the wet fields last year, to let them be frosted before harvesting for silage,

of drouth or it will give feed the following winter if the forage crops do not do so well as they should. On the Hays station the rule is to carry about 250 tons of silage thru the summer. This was done in the summer of 1913, and in that fall, when many farmers were selling cattle and cutting down greatly on other livestock, because of a shortage of feed, the livestock on the Hays station was increased. A greater use than usual was made that fall and winter of wheat straw and pasture, and this in connection with the silage held over from the former crop allowed the herds and flocks to get thru the winter in very good condition.

There is no doubt that the silo offers the best possible method of saving the feed when a dry season comes. It makes it possible to use feed that otherwise would be immature and almost worthless. It is always well to remember that it pays to let this feed get fairly dry before it is harvested.

After a farmer has placed the matter of feed production for livestock on a logical basis, with a large acreage of the leguminous crops and plenty of silage space, it then becomes a matter of importance to decide on the type of farming that will be used. Indeed, it is necessary to keep up to the minute, and not get out on a limb with a type of farming that no longer is profitable. It is quite obvious that many of the feeders of mature cattle have been in just this condition in the last year. If they had changed to younger animals their losses would not have been so large, and perhaps a profit might have been made.

It is a most obvious thing that this is the time of cattle production, not speculation. There is a constantly increasing tendency in Kansas to produce and finish the cattle on the same place, and to do this at a rather early age. Of course there are sections that are quite obviously cattle producing, and not finishing regions, but this is not true on a great many farms. In any case there is no doubt that the time has come when a greater use can be made of beef cows

(Continued on Page 17.)



The Growing of the Grain Sorghums Has Done Much to Increase the Attention Given to Livestock in Western Kansas.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

Men of Small Means

I am loth to advise people what to do because there always is a chance that if they should follow my advice they may lose and be sorry for it. I am therefore just giving this out as my individual opinion after watching the country for a good many years and after having traveled over the greater part of it. I believe that Western Kansas offers the best opportunity for a man of small capital but who has a reasonable amount of brains in his head, and who is willing to work and endure some discomforts, offered by any part of the United States. I shall not say that it is the most pleasant place in which to live, altho when the wind does not blow too hard it has a most delightful atmosphere.

Down in Southwest Kansas good land still can be bought for \$9 an acre, possibly some could be bought for less. My friend Plummer of Stanton county has tested his subsoil plow there, a combined subsoiler and lister which not only makes the usual lister furrow, but also stirs the ground in the bottom of the furrow to the depth of a foot and a half. That forms a reservoir which catches and holds such rains and snows as fall in that country. The test shows that the sorghum crops put in on the ground prepared this way do not fail even in the driest year. The next part of the plan is the pit silo which can be made very cheaply and which has proved to be a great success.

There is the simple plan: List, subsoil; plant the sorghum crops, make them into ensilage; feed cattle, make money, live easy, at least comparatively speaking, for the farmer out there does not need to work so hard as the farmer in Eastern Kansas. I should say to the renter in Eastern Kansas: Quit the renting business; get out into Western Kansas—and I think, considering the price and character of the land, that Southwestern Kansas perhaps is the most favorable location at present—get hold of a quarter section of cheap land and raise sorghum crops, turn the crops into ensilage and feed cattle.

It is my candid judgment that in 10 years the renter who quits the renting business, gets cheap land of his own, farms it somewhat according to the formula suggested, will be worth at least \$10 for every one that he will be worth if he continues to be a renter.

I am also of the opinion that if he goes to Western or Southwestern Kansas and undertakes to farm in the old stereotyped way he will be apt to fail and become discouraged and damn the country as no good. To condemn that country as no good is a mistake. It is a good country if treated the right way.

Adjourn Next Month?

It is now predicted that congress will come to a final adjournment early in September. The people will not be sorry. This congress has passed some measures which I think are a benefit to the country, altho in my judgment they are not so beneficial as some which should have been passed. Perhaps the law which will be most far-reaching in its effect of any passed by congress, outside the military appropriations and military laws, is the Rural Credit law. It is cumbersome, needlessly so in my judgment. It creates several high priced officials who may earn their salaries and more likely will not. It affords the opportunity to build up another political machine, and has connected with it other possible evils, but on the whole I believe the effect of the law will be good. I think it will tend very considerably to reduce interest rates in this country, and is a step toward the time which will come when the government will mobilize the credit of the country, issue all the currency direct, make loans thru postal banks at cost of handling the business and permit any citizen who is able to provide proper security, either in the way of realty, chattels, warehouse receipts, or the pledging of his own earnings under reasonable restrictions and safeguards, to borrow so much credit as he needs at cost from the government; and that cost should not exceed 2 per cent a year. To this should be added a reasonable amount to be applied on the gradual payment of the loan. I am scarcely ready to express an opinion on the Federal Good Roads Law and appropriation. It is certain, however, that it is a much better use to make of the government revenue than most of the appropriations. This congress will go down in history as the most extravagant in the history of the United States

up to this time, and this seems the more remarkable because it went into power on the pledge that it would weed out the extravagances permitted by previous congresses.

It is only fair to say that the majority party must not be held solely responsible for the almost inconceivably huge appropriations made by this congress. The minority must take its share of the blame. The appropriations for military purposes exceed the wildest imaginings of a few years ago. They are larger than were ever made by any other nation in time of peace. There is not a thing in the action of this congress, so far as its military program is concerned, that offers encouragement to the opponent of militarism and who believes that the time is at hand when the nations of the earth should turn from the wickedness, the utter folly and awful extravagance of war and preparation for war. I think when time enough has elapsed so that we can get a proper perspective of this congress and its acts, that the impartial historian will say that it did some good and much harm. The sooner it adjourns the less it will be in the red.

No Road Board Wanted

T. J. Kincaid, president of the Kansas Good Roads association, takes two columns in another publication to say that he favors a state highway commission that shall have authority over all the highways of the state. If the people of any community don't know enough to build and maintain their own roads the case is hopeless. A commission, suppose 300 miles away, whose members never heard of this community and are absolutely ignorant of all conditions, might appoint some local man that they know nothing about, only that he has a little political pull, to look after the roads. This might be a nice fat job for the commission and their appointee, but disastrous to the community.

A pile of money is being spent in Kansas on the roads, much of it doubtless wasted. The people of a community know their own needs and are paying the taxes or ought to, to meet those needs. They already know what it would cost an outside commission hundreds of dollars to learn. These people are vitally interested in the roads of their own locality. The commissioners would be vitally interested in drawing their own salaries, and drawing tax money from every part of the state to expend on the roads in a few pet communities.

If outside influences and outside men can be entirely separated from the money of any community, that has been collected for road purposes, the better roads can that community have.

Let the real road builders of Kansas control the money that they themselves have paid to build the roads that they are to travel, and you have the best solution of the road problem. The road experts who never build roads are not enlightening the people of Kansas very much. They may do a world of harm in the legislature. The men who really move the dirt in road building should wake up.

Wakefield, Kan.

A. H. Ryon.

Mr. Ryon evidently is afraid of adding another board or commission, and it must be said that there is ground for that objection. One of the dangers of government is the tendency to take power from the people and place it in the hands of boards and commissions which are responsible to nobody in particular. Finally the people discover that they are governed by a bureaucracy, a form of government both tyrannical and generally inefficient.

So I sympathize with Mr. Ryon's evident dread of that sort of thing. At the same time there ought to be standardization in the way of road building, a methodical system in other words. We certainly do not have that now. One cannot drive over the improved roads of Kansas without realizing that not very much judgment and intelligence was exercised in making many of them. They are not properly drained, or in some cases where they are reasonably well drained they are rounded up like the top of a hay stack so that you are compelled to drive all the time on a slanting surface which is hard on both the vehicle and driver. In rainy weather these sloping roads become positively dangerous.

Now there certainly is a right and wrong way to make even a dirt road, and it is no more expensive to make the road the right way than the wrong way as a rule. Perhaps, then, a plan could be ar-

rived at which would obviate the objection to the commission control and dictation urged by Mr. Ryon and at the same time establish a correct standard. The Kansas State Agricultural college has been giving for several years, a very complete course in everything pertaining to road and bridge building. The course includes study of Kansas road laws. But this education reaches only the comparatively few persons who go to college. True, there are extension lectures covering the subjects; but all the available information should go out to every farmer in the state. The results of investigations and experiments should be put into pamphlet form in such plain language that any man of average intelligence should be able easily to understand them, and every road overseer and county engineer in the state should be supplied with this information for suggestion and guidance. Then let the local authorities manage their own roads but let the law direct that in the making of roads the tried and tested plans be followed. This would do away with the expense of having a lot of political papsuckers traveling about over the state directing how the work on roads should be done, and at the same time it would standardize the road building in the state, which certainly is needed.

Just a Humpin' Along

It may be that the Kansas corn crop will be reduced a lot. There was a time when such an announcement would have caused general gloom if not despair in Kansas. But that isn't true any more. We are sorry about the corn, but, bless your soul, we don't intend to get blue and discouraged on that account.

Not long ago I was in a Kansas county where an honored and trustworthy citizen told me that his county had experienced eight crop failures in succession. That did not mean that just one crop had failed. All the crops had failed. Now, naturally you would think that the people of that county would have reached the limit of their resources long before those eight lean years had run their course. You might suppose that the people would be in the very depths of poverty and hopelessness. Were they? They were not. On the contrary they were about as hopeful and contented a lot of people as I have ever seen. And the remarkable thing about it was that they were actually prosperous. True they had had two pretty good crop years, one very good and one fairly good. Just two years out of ten. And yet as I have said they were actually contented and apparently prosperous.

I asked my informant how those people had managed to get thru those eight years of crop failures. He said that he had often asked himself the same question, and had wondered how they did it.

Another man who lived in the adjoining county said he could answer that. The cow and the hen had been their salvation. There was always enough vegetation so that the cow could live and prosper; and the hen, well, she managed to scratch along and trill her cheerful lay.

Now, you simply can't down a people who can survive eight crop failures in succession and still come up smiling. So the fact that Kansas may have a part or even what might be called a complete corn failure does not alarm me.

Here also is something that has been learned by a good many Kansas farmers by experience and that is that if in Kansas we would thoroly summer fallow half our ground, let it lie fallow every other year and only farm half as much as we do, in 10 years the aggregate returns would amount to more than all the returns under the present system of farming.

Another thing a great many Kansas farmers are discovering is that because some particular crop fails is no reason why no crop of any kind can be produced on that ground. You remember 1913? It certainly was a corker. And yet that awfully dry summer proved to be one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon the people of Kansas. The terrific baking of the soil, worked in it some wonderful chemical change similar to the change wrought in the soils of countries where there are long, hard winters during which the ground is frozen, often for several feet deep.

Any farmer who has lived in that kind of country knows that after the hardest winters follow the most productive seasons. So it was in Kansas after

the soil had been baked and burned as if in a fiery furnace. In the fall this soil was mellow as a garden. Never did wheat go into the ground in such good condition. There was no corn and mighty little hay. There would have been a fair crop of kafir in most of the states if it had been planted, but in a large part of what was considered the best farming part little of it was planted. The Eastern Kansas farmer was inclined to regard a sorghum crop as well enough maybe for the western part of the state, but considered that a farmer in the eastern part of the state ought to be more or less ashamed to raise the stuff at all.

So there was not much in the way of feed when the fall came. A large acreage of wheat was sown just for fall pasture. And there never was such fall pasture as that. Hundreds of thousands of cattle and horses lived on wheat pasture not only thru the fall but thru the following winter. And then came the greatest wheat crop Kansas or any other state has ever seen.

Ten months after the failure of the corn crop in Kansas and the most complete failure the state ever had, the disaster was forgotten and Kansas was in the most prosperous condition in its history. It will be so again. A reduced corn crop hurts, of course, but it no longer disheartens the people of Kansas.

Stockmen Win

Livestock breeders have for a long time complained of their treatment by the railroad companies. They have been subjected to all sorts of unreasonable, annoying and expensive regulations which have sometimes resulted in piling up the expense of shipment of an animal until it nearly equals value of the animal. For example, the railroad companies would establish an arbitrary minimum weight. A breeder shipping a stallion from Bloomington, Ind., to Indianapolis found that he must pay for a weight of 7,000 pounds, which, I might say in passing, would be some horse. The breeder was also required to send an attendant with his stock altho there was no necessity for so doing.

As an illustration of the cost to the breeder who shipped his animals under the old rule the case of Mr. Nave, who shipped a stallion from Mt. Victory, Ohio, to Colfax, Ind., a distance of 266 miles. The horse was killed at 7,000 pounds and Mr. Nave was required to provide an attendant. The cost was:

Expense of man in charge.....	\$2.50
Rate of man at \$1.50 a day, three days.....	4.50
Carfare home.....	2.90
Freight 7,000 pounds at 37 cents.....	25.90
Total cost to deliver.....	\$35.80

The breeders objected to such unreasonable charges and requirements and took the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission. They have won on practically every point raised by them. The following is the syllabus of the decision in this case:

Upon complaint that classifications, rates, rules and regulations of the defendants applicable to the transportation of livestock in less than carload lots are unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, and otherwise unlawful, held, that—

1. The minimum weights applied to such shipments are unreasonable.
2. The standard or basic values limiting the liability of the carrier for animals so shipped are unreasonable.
3. Rates should not increase for increased value above the reasonable standard values by percentages in excess of 2 per cent for each 50 per cent or fraction thereof of value in excess of such standard.
4. All provisions in the classifications and tariffs of defendants requiring shippers to furnish attendants with such shipments are unreasonable and should be cancelled.
5. Rates on less than carload shipments of livestock created found unreasonable to the extent that they exceed rates contemporaneously maintained on like animals uncrated.
6. Provisions of defendants' livestock contracts will be considered in connection with the Commission's general investigation now pending, the Matter of Bills of Lading, Docket 4844.

Under this decision, eliminating the unnecessary requirements and reducing the excessive minimum weight charge, Mr. Nave figures that his cost of shipment would be: Freight 3,000 pounds at 44.4 cents a hundred weight \$13.32, a saving as compared with his former bill of \$24.48. At this the freight rate seems exorbitantly high. However Mr. Nave would be fairly well satisfied to be able to save two-thirds of his bill.

A New Breed Needed

Militarism has won the first heat. Those who still are reasonably sane in congress have been over-ridden and this nation is committed to a scale of military expenditure never exceeded by any nation in time of peace. With a hurry call, with apparently as little reluctance as the average citizen would show in contracting for a cup of coffee and a piece of pie in a short order restaurant, the majority of our congressmen vote to spend a third of a billion dollars in the building of dreadnaughts and other battleships and will vote next another third of a billion in increased regular army expenditures.

Germany with all of its militarism never made such an expenditure for military purposes in time of peace. France has never approached this enormous outlay with all of its compulsory military service. Great Britain, even with the greatest navy in the world, has no such record for total expenditure for military purposes as this congress is making.

Ten years ago I should have deemed this impossible. I should have said that the people would not stand for such a waste of funds. But they seem to be standing for it. And like the leaches' daughters the militarists will demand more and more.

The next demand will be compulsory military ser-

vice. It will be demanded that every male citizen of military age regardless of his views on war and preparation for war, must be forced into a military camp and made to submit to the arbitrary command of military autocrats. And if this program is carried out it is as certain as almost anything can be in this world that finally it will result in a harvest of death such as Europe is reaping now.

The almighty dollar is back of this agitation for increased armament. Organized greed wants to control the markets of the world and in order to do it must have at its command the virile manhood of this country to offer when necessary for trade purposes on the altar of Mars.

Other commercial nations are certain to be alarmed at the militant policy of the United States and after the war is over if that policy is continued by this government there will be formed a trade union between the other commercial powers. Commercial greed was back of the present awful slaughter in Europe and will be back of the next great world conflict when it comes. We are sowing dragon's teeth and we shall see the crop that comes from such a sowing. Commercial greed has less compunction than the deadly copperhead or the ravenous sharks which are said to be infesting the waters of the Atlantic waiting hungrily for their human victims. Organized greed would, without the slightest compunction or remorse, sacrifice the best and bravest of American manhood and with smirking and evil hypocrisy appeal to the noble sentiment of patriotism and love of country in order that it may gather its financial harvest. The leaders of it with their heartless schemes make the devil seem respectable by comparison and the scum of hell like the most impeccable members of the best society.

Where the Money Goes

The present Congress will make appropriations of the people's money for the next two years amounting approximately to 3 billion dollars. It may and probably will exceed that amount.

In other words during the next two years there will be taken out of the pockets of the people, directly and indirectly, \$30 for every man, woman and child in the republic to pay the expenses caused by the government. After digging up the \$30 they will, of course, have to come across with their taxes for state, city, county, township and school purposes. Count the ordinary family at six persons. Six fifteens—\$15 is the tax for one year—is \$90 which directly and indirectly this patriotic family must give up for governmental purposes. Then will come other taxes amounting to as much more, or \$180 for the support of various kinds of government. Verily we are governed too much.

And what must we pay this vast sum of more than 1½ billion dollars per annum to the government for? The major part of it will go for military preparation.

The senate authorized the building during the next three years of six dreadnaughts and 10 battle cruisers. All told, the people of this country are to be taxed to build during the next three years 157 battleships of various kinds.

A vitrified brick highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific would cost at the rate of \$10,000 a mile, or 35 million dollars. The amount we are to spend during the next year in building battleships would be sufficient to build nine brick paved highways from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But the expenditures for the navy are only a part of the bill. The expenditures for the army will equal the naval expenditures when all the items are considered. That would build nine more brick highways from ocean to ocean.

Kansas probably will spend on its schools during the next year the sum of 10 million dollars; that includes the building of schoolhouses, the hiring of teachers, and the furnishing of the other equipment necessary for the schools. The amount this Congress will appropriate for the army and navy for next year, assuming that Kansas is an average state in the matter of expenditure for schools, will be sufficient to support all the schools in the American Union and have 200 million dollars left for other purposes.

But the expenditure of money which might be used for more useful purposes is not the worst feature of the situation. We are preparing a navy for purposes of aggression and not merely for purposes of defense. We could establish a system of mines at the mouth of our harbors supplemented by a few submarines which would prevent any foreign nation from daring to invade our ports. Dreadnaughts are for aggression and not merely for defense. What is in the minds of those who are back of this big expenditure is that we need a navy to support our foreign commerce.

What does that mean?

It means that with the building of this huge navy we will excite the suspicion and fear of other commercial nations. Sooner or later there will be a combination formed to check us and that will result in a war as terrible as that which today is devastating Europe. The President of the United States hopes to secure the support of the people who object to war because he has kept us out of war. He hopes to secure the support of the militarists by using the power that goes with his office in support of this big appropriation. In other words he hopes to get 'em coming and going.

Unfortunately the leaders of the Republican party are no better. If they had stood firmly against these huge appropriations for military purposes

they could not have been passed. Instead of doing that they hope to curry favor by saying that the present administration has not properly safeguarded the interests of this country. So far as this matter of appropriations for military purposes is concerned it does not make a particle of difference which party wins in November.

Both are wrong.

Both are following the trend which if followed much longer in the world will destroy our civilization, wreck every nation and bring anarchy in its wake.

Truthful James

"People can get along on mighty little when they have to," remarked Truthful. "Out here in Kansas when I first settled, times were tolerable tight. We hadn't any money and no way to borrow any. So we just had to get along. For meat, well, there were plenty of jackrabbits and some considerable cottontails so we lived mostly on them. I ate so many rabbits that I developed some symptoms of the jackrabbit. When I saw a bunch of grass I was always tempted to squat down and hide behind it, and I hopped instead of walked. I also got so that I could work my ears like a jackrabbit."

"There was one thing that bothered the new settlers. They hadn't money to buy coal oil and lamps, and there was no wood within 40 miles so they could burn that for light. Old Bildad Lasswell concluded that he could figure out a way to get around that difficulty and he did. One evening I looked out of my dugout and noticed that it was lit up around Bildad's house like a bonfire. I looked and looked and called to a feller who was campin' with me and says, 'What in heck is goin' on over at Bildad's place?' and he says 'Search me.' Well, we concluded to go over and investigate. As we came nearer the light increased and it was harder than ever for us to figure out what was happenin'. Finally we got up close, and what do you think it was? Well, sir, old Bildad had a thousand trained lightnin' bugs a sittin' on poles he had set up around the place and every one was makin' all the light he could and old Bildad and his family was sittin' in the middle of the ring readin' by the light."

"I says to old Bildad: 'How in tarnation did you work this scheme?' Bildad explained that he had been working on his plan of training lightnin' bugs for more than a year, and now had more than a thousand that would come whenever he blew the whistle. 'It's the cheapest kind of light,' said Bildad. 'Don't cost a cent to feed these bugs and they give out a steady clear light all night if you want 'em to. At 11 o'clock I blow the whistle which is a signal for them to close up and get to their restin' places. It's just eleven now.'

"With that Bildad took a whistle out of his pocket and blew it. Instantly, every blamed one of them lightnin' bugs closed his light and we was left in darkness. Bildad had also trained a few bugs special so that when he drove out over the prairie they would sit up on the spring seat of the wagon with him and light the way. He said that he had acquired a real affection for them bugs all of whom had learned their names and would come when called."

The Farmers' Influence

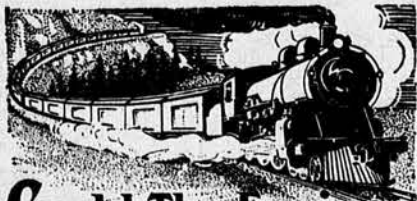
From an Address by Governor Capper to the Farmers' Institute of Douglas County

There is no doubt that the farmers of Kansas, constituting almost 60 per cent of its population and having two-thirds of its taxable wealth, should have a VITAL INFLUENCE upon the legislation of the state. The farmers are the SOURCE of the influential political opinion and influence in Kansas, and are certain to become more influential. But they are NOT at this time exercising the influence upon legislation which their number entitles them to exert.

The professional politicians, usually NOT farmers, are NOT NUMEROUS as compared with the great number of farmers in this state, yet THEIR influence, the not so great as formerly, is STILL VERY LARGE, simply because they STAND TOGETHER; THEY ARE ORGANIZED, they know what they want, and they have a pretty good idea how to get it, and you have noticed that they are not "backward about going forward" when it comes to asking for what they want. The relatively not numerous, they have thought in the past and many of them now think that they should have everything to say in the matter of selecting candidates for office. That THROUGH these candidates they should CONTROL the course of much legislation.

Now that the primary is a settled fact in Kansas, farmers can "get to" their law-makers more effectively than ever before. This is one method available to the farmers of Kansas for the effective expression of their will.

Another method is by ORGANIZATION, by co-operation. Co-operation in countries like England and Denmark has enabled consumers to deal directly with the producers or with one or two larger middlemen. Thus the consumers' dollar is divided among fewer people and the farmer gets more of it. I think we must sooner or later follow along a similar line in this country.



Could The Engine Pull This Load Over Rough Roads?

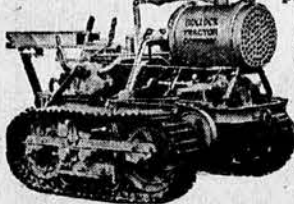
Certainly not—only the steel rails keep the gigantic locomotive from miring down of its own weight.

The same applies to tractors—the Bullock Creeping Grip travels on steel rails, lays its own track as it goes. No lost energy—no wasted fuel—every ounce of power exerted at the drawbar in pull.

BULLOCK CREEPING-GRIP Tractor

No miring—no slipping wheels—no soil too wet or loose—no road too rough for the Bullock. The year 'round tractor—works when others can't.

Best for plowing and harrowing—can't pack the soil—will plow that "soft field." Unequaled for road work—furnishes stationary power without blocking. Very easy to operate; the most economical to buy, results considered. Our 12-20 Creeping Grip is the only flat-wheeled tractor for the small farmer or orchardist—patterned exactly after our larger and higher priced machines.



Write for particulars and free "Creeping Grip" Book.

BULLOCK TRACTOR CO.
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7 SPEEDS FORWARD AND 7 REVERSE
Special friction transmission gives this tractor 7 speeds forward and 7 reverse. Also means less gears than other tractors—less trouble, less complications and minimum repairs.

WHAT IT CAN DO
The Heider can pull your plows, discs, harrows, seeders, binders, graders, hay loaders, wagons, etc. It will operate grain separators, shellers, hullers, hay balers, silo fillers or feed grinders. Does light work economically, such as operate cream separator, washer, pump water, saw wood, etc. Pulls three bottoms under normal or four under very favorable conditions.

INVESTIGATE this standard 4-wheel, 4-cylinder, light weight, one man tractor that burns either kerosene or gasoline with out carburetor adjustments to make. Find out about its many improvements, simplicity, ease of operation.

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GALLOWAY

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Give Grasses a Chance

A Great Deal More Feed Can be Produced from the Pastures

A BIG interest in pasture improvement has been generated in Kansas. There is an appreciation of the fact that dry years will come again, and that systems must be adopted that will get the grass land in better condition to withstand the unfavorable conditions that are certain to be encountered. Most cattlemen remember the dry seasons such as 1913 quite well, when the stand of grass was so badly injured that its carrying capacity was reduced greatly; in some cases it was injured more than 50 per cent.

There is a big need for an effort along this line, for the pastures represent a huge investment. The state has about 20 million acres used for grazing, and this land has a value of 400 million dollars. The best results in establishing livestock farming in Kansas cannot be obtained unless higher yields of grass are produced from this land; its carrying capacity must be increased. It has been well demonstrated that this can be brought about if more care in management is used.

One of the main things needed in improving the pastures of Kansas is the general use of the deferred system of grazing. This system has produced excellent results in this and other states. It has the great merit that it does not reduce the carrying capacity of the pastures at all. The only expense is the cost of some extra fencing. This system is being worked out in a very elaborate way on the farm of Dan Casement north of Manhattan. The work is in charge of the Kansas State Agricultural college and the plan as outlined by W. M. Jardine, dean of agriculture, divided the pasture into three fields. Beginning for example with the year 1916, field 1 is grazed early in the season; field 2, later in the season; and field 3 is not grazed until the important forage plants have set seed. It may then be grazed heavily. In 1917, field 2 is grazed first; field 1, second; and field 3 remains ungrazed until the plants have set seed when it should be grazed only moderately, thus protecting the young plants from 1916 seed against grazing or trampling. In 1918, field 1 is grazed first; field 3, second; and field 2 is protected until the important forage plants have set seed. It should then be grazed heavily. In 1919, field 3 is grazed first; field 1, second; and field 2 should be protected until the plants have set seed, then it should be grazed moderately. In 1920 field 3 is grazed first; field 2, second; and field 1 is protected until the important forage plants have set seed and then grazed heavily. In 1921, field 1 is grazed first; field 3, second; and field 1 moderately, after the plants have set seed. The rotations followed from 1916 to 1921 are to be repeated from 1922 to 1927, except that in 1922 field 2 should be grazed first instead of second, and field 1 second instead of first, in order to give the young plants on field 1 the additional advantage of protection during the early part of the season, so they may become thoroughly established.

Grasses grazed heavily in the forefront of the season have no opportunity to strengthen their roots and consequently produce either no seed, or a few seeds that are weak in germinating power. By protecting a given area until seed matures, the roots of plants are strengthened and vigorous seeds with high germinating power are produced.

Heavy grazing of the protected area



Herefords on Pasture on the Ranch of Greenleaf Brothers at Fowler; Care is Required in Maintaining the Yields from Grass Land.

after seeds are matured makes use of all forage grown that year. At the same time the seeds protected are scattered and more or less covered by trampling.

During the second year of protection the grasses of field 3 may be expected to mature seeds possibly a little earlier than the previous year and to produce seeds of better quality. When this area is grazed the second time, some consideration must be given the seedlings established the previous year. For that reason animals should not be allowed upon field 3 long enough to do any damage by trampling.

After an area has been protected two or three years, another area may be protected during the early season and the first area protected grazed heavily. The rotations thus started should be kept up indefinitely.

A very careful study has been made of the growth of the grass and weeds on this pasture by Ralph Kenney, of the agronomy department of the college, who has had immediate charge of the work. It was found that the pasture contained 42 species of grasses and sedges and that there are 81 species of plants other than these. About a dozen of the grasses are of considerable importance and they follow the variation of the soil in their distribution to a considerable extent.

In this experiment 140 acres was protected until September 2, 1915, when 80 cows and 70 calves were turned on this protected area. The protected area was grazed continuously until November 5, a period of 63 days. The animals showed no particular choice of grasses during several days of close observation in the early part of this period. All the matured grasses with great relish and by November 5 it was estimated that 95 per cent of all seeds produced on the area had been scattered on the ground and pretty thoroughly trampled in. At the same time in the large pasture grazed season long, 50 per cent of the seeds produced were on the stalks high above the ground with no opportunity of being covered and producing seedlings.

Altho many seed stalks and a considerable quantity of seed were produced on the large pasture, yet the effect of grazing was to delay the development of seed stalks about two weeks later than on the protected area. On August 10 there were five times as many grama seed stalks to a given area on the protected side as on the large pasture and three times as many short grama seed stalks on the protected side as on the other. On August 25, there were three times as many big bluestem, and four times as many little bluestem stalks on the protected side as on the other.

In order to check observation with exact facts, 53 plots each about 1 yard square were permanently staked with iron pins on the protected area and 35 similar plots were staked in like manner on the large pasture, these being scat-

tered over all kinds of soils, slopes, elevations, and types of vegetation. In the spring every weed and grass stalk was counted on these plots, and all plants of whatever kind maturing seed were again counted during August.

The worst weeds in the pasture at present are annual and perennial ragweeds. Some work has been done in attempting to control weed growth. A strip running up and down the slope on the protected area was mowed July 12 and results seemed to indicate that mowing at that time or a little earlier will do much to check the growth of the worst weeds. A similar strip was mowed August 15 on the large pasture, mainly for the purpose of controlling the ragweed. In the spring of 1916 a count of ragweed seedlings at this particular place showed 42 seedlings on the unmowed side to every seedling on the land mowed last August. It would seem that mowing is a practical way of fighting weeds.

This test is of considerable importance and it is very encouraging for the future of grass land production. Mowing is of great importance where there is a considerable growth of ragweeds, and on land where a machine can be run at all this is certain to get a great deal more of attention. On the smaller pastures and in some cases on the larger areas it will pay to make a start in removing the surface rocks, which aid in reducing the grass yield.

In addition there is a need for a great decrease in the burning of the old growth on the pastures in the spring; this should be allowed in but very few cases. On land that can be mowed in the summer the growth is likely to be handled in such a way that the temptation to burn will be reduced, for it will tend to equalize the grass over all the land. The old growth is needed to aid in maintaining the humus content of the soil.

Good management will increase the grass yields rapidly. If half the attention is given to the pastures that is needed in getting the best yield of corn and wheat the carrying capacity of Kansas pastures can be increased greatly.

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It's so easy to shake off coffee and coffee troubles when well made Postum is served in its place.

The Postmaster of a flourishing southern town writes: "Coffee had made me a sufferer from constipation, nervousness and indigestion. Sometime ago I quit coffee and began using Postum and ever since I have been improving. My troubles have now quite disappeared."

"I attribute my recovery to quitting coffee and using Postum and have induced several of my friends to try it. You are at liberty to use this." Name given by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

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The Soil on Most Pastures in Kansas Needs More Humus, and the Grass Should Have Help in its Fight Against the Weeds.

More Uses For Power

Farm Tractors Did a Great Many Tasks Last Week at Hutchinson

By F.B. Nichols, Associate Editor

A DEEPLY technical interest was shown by the farmers who attended the tractor demonstration last week at Hutchinson. It is evident that a great deal of study has been given to power farming since the show of last year. The visitors were especially concerned with the efficiency of the different makes, and with the different sizes in the same make.

Most of the soil was in very poor condition for plowing, and it gave a good test of the ability of the engines to take the plows thru hard land. The reserve power—or lack of it—of the engines was shown quite well. This was especially interesting to the men who had attended the demonstration of last year, and had seen what the tractors would do in soft soil. To complete the test in good shape a part of the plowing on Thursday was done in very sandy soil, so the visitors had a good chance to see what the engines would do on land of this kind.

Considerable difference in the efficiency and adaptation of the different makes has been shown by these tests. This has been very obvious to the men who have attended these shows, and it is going to be indicated in a forceful way by the sales in this state in the next year of two. A great deal of talk was heard at this show about the "ultimate tractor" for Kansas conditions. Farmers will buy the tractor that seems to approach their ideal of what this should be.

There also was a big interest in the general farm uses of tractors; farmers wished to see what an engine could do in farm work other than in plowing. It is very evident that if engines can be used quite generally for farm work their field of usefulness can be increased greatly, and the sales also can be increased. Therefore they were shown doing a great variety of farm work, such as running headers, binders, mowing machines, cultivators, disks, seeders, pulling wagons and the like. Work of this kind is especially adapted to the smaller makes; a great deal of study was given to this by the visitors.

Most of the demonstrations of this kind were given in the mornings. The plan of the show was to give the private demonstrations before noon, and to hold the public plowing exhibit in the afternoon. Some of the companies gave demonstrations in the afternoons of disking, harrowing and seeding on the land that they had just plowed. The amount of land allowed to the company depended on the number of plow bottoms pulled by the engine or engines shown.

An excellent opportunity was given to study the efficiency of the different makes in operation side by side. All of the principal makes of both plows and tractors were shown, so one had a chance to see the entire range in efficiency and adaptation which power farming offers. An encouraging feature was the interest shown by farmers in deep plowing—the outfits which were going down deeply attracted the most attention. The reason for this of course is that there is an increasing appreciation

among Kansas farmers, especially in the wheat belt, that there is a need for deeper plowing for wheat at the first of the season. The increased profits that can be obtained on fields of this kind above that which may be obtained on soil prepared in the ordinary way frequently will more than pay the cost of the engine in two or three years.

Kansas farmers are demanding quality in their tractors. This was shown in the very technical questions which the visitors asked the tractor men, and in their remarks to one another. It is very generally appreciated that the best is the cheapest in the tractor world. More than this, it was shown forcefully that there is a marked variation in the designs of the different makes and sizes, and that it is extremely important that one should get a tractor adapted to one's farm and work. The show offered a most excellent chance for a study of these features.

Headquarters was established in a 10-acre field and a "city of tents" was built. All of the tractor and plow firms had their machinery on demonstration there, and several companies making special tractor parts also had exhibits. Much interest was taken in the display of the engineering department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, which showed the engineering work which is being done by this institution. Special attention was given to road work, for there is a big interest just now in the planning of better roads in Kansas. A great deal of work also has been done by this department in the planning of drainage and irrigation systems.

The attendance this year was not so large as last year. One reason for this probably is the local demonstrations that have been held over the state. It also is likely that the fact that the show this year was a commercial exhibit managed by the manufacturers, while last year it was an educational demonstration in which the manufacturers were not concerned in the management also aided in reducing the attendance.

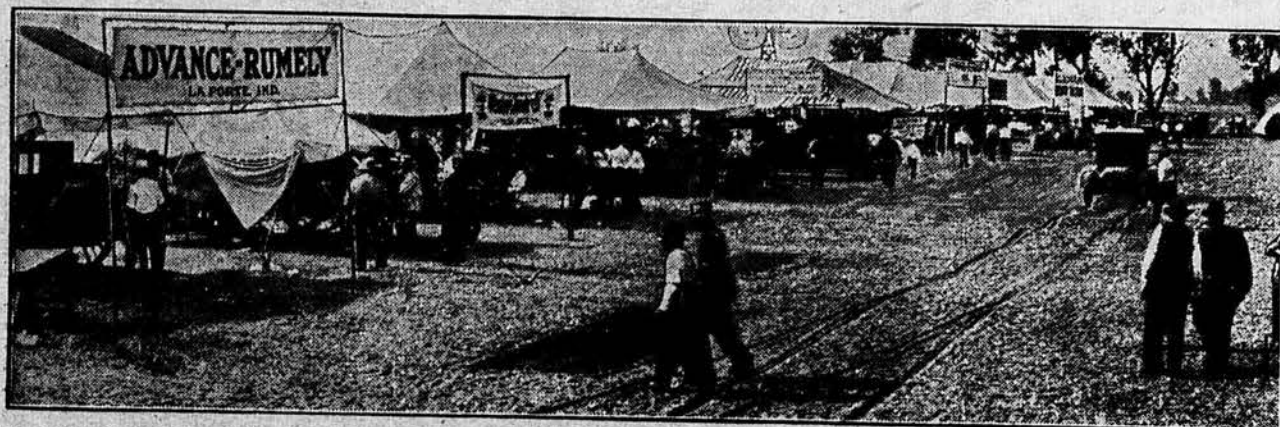
But after all it is not a matter of large attendance, or the crowd's interest in the tractor show's success. The important thing is the significance of a show of this kind as related to the development of farming in the Middle West and more especially in Kansas, the greatest tractor state. It indicates a new era of more profitable and more satisfactory farming for the Middle West. It shows that the agriculture of this section is to be placed on a new basis, where greater power, more thorough cultivation, larger yields and big profits will be the rule. Along with this will come the eliminating of much of the waste and hard work which has been the rule with the methods of the past. This will give more time for study, for progress, for the development of the really big rural life, based on contentment, which is within reach. Power farming is certain to have a larger part in this than now is realized, even by most of the leaders in the movement.

The tractors that were entered, and the number of engines on the grounds

were: Allis-Chalmers, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, 3; All Purpose—Rumely Co., LaPorte, Ind., 2; Albaugh-Dover, Albaugh-Dover Mfg. Co., Norfolk, Neb., 1; Aultman-Taylor, Aultman-Taylor Machine Co., Mansfield, O., 2; Avery, The Avery Co., Peoria, Ill., 11; All Work, Electric Wheel Co., Quincy, Ill., 4; Bull, Bull Tractor Co., Minneapolis, Minn., 4; Bates Steel Mule, Bates Machine Co., 2; Buckeye, Jr., Buckeye Mfg. Co., Anderson, Ind., 1; Big Four, Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Ind., 5; Case, J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis., 8; C. O. D., C. O. D. Tractor Co., Minneapolis, Minn., 4; Creeping Grip, Bullock Tractor Co., Chicago, 3; Caterpillar, Holt Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill., 2; Denning, Denning Tractor Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., 4; Emerson, Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Ill., 10; Farmer Boy, McIntyre Mfg. Co., Columbus, O., 2; Farmauto, Corn Belt Motors Co., Waterloo, Ia., 1; Ford, Ford Tractor Co., Minneapolis, Minn., 4; Flour City, Kinnard-Haines Co., Minneapolis, Minn., 4; Gray, Gray Tractor Co., 2; Hoke, Hoke Tractor Co., South Bend, Ind., 1; Happy Farmer, Southwest Motor Co., Kansas City, 3; Heider, Rock Island Plow Co., Rock Island, Ill., 3; Huber, Huber Mfg. Co., 4; Hart-Parr, Hart-Parr Mfg. Co., 4; Kinnard Farm Tractor, Kinnard-Haines Co., Minneapolis, 1; Louisville, B. F. Avery & Sons, Louisville, Ky., 3; Leader, Entered by Peru-Van Zandt Imp. Co., 1; Mogul, International Harvester Co., 15; Moline Universal, Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill., 5; Nilson, Nilson Co., 3; Oil Pull, Advance Rumely Co., LaPorte, Ind., 4; Plowboy, Interstate Engine & Tractor Co., Waterloo, Ia., 1; Parrett, Parrett Tractor Co., Chicago, 3; Peoria, Peoria Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., 2; Prairie Dog, Kansas City H. P. Co., Kansas City, 1; Russell, The Russell & Co., Massillon, O., 2; Rumely Advance, Rumely Co., LaPorte, Ind., 2; Simplex, Simplex Tractor Co., Minneapolis, Minn., 3; Standard-Detroit, Standard-Detroit Tractor Co., Detroit, 3; Sweeney Iron Horse, Sweeney Tractor Co., Kansas City, 2; Strait, Killen-Strait Mfg. Co., Appleton, Wis., 1; Sandusky, Dauch Mfg. Co., Sandusky, O., 2; Twin City, Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co., Minneapolis, 4; Titan, International Harvester Co., 15; Wallis Cub, J. I. Case Plow Works, Racine, Wis., 5; Waite, Waite Tractor Co., Chicago, 4; Waterloo Boy, Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co., Waterloo, Ia., 8; Western, Western Tractor Co., Tulsa, Okla., 2.

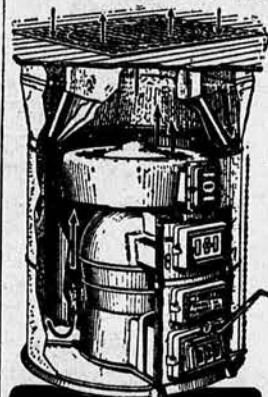
A thing of vital importance was the interest shown by the farmers in deep plowing. There is a general appreciation of the better results in wheat growing which can be secured by deep, early plowing. This is a most hopeful indication of the future of farming in Kansas and also of the tractor business.

Florida's carlot shipment of citrus fruits is ended for this season. It totalled 17,836 cars of oranges and 5598 cars of grapefruit. Prices have been generally higher than last year with a smaller output.



One of the Streets at the Headquarters of the Tractor Demonstration; This Shows but a very Small Part of the Tents. Much Interest Was Taken in the Displays of the Companies at the Headquarters and a Great Deal of Study Was Given to the Exhibits by the Visitors.

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 Sincerely yours, S. & S. PLANTATION—F. W. SCHMIDT

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 "SPEAKS FOR ITSELF"
 ONE MAN ALL-PURPOSE

12 h. p. on the Draw Bar 25 h. p. on the Belt

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The Direct-Drive Double-Cone transmission used exclusively in Albaugh-Dover Tractors, gives these ten valuable time and money-saving features not found in other tractors.

1. Works close up to fence corners.
2. Turns a square corner in the field with 3 plows in 5 seconds.
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4. Does away with complicated gears.
5. Requires fewer parts—all more accessible.
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9. Is a 2-way tractor carrying tools either below and in front of operator with drive wheels ahead or can be run with castor wheel ahead and tools trailing behind.
10. Backs quickly and easily with tools attached making it easy to remove trash and other obstacles.

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Can be operated either with Gasoline or Kerosene—will plow on side hills too steep for a binder—will operate in soft and wet places—in fact, will go anywhere and do anything that any other tractor will do and in addition has these ten exclusive advantages.

Don't buy any Tractor until you have investigated this latest and greatest improvement in Tractors.

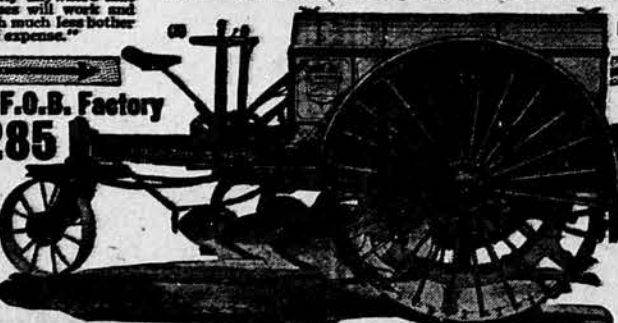
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Listed Corn is in the Lead

ROBERT McGRATH.

There was a large acreage of the 90-day corn planted here this year. That which was planted early is now at an advanced stage. In case of a prolonged drouth, this will make some corn, while the later varieties will not do so well.

Most of the corn on this farm is Silver Mine. We have been making some observations on the progress of the corn and noting them in our dairy for meditation next spring. The listed fields are standing the drouth much better than those planted on top of the ground. The ground that was disked and cultivated, after the rain seems to have conserved more moisture.

The hogs on our farm are doing nicely on a diet without corn. A couple of oats sheaves, thrown to them at night when the chickens are in bed, their trough filled in the morning with sweet separated milk mixed with shorts, and an excellent pasture to graze on during the day, has kept them in good condition.

Oats is selling here at 32 cents a bushel. We thought it would be more economical to invest in a load than to keep pulling the sheaves from around the bases of the stacks. This was disastrous to the appearance of the stack, and one cannot judge the amount of feeding value in the sheaf.

The dry weather has hastened the cutting of the prairie hay. Ordinary years, this job comes the first week of September. This year the grass began to fade early. Cutting will be made in early August unless it rains.

A plum tree on this farm has begun to ripen. Altho only 4 years old, this tree has attained a large size. It grows in the poultry yard and seems to do better than the plum trees set farther back in the orchard. The curculio or plum weevil does not prey on the fruit like it does on the trees farther from the house. The reason for this is that I often shake the insects off the limbs and the old hens and their charges gobble them.

Potatoes are doing well in the ground. Under present conditions there is very little danger that they will rot. We are digging our potatoes for immediate use this year by the row. There is a temptation at first to run about the patch and dig out the large vines but this makes matters difficult later on.

A small patch of slough grass on this farm made excellent coverings for the flax and hay stacks. This was put on after the stacks were well settled. Slough grass has no equal as a weather resister and is appetizing when thrown off in the snow to stock.

This morning I saw an old quail with her brood of 23. The youngsters were out of the nest only a short time, yet they were well able to keep out of one's way. Both the quail and prairie chicken develop quickly in the nest. When a boy, I discovered a quail nest in a timothy field and marked the spot. I visited the nest one evening and the eggs were unhatched; the morning following I returned and found a band of youngsters in the nest. They were not the helpless little creatures I had at first supposed them to be, for seeing me they chirped lustily and escaped in the weeds much faster than I could go.

Wanted—Capper Club Pictures

BY JOHN F. CASE,
 Contest Manager.

There isn't much time for letter writing during July. What with haying, harvest, corn cultivation and the pigs to care for, I'm not surprised to find that my club correspondence has been cut down from an average of more than 50 letters a week to a measly 10 or a dozen. We are about to run short of pictures, too. I hope that we will be able to print the picture of every club member and his pigs before the contest ends. Get after one of your friends who has a camera and have that picture taken tomorrow. And when you send it in tell me all about how the pigs are getting along. Little personal happenings also are interesting to club members. August isn't quite so busy a month as July. Don't forget the contest manager; he's expecting to hear whether you are coming to Topeka for the big doings in September.

Another one of our friends has been having a scrap with tonsillitis. Louis Kahle, Wabunsee county representative and secretary of the White breeders' club, tells me that he is just recovering

from an operation, having had his tonsils and adenoids removed. Louis's brother also had adenoids removed and I'm sure the Kahle family is in a much relieved state of mind. We've had one operation for enlarged tonsils in the Case family. It isn't a pleasant affair, but every boy or girl afflicted as Louis was is handicapped and the handicap should be removed. I'm glad all our crippled and sick folks are getting along so well.

Louis says that his white pigs are growing nicely and he sold the sow at a \$4 profit after the pigs were weaned, which isn't doing so badly. We hope to show a picture of Louis and his pigs soon and I should be glad to have pictures from other breeders who have the white hopes.

A letter from Henry Hull, Lyon county representative, states that another pig died but he still has three left that



Leon Griffin, Ellsworth, Kan.

are doing well. No cholera was in the neighborhood and Henry feels sure that his pigs died as the result of vaccination, virus being used. Remember my caution, fellows. If you expect to immunize your pigs secure a competent veterinarian and insist that he use the best serum and virus procurable. Capper club pigs are too valuable to take any chances. And work of this kind is a job for an expert, there's enough risk at the best.

When I looked at the picture of Leon Griffin's Poland pigs I said, "Peaches!" and they are good ones as every contestant will admit. Leon, who hails from Ellsworth, Ellsworth county, paid \$40 for his sow and I suspect it would take a \$100 bill to purchase the pigs. "The pigs were 10 weeks old when the picture was taken," writes Leon, "and I am not feeding them as much now as at that time for I have a rape pasture of about an acre for them. They are doing fine. I made the sow and pigs a wallow which I fill with water and put crude oil on the top to keep down the lice."

I approve of the rape pasture, but I'm not very enthusiastic over the wallow. I'll admit, tho, that it hasn't had any apparent detrimental effect upon Leon's prospective winners. Most of the others on the market are effective, and a homemade one can be cheaply constructed. Visiting a breeder recently, he showed me a simple oiling method that does the work. When called up for feed, every hog had to pass thru an opening in the fence. Suspended above was a well oiled grain sack and the pigs were thoroughly greased.

It might be well enough to state again that your contest sow may be weighed out at any time. She will make little profitable gain and there will be one less record to keep. I should advise keeping the pigs in the contest until fall. Keep them growing and gaining every day.

Caring for the Car

Realizing that the good appearance of their cars in owners' hands has much to do with popular impression concerning their qualities, a number of manufacturers are supplying cans of body polish as regular equipment. Dealers' instructions and even letters to new owners emphasize the importance of taking proper care of the finish of the car, especially thru the consistent use of a preparation that is designed to preserve its luster.

Loyalty is the backbone of co-operation.

Corn Stands Dry Weather Well

Prairie Hay Quality Has not Been Better in Last 34 Years

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE have been just four weeks without rain. These four weeks have all been very hot so you can see that we are in urgent need of moisture. A large part of the corn is now coming into tassel and we must have rain soon if this corn makes much of a crop. It is likely that all of the corn would have been in full tassel and most of the early earing had moisture been plenty, but corn has in part the trait of kafir in that it will wait a little for moisture.

Many say, "Why were we sent 11 inches of rain in June and none at all in July when an equal distribution would have made us a splendid crop of corn?" I give it up. I have no knowledge of the inner workings of the universe. Perhaps it was to save us from the fate of the biblical character of old who "waxed fat and kicked." If we get rain inside of the next week we still can raise a lot of corn. This is written July 22.

During the last week we have been attending strictly to the prairie hay business and have the crop now safe under cover except two loads which we are going to leave out over Sunday for bait, hoping against hope that it will get rained on. It is seldom that we get all the hay in without a drop of rain falling on it. In the past 20 seasons we have been farming in Kansas I can recall but one other year in which every pound of hay was saved unspoiled by moisture and that year was 1913.

The prairie hay is not quite so heavy as was thought before going into it but the quality more than made up for any lack of quantity. Never in the 34 years we have lived in the West have we put up so fine a quality of prairie hay. The yield was just a fraction under a ton to the acre. Had we let the crop stand until August and in the interval received plenty of moisture we would without doubt have cut a much greater tonnage but we would in that event have sacrificed quality to quantity.

We had our prairie hay all baled from the windrow except about 10 tons which was cut in small patches in the various nooks and corners about the farm. With what we had of the 1915 crop left over it makes the barn just about as full as could conveniently be stored by hand. This will be double the hay we will feed but the price is so low that we could not think of selling any of it. If we should haul this fine quality hay eight miles to Gridley we would receive for it the munificent price of \$5.25 to \$5.50 a ton and as we paid \$2 a ton for having it baled it will be seen at once that we would buy no bank stock or motor cars with the net proceeds.

A much smaller amount of hay is being shipped from Gridley of late than is usual during the haying season. For the last week shipments have averaged only about three cars a day which is not more than one-third of the usual shipments at this time. The quality of the hay is so very fine that those who own it do not feel like donating it to Kansas City hay firms who for the last two years have been getting rich out of the immense tonnage produced by Kansas while those who made the hay have no more than common day wages out

of it. In fact, in 1915 very few hay handlers received fair wages for their work. The quality of the hay this year is so good that it can be fed to farm animals with the assurance that it will make better gains than any other prairie hay that has been fed here within the last 10 years.

This season has witnessed the upsetting of two farming facts which up to this time had stood upon a very firm basis. The first is, that top planted corn would stand wet weather better than that which was listed. Not only did the listed corn stand the 11 inches of rain we received in June much better than any top planted corn but it has since then stood our four weeks of dry weather much the best. The second formerly approved fact was, that prairie hay meadow not burned off would always return a greater tonnage of hay than that which had been burned. This year—in this neighborhood at least—the meadows burned off this spring produced not only a better quality of hay but a heavier tonnage as well. It is possible that these are two exceptions which will not recur again in years and so far as the burning of the meadows is concerned I think it likely. But as for the case of listed corn I am not so sure.

The thing I do not like about listed corn on rolling land is its great liability to wash. For this reason we do not plan to list much of our rolling ground. But for all that which lies reasonably level we have about resolved on a plan of listing which should be well adapted to both wet and dry seasons. It is this: During next winter or early spring we will list the ground to be planted to corn very deeply. Then when planting time comes we will split these ridges but will not run the lister very deep. The theory is that the deeper ditches at each side of the row which will be filled with loose dirt will drain away any surplus moisture from the corn. Further, land so listed should cultivate easily because there would be no hard ridges to break up as is the case in single listing. What have our readers to say about such a plan practiced on rather heavy soil in a region where the spring rains may be heavy and the later summer weather dry?

If the weather is too dry for corn it is just what is needed for making alfalfa seed on the 18 acres we have left for that purpose. It has about ceased blooming and appears to be seeding well. This is something I know nothing about, never having left alfalfa for seed before. Many of the first blooms which came out when there was plenty of moisture in the ground did not produce seed but the later blooms all seem to be seeding well. Our present plans include the harvesting of this seed alfalfa with a grain harvester, binding it up like small grain. It will then be shocked and allowed to cure and then stacked after which we will get a huller to do the threshing. Is there anything wrong with this plan? If there is, I wish some of those who have had experience with alfalfa seed would inform me and I will pass the information along to the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

(Continued on Page 14.)

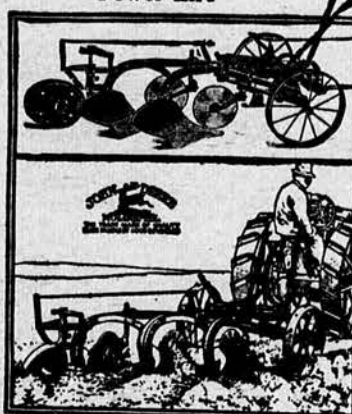


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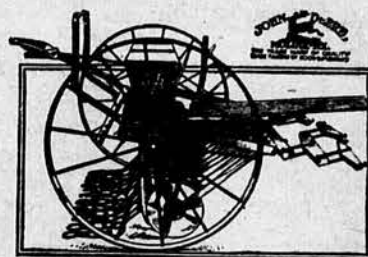
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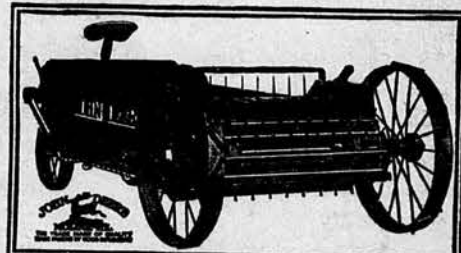
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This is No Time for Flannel

Dress Your Babies Cool While the Weather is Hot



BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

DRESSING a child so that he will be comfortably cool in summer and comfortably warm in winter is more easily said than done. Yet we can come nearer to observing such a rule if we use common sense than if we follow the customs of our grandparents. It is still a common belief that a little babe must be kept with a flannel band pinned tightly around his abdomen for the first four or five months of his life. Worse still, many would have the whole underwear of flannel whatever the temperature might be. If the average mother would dress herself as she does her baby, she would think twice before putting on flannel clothes, tight bands and long dresses.

A new born baby needs a knit band or something similar pinned tightly enough to hold a piece of sterilized linen in place over the unhealed navel. When that most open source of infection is healed, however, we can see no more reason for a tight band than for a board up the back. We use a knit band similar to a shirt without sleeves or front opening. These bands are made of soft cotton for summer wear and of woolen for winter. The cotton bands cost less than 20 cents apiece. With the thermometer registering 95 degrees in the shade, we think our baby only 2 months old has sufficient clothing when she wears band and diapers.

Long Dresses are Short Now.

The threshers' conversation at the dinner table the other day was upon early methods of threshing grain and grinding grists. One man declared he had seen men carrying grain in a sack to the mill to be ground. So that a fair balance might be made, a stone was put in one end of the sack and the grain in the other end! Just such a useless weight was the old time "long dress" for a baby. Some of our mothers were used to making two short dresses from one long one. The longest dress we have made was 27 inches from shoulder seam to the bottom of the skirt.

Skirts as long as the dress are often needed. We make these with openings at the shoulders. The back of the skirt is extended at the top to form a three-cornered piece in which the buttonhole is placed. The button is sewed on each front shoulder piece. The advantage of this kind of skirt is that it may be changed without the trouble of removing the dress.

We can't help thinking that a harmful practice of many mothers is the use of cheap talcum powders. We do not know what such powders are made of but we should feel safer in using the old cornstarch than the talcum that is sold for 15 cents a pound. Surely it is thoughtless to pour such stuff on a tender skin that is chafed or covered with heat rash.

Give Your Baby a Drink.

If there is any subject other than clothes about which we are "cranky" it is water. A child needs water as much as a grown person. Even if we had all the milk we wanted we'd still like a drink of water. Many a restless, fretful little baby cries in vain for water and is given milk.

Breast fed babies need to drink water from a clean bottle. It is the natural way for a baby to drink. There is less spilling and choking than there is when a spoon is used. It furnishes, too, the easiest way to wean a baby. Gradually more milk may be added to water given until pure milk and pure water are both taken from the bottle and the child is well prepared for that "second summer" that so many dread.

We use a wide-necked, straight bottle with a nipple that may be turned inside out and thoroughly washed. We are told that these nipples and bottles should be boiled for an hour and if milk is given in them a "meal" should be placed

in each bottle and set on ice. The nipples should be placed in a sterile jar or kept in a boric acid solution. This would be the ideal method. We have not lived up to it for we haven't found many nipples that would stand hours of boiling. We have, as a rule, washed both sides of the nipple and scalded it.

Probably not more than one farm in a hundred has a supply of ice in the home in summer. We know several who need to pasteurize milk but because they can't get ice (and all directions call for ice) they feed the raw cow's milk. In most cases, the farm has a well or spring of real cold water that could be used to keep the milk cool.

Pasteurize the Milk.

To pasteurize the milk it should be placed in scalded bottles and a cotton stopper inserted for a cork. It should be kept at a temperature of 167 degrees Fahrenheit for half an hour, then cooled and kept cold. The easiest way to heat the bottles of milk is to set them in fairly cool water and heat water and milk to 167 degrees. A dairy thermometer is an aid in keeping the correct temperature. The milk should be cooled quickly but we have found by experience that one must not let the stream of cold water strike the hot bottles or they will break. All this caring for bottles and milk may seem a good deal of fuss, but what is more important than the health of the child? And which is easier, to spend a half hour caring for the day's supply of food when the child is well or nursing him when he's sick?

An infant syringe and good warm water for an enema or injection form a much better equipment for a constipated child than do bottles of physic and medicine spoons. The quickest cure for colic is an injection of real warm water. Our experience has convinced us that the best treatment for dysentery is the warm salt water injection. We prefer to give a child with a fever an injection of warm water rather than a dose of castor oil. If he is frequently bathed in tepid water and care taken with his diet, the ordinary fever from colds or teething will be much helped.

What Do You Think of This?

This is my way of canning fruit. I sterilize cans, caps, dipper and funnel by placing them in boiling water for 10 minutes and put the rubbers into the water for about 5 minutes. I have the fruit thoroughly cooked, then I take a can from the hot water, drain, place the rubber on it and fill as quickly as possible with the boiling hot fruit. I screw the cap down tightly and when a few cans are filled, place an old file on the rim of the cap and give it a few light taps with a tack hammer pressing the cap rim into the rubber. I go all around the can this way, then roll the can in paper and put it in the cellar. This is for glass jars with screw tops. I use no sugar or salt. I have canned tomatoes, strawberries and blackberries and have never lost a can. My wife lost so much fruit that I prefer to put it up myself and if a can should spoil I want to know the reason.

J. N. Wright.

Lyon Co., Kansas.

Corn Salad

Fifteen ears of sweet corn cut from the cob, 2 heads of cabbage cut up fine, 8 medium onions chopped, 2 cups of sugar, 1/2 cup of salt, 1/4 pound of mustard seed, 1/4 cup celery seed, 2 sweet red peppers cut up fine, 1 teaspoon of black pepper and 1 gallon of vinegar. Mix all together, boil 20 minutes and seal in glass jars.

Mrs. John E. Austin.

Jefferson Co., Kansas.

Smiles Cost You Nothing

Oh, let's put away the worry and the heart-aches for awhile,
And look upon the sunny side of life,
And meet each rugged obstacle with just a pleasant smile,
And forget about the troubles and the strife.
Let's be glad and we'll be happy, and the cares will fly away,
And we'll only see unclouded skies of blue,
For, remember, that a smile is worth a heartache any day,
And glad smiles cost you nothing—heart-aches do.

Don't be grieving over errors that have been made in the past,
But resolutely face the glad today;
We will meet with some discomforts, but these trials seldom last
If we smile the doubts and borrowed fears away;
Let's go singing on life's journey with a heart that's glad and light,
Filling other lives with joy and sunshine, too,
And remember that a smile is worth a heartache any day,
And glad smiles cost you nothing—heart-aches do.

—E. A. Briminstool in Los Angeles Record.

Patterns with Style

An unusually attractive housedress is 7870, which is cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. The dress is cut in one piece from shoulder to hem and has deep pockets attached to the belt.



Waist 7899 is cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure.

Skirt 7900 has four gores and side pockets. It may be ordered in sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.

No Time for Worry

Let us make the most of living. There is so much for us all to do we have no time to worry about the past, except as it will make today better. There is much comfort in this little saying:

For every evil under the sun,
There's a remedy or there's none.
If there is one, try and find it;
If there is none, never mind it.

This little gem surely should help us in making the most of the year.

Mrs. Ida Cook.

R. 1, Effingham, Kan.

New Sandwich Fillings

Moist cottage cheese, rich with cream, makes a delicious filling; also cream cheese worked soft, moistened with cream, and spread plain or with chopped olives, nuts, or celery.

Huntington—Mash cream cheese well, add about half the quantity of peanut butter, blend thoroughly and season with salt and paprika. Spread on graham bread.

Walnut—Mix boiled salad dressing until thick with walnut meats cut fine, and add ½ cup of chopped mint leaves to ½ cup of dressing.

Dutch—Spread one side of the bread with liverwurst and the other with a cheese paste mixed with French mus-

tard and finely chopped Bermuda onions. Cut into star and heart shapes and serve with radishes and olives.

Pimento—Work ¼ cup of butter till creamy. Add 2 canned pimentos pounded to a paste. Season with salt and spread on very thin bread.

Apple—Take two slices of buttered bread and place between them a thin slice of tart apple which has been steeped in a mixture of lemon juice and sugar for an hour.

Boston—Press cold baked beans thru a colander; add 2 tablespoons of horseradish to each cup of beans. Put between very thin slices of brown bread with butter and a little prepared mustard. Cut in fancy shapes.—Mother's Magazine.

Save the Rose Bushes

Little yellowish green worms, or, "slugs," as they are commonly called, do more or less serious damage to the rose bushes during the summer time by eating off the green surface of the foliage leaving only the lower epidermis as a thin, brown tissue.

These worms may be killed readily by spraying the leaves with one of the arsenical poisons. Perhaps the best one to use is arsenate of lead. If the powdered form of the poison is used, mix in water in the proportion of 1 pound to 40 gallons of water. If the paste form is used, mix 2 pounds of the poison in 40 gallons of water. Apply in the form of a spray so as to cover the upper surface of the leaves.

An equally good poison for the destruction of this pest, and also the slug that defoliates the cherry trees, is white hellebore in water in the proportion of 1 ounce to 3 gallons.

C. P. Gillette.

Colorado Agricultural College.

Stuffed Tomatoes

Select tomatoes of uniform size. Cut a slice from the stem end of the tomatoes and remove the pulp. Chop fine a slice of onion and a piece of green pepper pod. Cook these in melted butter until softened. Add half a cup each of chopped chicken and cracker crumbs, mixed with a little butter, and a spoonful of minced ham. Mix thoroughly and use to fill the tomatoes. Place a small piece of butter on top of each tomato when filled, and bake about a half hour.

M. A. P.

Harvey Co., Kansas.

Put Beans in Brine

This recipe for putting up beans has been in my family for a long time. Prepare the beans as for cooking and pack in stone jars adding 1 pint of salt to a gallon of beans and enough water to dissolve the salt. Put a heavy plate on top with a weight on it so that the beans will stay under the brine. These keep for months and may be taken out of the brine and freshened by soaking in clear water. Change the water every few hours, drain the beans and cook in the usual way. Mrs. J. W. Brogdon.

Marion Co., Kansas.

Corn Keeps this Way

Select young, tender corn and cut it from the cob with a sharp knife. Allow one measure of salt to six of corn and mix thoroughly, then pack in stone jars putting a heavy weight on the corn. Before using the corn soak it in fresh water, for several hours, changing the water as often as necessary, then cook the corn in any way desired.

Mrs. L. J. Morris.

Decatur Co., Kansas.

Bugs Must Go

A sure way to get rid of bedbugs is to paint cracks and crevices in the bed and around the edges of the mattress and springs with an ounce of corrosive sublimate dissolved in 1 pint of turpentine. It may be necessary to paint cracks in the floor and walls with the mixture also. The corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison and must be kept out of the reach of children. Mark the bottle so plainly there can be no danger of a mistake.

If a double layer of brown paper is put under oilcloth on shelves or tables it will wear three times as long as if laid directly on the wood.



Engineering the Telephone

THE great Bell System, with its telephone highways connecting the farthest points of the country, is primarily a brain creation.

The telephone engineer is the genius of communication. Like the general of an army, he plans, projects and directs his campaigns far ahead. He deals with the seemingly impossible—transforming ideas and ideals into concrete facts.

His problems may involve doubling the capacity of a city's underground telephone system, or the building of a transcontinental line, or a serious war-shortage of supplies needed in telephone work.

Whatever the difficulties, they must be overcome so that the progress of the telephone shall continue equal to the ever-growing needs of the people.

It is not enough to provide only for the present—the future must be anticipated and discounted.

In the Bell System, more than two thousand highly efficient engineers and scientists are constantly working on the complex problems of the telephone business.

As a result, the service keeps step with present requirements and the assurance is given to every subscriber that the Bell System is prepared for whatever the future develops.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

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HAS BEEN CONTINUOUSLY MAKING
WAGONS—BUGGIES—HARNESS
FOR EVERY FARM USE SINCE 1852

SEE THE STUDEBAKER DEALER

THE
ENSILAGE
CUTTER
YOUR ENGINE
WILL RUN

PAPEC
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cuts and elevates green silage to the top of the highest silo with little power. In every state, almost everywhere, there are many "Papecs" successfully operated by gas engines of only 4 to 8 H. P. Because the Papec runs at the low speed of only 600 R.P.M., it takes less power; because it has six fans instead of the usual four, it has a stronger blast on less power. The low speed makes the entire machine more durable. It is simple—of few parts—all easy to get at. Cutting parts are easy to adjust—and stay set. Has no chains. Strong heavy gears form the driving mechanism. Frame is one-piece, of semi-steel—no bolts or screws to loosen. The Papec is built to last. It is the machine for you and the 1916 catalog tells just why.

Send Postal for 1916 Catalog

It gives all the men, money, time and power-saving advantages you should know before you buy a new cutter. It also tells about the wonderful new Papec patented self-feeding device—that handles hay and other small growths as well as corn.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY

Box 24, Shortsville, N. Y.
Convenient Distributing Points
throughout the U. S.

THE PAPEC



The Soda Fountain

An American Institution

Did you ever stop to realize that the soda fountain is as much an American institution as the sausage is a German institution, "French Bread" is an institution in France and the Plum pudding an English institution? And the funny part of it all is that though one seldom sees a soda fountain in Europe (and then only for the sake of attracting American tourist trade) just as soon as a foreigner gets to this country he too seems to learn to love the soda fountain.

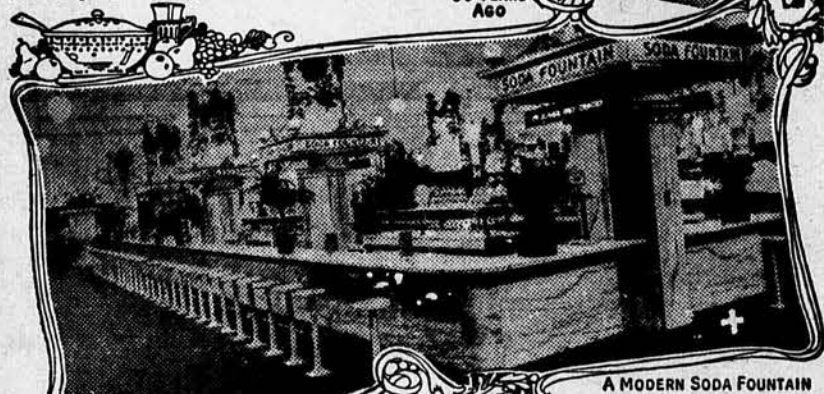
But, if you are old enough to look back a few years you will remember that only comparatively recently has the soda fountain been either so popular or so beautiful and hygienic.

You may remember what these old soda fountains looked like—what poor provision they made to supply even their scanty trade.

What has wrought this great change—what has made the soda fountain a national institution—a comfort and necessity in the daily lives of men and women—not only during the hot summer time but the whole year 'round.



30 YEARS AGO



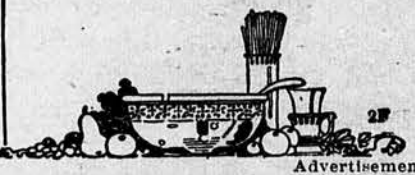
A MODERN SODA FOUNTAIN

The answer lies in that delicious beverage Coca-Cola. Soon after its introduction at the fountains people began to ask more and more for this distinctive drink.

Along with its demand came the demand for more places that would serve it. Soda fountains sprang up everywhere, improving in beauty, neatness and attractive service. It is a fact that the part the soda fountain and all its allied industries have come to play in the economic life of the nation today is due largely to the stimulus given to it by Coca-Cola.

In the same way has the call for bottled beverages grown. In 1899 Coca-Cola in bottles was first put on the market and the same quick recognition and appreciation was accorded to it in this form as

was so evident in the fountain trade. The same principles of purity, goodness and deliciousness made another astounding record of growth possible. Bottling plants have been established all over the country to take care of this branch. Just think of it—over 90,000,000 glasses and bottles of Coca-Cola are drunk every month. So—just as much as is the soda fountain a national institution so is Coca-Cola the National Beverage.



Advertisement.

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Beer and Its Results.

I believe from reading your column in the Farmers Mail and Breeze that you are broad enough to be able to consider facts without foolish prejudice. Now, in hot weather like we are having, there is nothing cools me off like a good drink of beer; it revives me and makes me able to work when I'm just about all in. On the other hand, there's nothing warms me up so quickly on a cold day. These facts being beyond dispute why may I not gratify my inner man with the thing that does me so much good? I want you to answer me not as a lawyer or a reformer, but as a physician.

F. F. V.

This is just such a friendly, honest letter as I should like to oblige with a favorable reply. But right in the beginning I am obliged to take the stand that F. F. V.'s facts, far from being beyond dispute, are not facts at all. No court is willing to credit the testimony of a witness under the influence of alcohol, and so I am obliged to say that as soon as this writer gets that good drink of beer down, he is no longer a creditable witness as to fact.

Here is the explanation. The influence of alcohol on all the tissues of the body is paralyzing. It does not make you cooler on a hot day. It simply numbs your senses somewhat to the discomfort of the heat, so that you have a sensation of being cooler. If that were all it might be agreed that even a sensation of coolness is worth getting, but that is not the whole of it. The paralyzing effect is also extended to the heat regulating mechanism of the body, that particular automatic function that allows you to go into the tropics or up to the frozen North and yet retain a body temperature not varying much from 98 degrees. So your sensation of coolness may lead you into danger, which explains why heat prostration is so much more common in the drinking man.

It is the same way in cold weather. The paralyzing effect of alcohol causes a relaxation of the capillaries and they readily fill with blood, giving a sensation of warmth, and a flush to the skin that gives also a warm appearance. But is the body really warm? Quite the contrary. The blood that is filling the superficial vessels is more needed in the deeper structures and it is not long before they begin to suffer for it. The energy of the body then lags, and repeated doses of stimulant cause only a temporary quickening, each time followed by a more profound reaction until the victim reaches the stage of exhaustion.

Soldiers on the march in hot countries are no longer given their nip of liquor to strengthen them for the march. Their medical officers have discovered that its effect is harmful instead of helpful. If liquor is served it is after the work is done, and in extreme heat is not even allowed then.

Alcohol is just as dangerous in cold weather. I quote a very apt illustration from "Good Health."

"Many people are quite sure that when the weather is biting cold they really need some one of these alcoholic drinks to keep them warm.

"A company of strong men thought so when they were traveling across the western plains several years ago. There were 26 of these men; it was winter and they had to spend a terribly cold night in their camp without any fire. They had food enough and plenty of whisky; but one of the men knew more than the others and while they were talking about what they should do to keep warm, he said that for one thing it was not safe for any of them to drink whisky that night. He even went so far as to say that they were far more likely to freeze if they drank it.

"Two of his friends believed him and the three took no whisky before going to sleep; they were cold in the night but they were not very uncomfortable. Three of the other men drank a little; they were much colder than the first men but they did not freeze. Seven men drank more and their fingers and toes were frostbitten by morning. Six drank a good deal and they were so badly frozen that they never really got well again. Four drank until they were foolish and one after the other they all died three or four weeks afterward. The last three men were drunk when they went to bed and by morning they were frozen to death.

"Each one of these men was strong

the day before, and each had the same number of blankets that night. It seemed to be just the whisky and nothing else that made the difference."

The substance of it all is that "wine is a mocker." It makes you feel that all is well even while sapping your strength. It is agreed now that the "new strength" that a worker gets by imbibing liquor is not strength at all—not even temporary strength. The spurt of activity comes because the alcohol has paralyzed the "fatigue sense." Special classes of workmen have been tested as to their efficiency under liquor in small amounts and without it entirely, and it was invariably found that the liquor was a handicap, but that, also invariably, the workmen thought they could work harder by its aid! The alcohol numbs the sense of fatigue enough to deceive the user, but when results are measured with instruments of precision the effect is beyond dispute.

Since F. F. V. particularly asks me to answer his query as a physician I must remind him that the question of most importance in regard to the food or drink we take into our bodies is the final result—what will it accomplish? Alcohol serves no purpose as a food; as a drink it is profitable only because of the water that adulterates it, but it has end results entirely apart from these properties. Once taken into the body it visits every tissue; repeatedly taken, the paralyzing influence, which is the red thread running thru all its actions, is soon manifest upon the vital organs of the body.

You know how the blood fills the liver. It is just a network of arteries, veins and capillaries with delicate capsules to enfold them. This is where the deadly alcohol gets in its earliest and most effective work. The congested state that gives the feeling of warmth when felt in the skin gives a feeling of warmth here, too, and very uncomfortable warmth it soon gets to be. The liver is the largest gland in the body normally but we do not realize its size because it has its place and stays there. But the habitual drinker, who has managed to acquire a "drinker's liver" is very conscious of the organ and conscious that its work is very poorly performed. In addition to this or perhaps secondary to it, he is likely to have kidneys that are equally incompetent. I mention these organs rather than others, because friend F. F. V. mentions beer as his drink, and it is beer that seems to play havoc with the liver and kidneys.

Please tell me how to disinfect after a case of diphtheria.

R. C. S.

Sheets, towels, linens and white goods should be disinfected by boiling for at least 10 minutes. Bedding or woolen goods which cannot be boiled should be disinfected by fumigation or soaked for two hours in a disinfectant solution. China, glass and crockery should be disinfected by boiling for at least ten minutes. Furniture and woodwork should be disinfected by wiping with a standard disinfectant solution. Handkerchiefs, rags and other materials of small value soiled with discharges from diphtheria, should be burned. A standard solution for disinfecting may be made by using bi-chloride of mercury 1 part to 1,000 of water.

I'm ashamed to trouble you about such a little thing, but my feet itch awfully between the toes in hot weather. What can I do?

L. S.

It is no little thing. Bathe the feet every night in warm water using only a little very mild soap. Dust borated talcum between the toes to dry the skin. Put on clean stockings every morning and be quite sure that they have been thoroughly rinsed in soft water after laundering. Laundry soap is very irritating to a tender skin. Clip the toe-nails close. Keep the whole skin as healthy as possible by being careful as to diet, drinking water freely, and maintaining good elimination.

M. D.—Your baby being 4 months old, the continued flow indicates a relaxed condition of the uterus, with a possibility of a fibroid growth. The best home treatment you can take is a great deal of rest and the avoidance of any heavy lifting. See my reply to Mrs. H. in the issue of July 15. The other trouble is due to nervous reaction, and the conditions of soreness and vomiting serve to indicate that you are not strong enough for the indulgence.

Do not join any co-operation which teaches one group of neighbors to hate and distrust another group.



Five-Passenger Touring Car, a beautiful example of the full stream line yacht type.

Built for Service

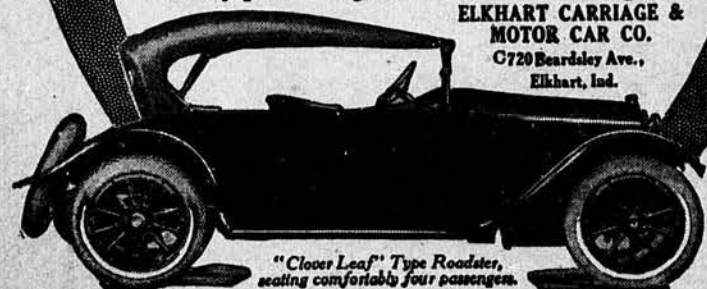
Each ELCAR is built for a long life of satisfactory service—built to outlast other cars in its price class, and by a concern which for 43 years has manufactured only quality products. In beauty of design and finish, in mechanical excellence and proven performance, it rivals cars selling at \$1000 and more. Dollar for dollar we believe it represents the best value on the market today.

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If you know automobiles, a glance at these specifications will tell the story of ELCAR extra measure of value.

Silent, powerful, long stroke motor (3½x5)—unit power plant, 3-point suspension—114-in. wheel base—full floating rear axle—Dyneto double unit starting and lighting system—Delco ignition—unsurpassed body designs—roomy seating for every passenger—full Turkish style upholstery—every equipment that goes to make a car at any price complete. Write for catalogue.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & MOTOR CAR CO.
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"Clover Leaf" Type Roadster, seating comfortably four passengers.

Landmarks Are Interesting

Ask the Old Settlers about the Old Houses and Trails

BY GRACIA P. WOOD

THERE are landmarks of interest in every community which the native inhabitant fails to appreciate.

No doubt there are still marks of an old trail which was once an Indian highway passing near your farm. Visit



The Old House Back from the Road.

the oldest inhabitants and hear from them the stories of the days when long lines of brightly dressed red men filed by, terrorizing the early settlers even tho their journey was one of peace.

Perhaps there is a queer old stone house, built years before the war, that was the scene of some early day drama which had a part in forming the thrilling history of our state. Learn its story and be able in turn to tell it in such a manner that your hearer too may appreciate its significance.

Is there an old camp ground, an ancient Indian grave yard, or some historic tree? Find out all you can about them. Some day when the older generation has passed on you may be the only historian of this incident of the country's growth. Perhaps, too, you can write about it in such a manner as to interest the children of your school or to be of value for the county paper.

And historic ruins are not all the interesting landmarks. The old frame house set far back from the road stands vacant now. Think of the hope and pride which went into its construction, the eagerness with which the garden was laid out. And then sorrow must have come, and disappointment. Finally the beautiful home was deserted. A great deal of life has been lived within those weather-beaten walls. Some one in your neighborhood knows the story of that house. It would be fascinating as any novel to hear it told.

Some place near there is the house which was one time the home of a man whom all the nation honors today. Why not visit it and take a snapshot all your own? You might find it very entertaining to show your picture and tell of your visit some time.

Your appreciation of these places will make them much more interesting to the stranger in your midst. And as for the old people whom you question, you can never know what it means to them to have a young person eager to hear of the times when they were young—to have them listen starry-eyed as they tell of wonderful days which will never come again.

Some Flowers are Strong

Did you ever hear of a flower that was strong enough to force its way up thru an asphalt pavement? Of course, you'll say you don't believe it but it is a fact that the folded and compressed leaves of a sunflower pushed against the hard but flexible concrete in a western city, until it bulged up and split and let the plant thru. The force exerted must have been many pounds for it is doubtful if there is a man living who could push his fist thru the same pavement.

Walking 3,900 Miles Backward

How would you like to walk backward from San Francisco to New York—a distance of 3,900 miles? A man from San Francisco is doing that very thing and if he reaches New York in 260 days he will receive \$20,000. He is guided by a mirror set in a special frame and is accompanied most of the time by a companion. He has made an average of 15 miles a day thus far.

The Doll Parade was a Success

Dolls of all nations, kinds and classes and boys and girls from all the Topeka playgrounds marched in the annual doll parade last week. A float driven by a Shetland pony with little girls as passengers and little boys running ahead

as heralds led the parade. Then came an Uncle Sam doll, dozens of quaint, home-made dolls, pretty and homely dolls and many little girls with gaily decorated doll buggies.

The oldest of all was a skeleton doll consisting of a tiny branch from a tree with other branches for limbs and paper hands and feet. One little girl had a Japanese carriage and her baby sister who rode in the carriage was dressed like a Japanese girl. Another doll represented an old witch.

First, second and third prizes were awarded for the best doll floats, the best dressed doll, the best homemade doll, the best clothespin doll, the best Indian doll, the best rag doll, the smallest doll, the largest doll, the best single doll float and the quaintest doll.

What is Ned's Weight?

"Ned, what do you weigh?" asked Kate one day.

"To 50 pounds add half my weight. And you'll have the total number, Kate."

Thus did he reply, with a wink very sly.

Send in your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by August 14. The first five correct answers will each win a package of postcards.

The answer to the puzzle in the June 24 issue is "automobile" (aught-o-mo-bile). The prize winners are Hulda Upendahl, Nadine Louise, Frank Brackbill, Vinson Hendrick, and George Brewer.

The word in the puzzle of July 8 is "smiles." The prize winners are Clifford Owen, Crystal Wagner, Mary Stubes, John Davis and Gladys Baker.

Tom is a Hard Worker

I think I must be the youngest reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and I like to read it. I have never been to school for I am almost deaf from a rising in my ears. I learned to read at home. When I was only 3 years old I learned to spell my name and when I was 4 I could read thru the primer and spell every word in it. Sometimes I run errands for the neighbors. I am too little to do any other work for them.



The hail cut my garden all up and killed all but three of my cabbage plants and cut the beans so badly they are not doing much good so I planted the patch to kaffir for my pigs. I have to work very hard to keep the weeds down. My roses are blooming as nicely as if it were spring

time. I am standing in front of my favorite rose bush in the picture.

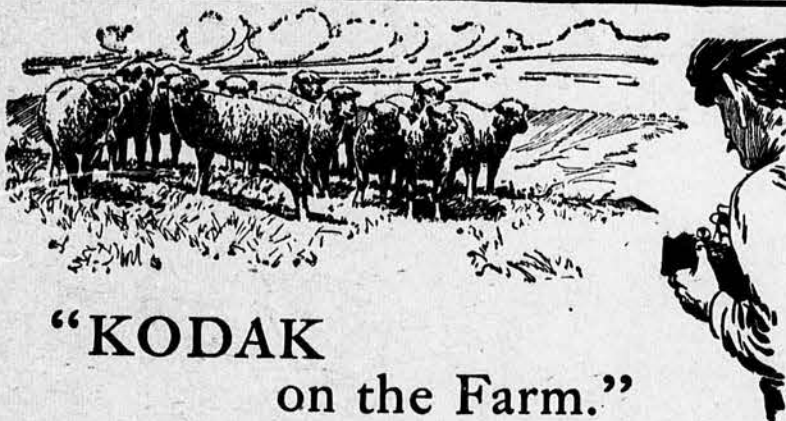
I have two pigs for which I paid \$4 apiece. They are growing fast. I feed them the waste corn from my papa's popcorn wagon, giving them each 1/2 gallon soaked in fresh water and also plenty of water, slop, weeds and alfalfa each day.

Kingfisher, Okla.

Sunflowers Yield Big Profits

The growing of sunflowers is being developed into an enormous profit-yielding industry. A substitute for olive oil extracted from the sunflower seed is now being perfected. The pith of the seed is an excellent substitute for shavings and excelsior for packing and a coarse grade of paper is made from the stalks.

The walnut harvest of France in 1915 showed a total of 49,360 tons.



"KODAK on the Farm."

Is the title of a beautifully illustrated and interesting little book that your dealer will give you or that we will send free upon request.

EASTMAN KODAK CO., 451 State Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Experts Say! Put CHIEF Windows In Your Hog House

Your hogs must have sunshine, nature's greatest tonic. It makes healthy hogs, bigger profits. Chief Sunshine Windows can be used in old or new hog houses. Let sunshine into your hog house, right into the pens where it is needed. Made of galvanized steel. Rot proof. Leak proof. Patented fasteners do away with putty. Cheap as ordinary windows. The biggest money's worth in permanent, efficient, satisfactory windows.

THE PIGS YOU SAVE PAY FOR THEM EVERY YEAR

They save the early pigs. Admit the bright sunshine warming and purifying the damp, chilly air. Most scientific window made. Endorsed by experts. Used by hundreds of breeders. The safest, surest, best way to cash in on biggest hog profits. Cold, damp pigs can't thrive.

NEW BARN WINDOWS

We are really specialists on window construction for farm buildings. Besides hog house windows we make cupolas for all buildings, windows for poultry houses, side wall windows for barns. Also ventilating side wall windows for cow barns. Work like a transom—give cattle plenty of air without drafts. All made of steel. Good for old or new buildings. Easy to install. Cheap as ordinary windows. Write for complete circular giving full details, prices, etc.

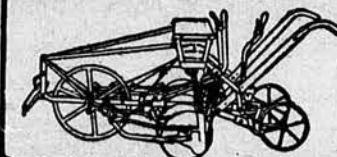
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No drill has quite such convenient advantages as our Peoria 5-Disc Drill. Here's the most prominent one. You can change the width between rows by moving an easy-to-reach lever and yet not alter a bit the angle of the discs. You know as well as we that this helps to insure even depth and uniform sowing. Another point; the

PEORIA 5-DISC DRILL

turns on its carrying wheels. It saves your strength; no lifting, no tugging. Whole machine turns in its own length—5 feet. That's another convenience. Depth of furrow is easily regulated. Sows all kinds of grains, large or small as well as peas, beans, corn, etc., without clogging or crushing seed. Can be fitted with grass-seed attachment. Write today, Mr. Farmer. Let's get acquainted. We'll send our free catalog and see that you get one of our drills without trouble to yourself if your dealer doesn't handle our line.



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Until December 1st, \$1.00

WE WILL send The Topeka Daily Capital to readers of Mail and Breeze until December 1st, 1916, for only \$1.00. This is a special reduced price to new subscribers only and readers should take advantage of this exceptional rate to keep in touch with the political events of the state and nation. The campaign of 1916 will be an exceedingly lively and exciting one and every patriotic person should take advantage of this special offer to receive the Daily Capital, containing all the news worth while, for more than four months for only \$1.00.

Send in your subscription NOW so that you may derive the full benefit of this special short time offer. Sign name below and mail to the Daily Capital today.

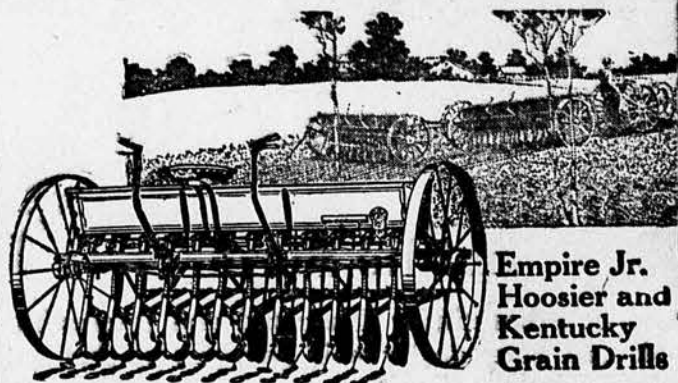
Daily Capital, Dept. M. B., Topeka, Kansas.

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SAN FRANCISCO
1915

THERE is nothing mysterious about the way Hoosier, Empire Jr. and Kentucky drills have been crowding out the broadcasting method of seeding. They give bigger yields of better grain.

These points are clearly seen: Drills save seed at the start, because every individual kernel is planted right, with covering enough to protect it from cold or drouth. You needn't "play safe" by planting an extra quantity, for every seed has its chance. Drilling means regular planting, no bunching here and lack there—every seed has sufficient ground to support it. The seed starts, grows, and ripens all together. Uniformity—that's the word. Drilling does away with uneven stand, with half-ripe, half-green fields. Drilling gives you the maximum in grain, kernels all filled out and plump. That means top yields, top prices.

When you buy a drill, buy a Hoosier, Empire Jr. or Kentucky drill. Ever since 1857 the builders of these successful lines have studied to build always better machines. Today—well, ask any owner of a Hoosier, Empire Jr. or Kentucky drill. See the local dealer, or write us for catalogues and information.

International Harvester Company of America



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Hundreds of thousands of farmers and stockmen figure that it really don't cost them a cent to feed SAL-VET. They have found from actual experience that this great worm destroyer and live stock conditioner adds much more to their profits than it takes from their pocket books. For example: it costs only 1/12 of a cent a day for enough SAL-VET to rid any sheep or hog of worms and only 1/4 of a cent a day for each horse or head of cattle. How else can you invest so little and receive so much in faster gains, fewer losses, feed saved and bigger stock profits? Read this—

"I enclose check for the SAL-VET you recently sent to me. Four times this sum would not begin to pay for the benefit I derived from feeding SAL-VET." — W. H. Wallace, Franktown, Va.

Remember, I don't ask you to risk a penny in advance. Just tell me how many head of stock you have; I'll see that you are supplied with enough SAL-VET to last them 60 days. You pay the freight when it arrives; feed it as directed, and if it fails to do what I claim and you make a specific report in 60 days, I'll cancel the charge. You won't owe me anything.

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Greatest Grain Cleaning Device Ever Invented

No matter how many bushels of grain you have, you can now clean and grade it all in no time—no work—no bother—just pour in your grain! Clean all your wheat and other small grains (for seed and for market); clean all your grass seed; grade your seed corn next season—and pocket just about double the usual profit!

Runs Itself—no turning, no work—machine runs itself—has complete general purpose one and a half horse power gas engine and power equipment. Cleans, grades and separates, all at one operation, any grain or grass seed on your farm. Now you can

A Sure Money Maker—sow cleaned and graded seed—means bigger crops and better quality. You can clean your market grain—top price is the result—and all screenings saved—no getting docked.

Free Trial—I am willing to ship my Chatham Motor Mill on a wide-open 60 days' trial no money down.

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Write Postal—I for my grand free Book on How to Clean and Grade Grain—and all about my line of Motor Mills, Hand-Power Mills, etc.

MANSION CAMPBELL CO., Dept. A. 1, Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis



Capons from Late Cockerels

They Will Make Good Mothers for Your Chicks Next Spring, Too

BY N. L. HARRIS

CAPONIZING late cockerels on the farm, because of increased profits and saving of eggs, is advocated by poultry authorities.

The earliest cockerels should be sold as broilers. The price early in the season is such as to make it more profitable to dispose of them as such than to caponize and hold for fall trade.

The early price ranges from 25 to 30 cents. At this price the chicks bring in from 60 to 80 cents. They cost a little less than 25 cents to raise. At no other age can they bring such a percentage of profit.

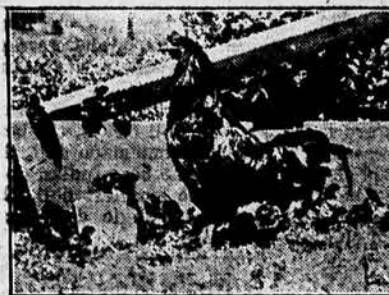
The price for capons is 14 to 18 cents a pound, live weight, depending on the

where it can have free range the conditions are nearly ideal for this bird.

Guineas can be raised by use of incubators, but the method which proves most satisfactory is to use hens, or better yet, bantams for brood mothers. Then the wild nature of the guinea will be moderated and they can be cared for easily.

Disease Can be Prevented

The poultryman who makes constitution of first consideration as a characteristic of his breeding stock, who makes cleanliness his watch-word and who guards his flock against dampness and drafts is not likely to be much troubled with disease. Almost every sickness may be traced to one or another of the following causes: Weak constitution, poor food, foul, damp or drafty quarters, and a lack of exercise, sunshine and air. When the birds are strong and the quarters clean and bright, if disease occurs it is almost sure to be due to an infection introduced from a neighboring poultry yard or thru birds brought in from shows or other outside places.



size and condition of the bird. Under ordinary farm conditions it costs 53 cents a year to keep a hen and for the capon 60 cents.

After the price goes below 20 cents the cockerels can be caponized profitably and held for Thanksgiving and Christmas trade. At this time birds of the American breeds should weigh 8 pounds. The meat of the capon is superior to that of the male bird or the hen.

The average loss in caponizing is from 2 to 5 per cent. This usually is due to abnormalities of the birds. A chick dying on the operating table is perfectly good for table use.

Aside from the market advantages of caponizing there is the saving in the quality of the eggs. With capons instead of roosters in the flock, the eggs are infertile. The loss when the cockerels are retained is heavy. Two years ago 75 per cent of all the eggs sent to Topeka during August failed to pass the pure foods requirements and were a complete loss. This was due almost entirely to fertilization.

Guinea Meat Has Game Flavor

Every farmer should keep a few guinea fowls, in the opinion of W. A. Lippincott, professor of poultry husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Not only do they make themselves valuable as watch birds against hawks but because of their wild game flavor are coming into favor as food. Formerly hotels and restaurants served grouse, quail, and other wild game birds,

Our 5-foot cut mower has been used for a number of years and it begins to show its age. It works all right yet in ordinary prairie grass and in all kinds of tame grass but let one strike a patch of wire grass with it and he can at once see that our mower has seen its best days. We plan to get a new machine next year, keeping the old one to use in weed cutting. We never have owned a 6-foot mower and had not thought much of getting one until this baying when a neighbor came in and mowed some for us with a 6-foot machine. Since seeing that work we have no thoughts of getting any other kind when we buy. I could not see that it pulled any harder than a 5-foot cut and with it one could keep the ordinary horse power baler going which could not be done with a 5-foot machine. There are a number of 8-foot mowing machines in use here but that seems just a little too much of a good thing to me. They have a 3-horse hitch and those who run them get over an immense amount of ground in a day but for all that a 6-foot swath seems wide enough for me.

Two million dollars is to be spent on the Missouri river within the next twelve months to improve navigation for half a dozen steamboats. Did you ever stick your finger in a bucket of water, then pull it out and look for the hole? That is the impression 2 million dollars will make on the river. It will be just as useful. For any good the spending of these 2 millions will do, they might just as well be burned on the public dump.

but now, due to the enactment of game laws, they are forced to find a substitute. The guinea fowl makes an acceptable substitute.

Due to the small size of the guinea egg, the raising of guineas for egg production is not advised. The guinea egg is classed as a second. However, if the demand for the wild game taste is to be satisfied, the production of guineas for the market should become profitable.

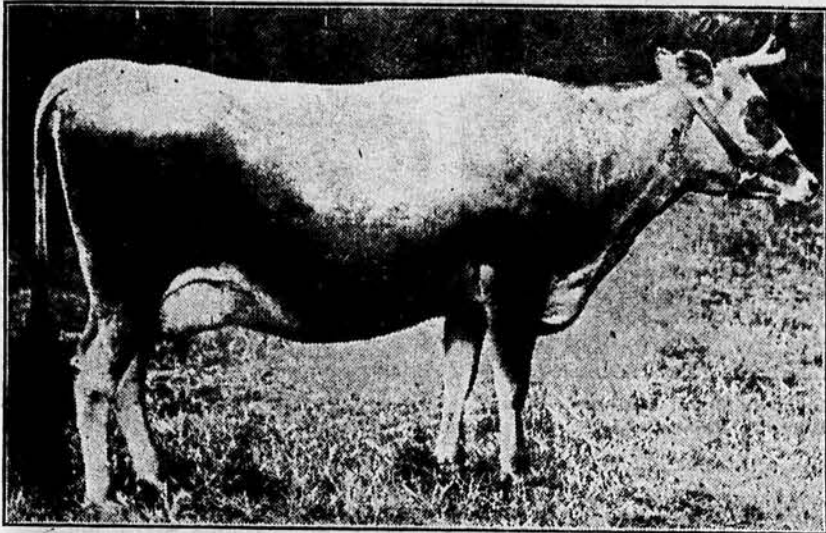
Especially is the guinea a source of profit when raised on the farm in small numbers, since the food that it eats in ranging over the farm is just waste food that probably would not be utilized otherwise. The guinea fowl does not stand confinement well, but on the farm

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFER.

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

Jerseys—North and South

Do Not Introduce Disease into Your Herd by Buying Cows that have Tuberculosis or Contagious Abortion



Lady of Collingwood Produced 20000 Pounds of Milk and 1863 Pounds of Butterfat in Three Lactation Periods.

GOOD dairy cows are profitable the world over. A Jersey enthusiast sent us pictures of two Jersey cows, and called our attention to the fact that there are "Jersey cows from pole to pole."

One of the cows is Rosalind of Old Basing, a registered Jersey owned by C. A. Julian Sharman of Red Deer, Alberta, Canada. A short time ago she completed a four years' cumulative record, begun as a 5-year-old, of 51,872 pounds of milk and 2673 pounds of butterfat. She stuck to her work and made this remarkable record at 52 degrees north latitude, where the summer is short, and the temperature gets down to 50 degrees below zero in the winter.

From the other end of the globe comes an equally striking instance of ability to produce heavily and profitably wherever grass and grain will grow. Lady of Collingwood, a registered Jersey owned by T. E. Hellyer of Northeast Harbor, Dunedin, New Zealand, has finished a three years' cumulative test of 29,909.35 pounds of milk and 1863.4 pounds fat begun at 1 year 11 months. At latitude 46 south, almost as close to the South Pole as Rosalind of Old Basing is to the North, she did her work of converting roughage and concentrates into milk and butterfat.

Buy Cows that Look Like This

A good dairy cow should have a clean, angular appearance. Her chest should be deep, and her barrel large and roomy, with the greatest depth in the region of the udder rather than farther forward. These characteristics indicate a good dairy temperament, strong constitution, and a large capacity for feed which will be converted into milk and butterfat rather than into body fat. A soft, pliable hide indicates a good internal secretion and good digestion. A large, well-

placed udder, with numerous and prominent milk veins, provides plenty of room for the production of milk and butterfat. A large-producing cow will answer favorably to this description of the ideal dairy type, and in selecting a cow or heifer for the herd it is impossible to pay too much attention to type.

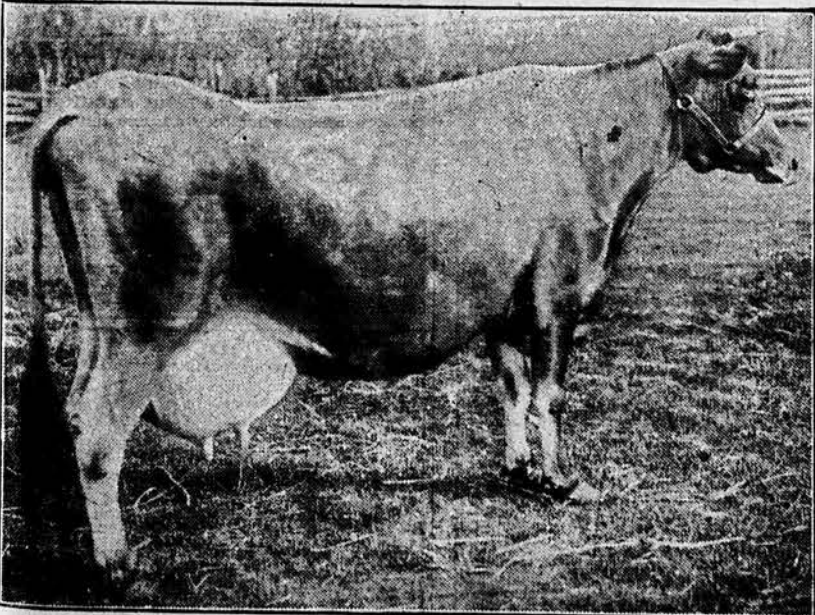
Look for Diseases.

Tuberculosis and contagious abortion are the principal diseases to look out for in a dairy herd. After the breeding, production, and type of the cow have received our attention, it is necessary to know if the cow is free from these diseases. Before any cow is purchased she should be tested for tuberculosis by a reliable veterinarian. If she reacts to the test, showing that she has the disease germs in her system, she should be rejected.

It is more difficult to guard against contagious abortion. In purchasing a cow, do not take the owner's word for granted that the cow is free from this disease. Careful inquiry into the past performance of the herd to which the cow belongs will give some light on the question. The best test is to find out when the cow last calved. If she, as well as other cows in the herd, have living calves born within the last few months, it is safe to conclude that the cow is all right.

In the first week of the European War approximately 1/4 million motor vehicles were used for military purposes. Of these France had 90,000, Germany 70,000, England 55,000, Austria 25,000 and Russia 10,000. Their total value is estimated at 200 million dollars.

Output of automobile factories in the United States in the year ending June 1915 was 600,000. It is estimated that the total production for the year ending June 1916 was about 900,000.



Rosalind of Old Basing, a Jersey Cow that Produced 51872 Pounds of Milk and 2673 Pounds of Butterfat in Four Lactation Periods.

\$7.50 Down After 30 Days Free Trial

Think of it!—Only \$7.50 if satisfied after trial—then a few monthly payments—and you keep the Genuine Belgian Melotte—the separator with the wonderful, self-balancing bowl. The Melotte turns so easily it will run 80 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake. Write for catalog—it explains everything. Now—read our offer. Not a Cent in Advance. Just ask for a 30-day free trial. Then we ship the Melotte. No salesman calls to bother you. Use the machine in every way. After 30 days, send it back at our expense if you wish. Or keep the great Melotte on our rock-bottom offer—\$7.50 down and balance in the same monthly payments. Write for free catalog and details.

No Duty Now Save \$15.25

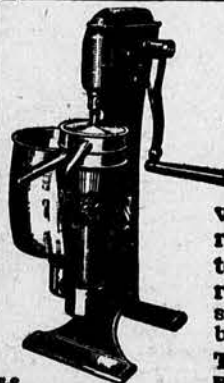
The high tariff which has heretofore kept the great Melotte out of reach of the American farmer, has been cut right off. The imported Belgian Melotte now comes in free of all duty. An extra reduction now of \$15.25. We offer you these separators at the rock bottom, before the war price—the same price charged in Belgium plus only \$1.75 water freight. Seize this opportunity. Send for free catalog.

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EVERY SIZE A BARGAIN. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H.P. Kerosene, Gasoline, etc. WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 1542 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo. \$89.90

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Minimizes Friction and Repair Expense

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It adds power and life to your engine.

It does away with scored cylinders.

It's an oil of great durability.

It's use means perfect lubrication and that's the secret of efficiency in all tractors. Don't practice false economy. Inferior lubricating oil means gross extravagance in the end.

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Win Against the Hessian Fly

To Escape the Main Attack of the Fly—sow your wheat late. The early brood is most destructive to young wheat and provides for future broods. Your own Experiment Station will tell you this.

The Best Wheat Yields come from plants that enter the winter strong and vigorous. Your own experience will tell you this.

To Win Against the Fly, seed late, feed the crop with available fertilizers which will hasten growth to overcome the late start, and secure vigor with consequent resistance to later broods. Use 200 to 400 pounds per acre containing at least 2 percent of ammonia. Acid phosphate alone does not give the necessary quick growth and resistance to the fly.

In Farmers' Bulletin No. 640, U.S. Department of Agriculture, fertilizers are recommended to give vigor to late sown crops and resistance to the Hessian Fly.

Write for our map showing best dates for sowing wheat in your locality; also our Bulletin, "WHEAT PRODUCTION," both mailed free.

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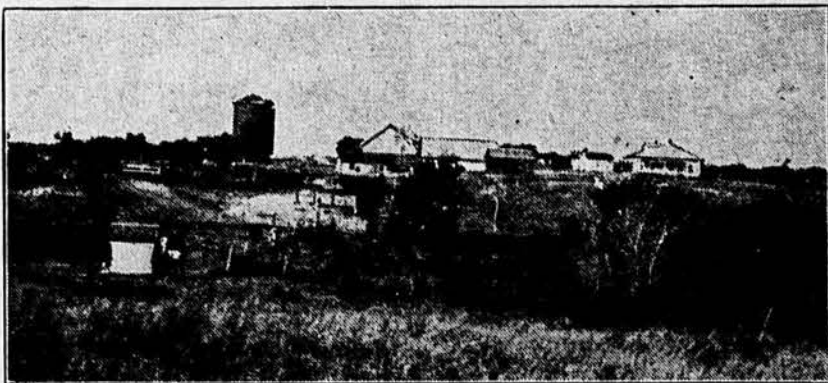
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HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. C 6, Topeka, Kan.

Wheat is Unusually Heavy

It Will Command High Prices Within a Few Months

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS



A View of the Buildings on the Farm of the Reed Bros., Ellsworth County, Near Kanopolis, Kan. A Good Place to Raise Cattle.

PAWNEE county wheat is heavy this year. This is the report of wheat growers all over the county, and elevator men who have handled some of this year's crop say it is of good color. Some wheat displayed by H. M. Halloway of Larned weighed 67 pounds to the bushel. This wheat had been thoroughly cleaned, but as it came from the separator it weighed 63 1/4 pounds to the bushel. Halloway admits this is the heaviest wheat he ever has seen in Pawnee county.

KANSAS.

Greeley County—We have had no rain to do any good this summer, and have no crops. Lots of cattle will have to be shipped out as the grass is very poor.—F. C. Woods, July 29.

Linn County—We have had two weeks of hot dry weather. Corn is beginning to fire. Farmers are busy putting up their prairie hay and hauling water.—A. M. Markley, July 29.

Cheyenne County—Harvest is over. Corn is needing rain. Pastures are drying up. It is too dry to plow. Threshing will begin in about two weeks. Stock is doing well on pasture. Corn 65c; butter 20c; eggs 18c.—E. D. Kyle, July 27.

Nemaha County—Threshing is now being rushed with favorable weather for that kind of work. Wheat is yielding from 5 to 15 bushels an acre; it is of good quality. Corn needs rain badly as it is now in the tasseling and silking period.—C. W. Ridgway, July 27.

Pottawatomie County—It is very dry. Corn is suffering as it is just silking. If it does not rain corn will be nearly a failure. Wheat threshing is in progress. The yield is from 5 to 13 bushels an acre. Oats average from 15 to 50 bushels. There are not many oats.—S. L. Knapp, July 28.

Ellsworth County—We are having dry weather at present. Corn is burning badly. It is just beginning to tassle. Threshing is being done. Wheat is averaging from 10 to 15 bushels an acre, but is of a good quality. Kafir is burning badly and the weather is affecting the pastures.—C. R. Blaylock, July 29.

Osage County—Corn and kafir are injured 25 per cent by drouth. One week more will make it 50 per cent. Wild grass pasture and stock water are holding out well. Stock is looking well yet. Poultry and bees have done well. Tomatoes 10c a pound; butter 25c; corn 72c; eggs 18c.—H. L. Ferris, July 29.

Wichita County—Dry weather still continues. Grasshoppers are damaging the corn. There will be a great scarcity of roughness unless it rains soon. Threshing has begun. There are no potatoes on account of the drouth. Eggs 16c; butter 25c; young chickens 15c; old hens 10c.—Edwin White, July 29.

Decatur County—Weather is hot and dry. Corn is suffering for moisture. Early corn is damaged about 50 per cent. Threshing is in progress. Wheat generally is turning out better than was expected. Average yield will be about 15 bushels an acre. Pastures are drying up. Wheat \$1.00; corn 60c.—G. A. Jern, July 29.

Leavenworth County—Most of the wheat is threshed and yielded from 2 to 20 bushels to the acre. Most of the fields went 8 to 12 bushels an acre. One man had 80 acres and threshed 95 bushels more than he sowed. Corn is drying up and if rain does not come soon it will be a total failure.

Pastures are drying up.—Geo. S. Marshall, July 30.

Doniphan County—We have had no rain since July 12. While the corn is not suffering a good rain would be very welcome. Pastures are beginning to get dry. Wheat is making from 10 to 25 bushels an acre. Oats are fair. Dry weather is good for apples. Roads are very dusty. There are some reports of sickness of hogs.—C. Culp, Jr., July 29.

Norton County—It is very hot and dry. Threshing is in progress. The quality is first class. Yield is better than expected. Farmers will hold wheat for higher prices. The corn has been cut short. About 60 per cent damage has been done now. Oats and barley yields are good for this year. Pastures are very dry. Wheat \$1.08.—Sam Teaford, July 29.

Barton County—Weather is hot and dry. Corn is suffering badly. Another week of dry weather and the corn crop will be a complete failure. Threshing is being rushed and the grain is in good condition. The yield averages up good and the quality is excellent. Ground is too dry to plow and farmers are behind with their work.—J. A. Johnson, July 29.

Greenwood County—It is very hot and dry. We have had no rain since June 25 except local showers July 19. The corn crop is in a bad condition, and if it does not rain soon the late corn will not make good fodder. The prairie hay crop is much lighter than expected, but it is of good quality. There is plenty of stock water yet.—John H. Fox, July 29.

Russell County—The weather is very hot and dry. We have had no rain since June 20. Pastures and feed are drying up. Not much plowing is being done on account of drouth. Farm work is at a standstill. Threshing is nearly done. Wheat averages from 15 to 20 bushels an acre. There is a very poor outlook for corn this season.—Mrs. F. Clausen, July 29.

Sumner County—The weather is still hot and dry. Very little plowing is being done. Corn and kafir are drying up badly. This county is in bad condition to enter the winter. Nearly all crops are a failure except wheat, and it is a very light crop. Threshing has been nearly all done. Wheat \$1.10; oats 46c; corn 70c; butterfat 28c; eggs 16c.—E. L. Stocking, July 29.

Cowley County—There has been no rain for five weeks. The temperature has been around 104. The corn is just about ruined. No plowing for wheat has been done. The second crop of alfalfa is good. Wheat is making from 7 to 15 bushels. There are no oats. Potatoes are rotting badly. Corn 75c; wheat \$1.05; oats 50c; hens 12c; eggs 17c; butter 25c.—L. Thurber, July 29.

Pawnee County—Threshing is about two-thirds done. It still is dry. Pastures are nearly dry enough to burn. Stock soon will have to be fed. Corn is hurt now. Feed is likely to be scarce. No one is plowing. A few are disking. Considerable wheat is going to market. A shortage of cars is reported. Wheat \$1.06 to \$1.09; corn 71c; eggs 14c; butter 25c.—C. E. Chesterman, July 28.

Coffey County—We have had no rain for five weeks. Crops are looking well but will not make much unless we get rain soon. The weather is very hot, but there are no hot winds. Threshing is about done. Oats made between 20 and 30 bushels. Pastures are failing and stock is not doing so well. Lots of prairie hay is being baled, but the market is poor.—A. T. Stewart, July 29.

Rawlins County—The harvest will be almost finished this week. Some threshing has been done. The wheat is very good quality. It is testing from 60 to 64 pounds.



Leisurely White Faces on the Farm of the Reed Bros., Near Kanopolis, Ellsworth County, Kan. They Enjoy the Water.



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The yield is from 8 to 25 bushels an acre. The corn crop will be almost a failure as it is getting very dry and the grasshoppers are working on it. Pastures are drying up. There are many fires from lightning.—J. S. Skolaut, July 29.

Saline County—Wheat threshing is going on. Yields vary from 5 to 37 bushels. The best average is about 15 bushels to the acre. Corn is suffering from the drouth and unless heavy rains come soon the crop will be a failure. Pastures are very short. We have had no rain for five weeks. Alfalfa made two heavy crops. Hogs are not very plentiful. Eggs 18c; butter 25c; wheat \$1.10.—John Holt, July 29.

Stafford County—Weather is quite warm and exceedingly dry. There have been no good rains for over a month. Corn is standing dry weather pretty well so far. Threshing is the main thing on the farmer's order of business. Yields vary from as low as 2 1/2 bushels to 30 bushels an acre. The quality is the very best, usually testing over 60 pounds. Some prairie hay is being made. Wheat \$1.05.—S. E. Veatch, July 29.

Johnson County—The extreme heat continues and no relief in sight yet. Corn and pastures are suffering considerably. On July 17 a very few spots got a good rain, but the intense heat every day since is now telling on the corn in those spots as well as elsewhere. Unless rain comes very soon a big loss will be sustained. Threshing progresses rapidly with light wheat yields, 8 to 20 bushels. Very little plowing has been done.—L. E. Douglas, July 29.

Sedgewick County—We are having very hot and dry weather. Prospects for a fine corn crop are about gone. Kafir seems to be doing fairly well. Wheat is making from 7 to 37 bushels an acre; oats 12 to 30. Quality of both is good. Rye is yielding from 10 to 20 bushels. Prospects of a third alfalfa crop are slim, but we may get a seed crop. Files are bad, but stock is doing well. Farmers are beginning to let the pigs go.—J. R. Kelso, July 28.

Phillips County—Hot, dry and windy. Pastures are drying up, and corn cannot hold out much longer. The second crop of hay is all up and some is being saved for seed. Threshing is in progress thruout the county and the wheat is yielding the average quantity and is of exceptional quality. There is some smut in the wheat. All stock is holding out in good condition. Some farmers are plowing despite the fact the ground is so dry.—Roy Stanley, July 27.

Kingman County—All shock wheat has been threshed. There are a few stacks to thresh yet. Wheat made from 1 to 14 bushels to the acre. The average was about 7 bushels. The corn is not in very good condition. July 19 we had a good rain in eastern Kingman county. It put the soil in good condition to plow, but now the soil is dry. Will wait for more rain. Wheat \$1.10; corn 71c; fat hogs \$9; butterfat \$4c; eggs 15c.—H. H. Rodman, July 29.

Biley County—The ground is getting dry now. Local rains have helped the corn in the north part of the county. Corn is tasseling. Early corn looks well yet. Wheat and other small grain has been stacked. Only a small per centage was threshed out of the shock. A few chinch bugs are visible on the corn stalks next to wheat stubble. Lots of plowing is being done now. A few tractors are plowing. Eggs 18c; butter 23c; corn 75c; wheat \$1.10.—P. O. Hawkins, July 29.

McPherson County—Last fall the wheat acreage was small, and as a result the area planted to corn in the spring was bigger than in many years. On account of much rain when the corn should have been worked, nearly all fields are very weedy. After five weeks of dry, hot weather the result will be a total failure in many fields and poor fodder in the most of them. Pastures are getting low. On the average not much plowing has been done yet. Threshing is well under way.—John Ostlund, Jr., July 28.

Trego County—It is dry and hot. Harvest is all done. Wheat threshing is being rushed. Yield is good; from 20 to 35 bushels. Oats and barley were very weedy. Corn is needing rain badly. Hay crop is good. Feed will be short unless rain comes soon. Kafir and feterita are growing where clean. Stock is doing well but upland pastures are short and water is getting scarce. Stock of all kinds is selling well. Some land is changing hands at fair prices. Wheat \$1.06; oats 40c; corn 60c; butter 25c; eggs 17c; chickens 9c; young chickens 25c to 35c.—W. F. Cross, July 29.

Engine "WHY?" Book.

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

Be Careful Whom You Pay

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

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Less Money for Feed

(Continued from Page 2.)

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Good cows of this kind, such as are being kept by the leading livestock farmers, can be maintained for an average of not more than \$25 a year, including interest. On many farms, where the system is especially well organized, it can be done for less, and where this is true the profits will be increased by just that much. Allowing for a percentage of cows that will not bring calves, it will allow the calves to be produced at a cost in the fall of not more than \$30 a head—and on an encouragingly large number of farms for less than this. If the average price which has been paid for good calves of this kind in the last two years is considered it is seen that a profit can be made on this basis. This is a certain, definite plan of livestock production, which reduces to the lowest possible point the speculative features that always have a part in livestock farming.



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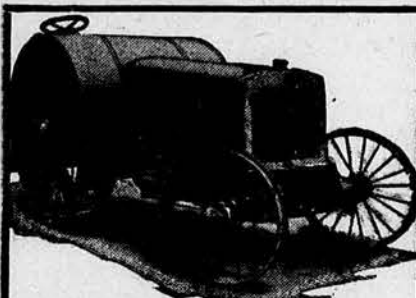
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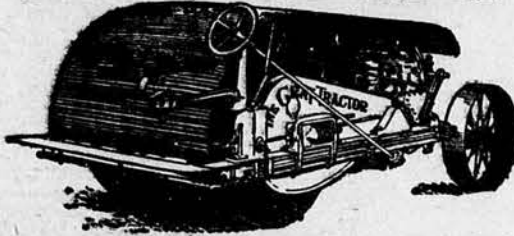
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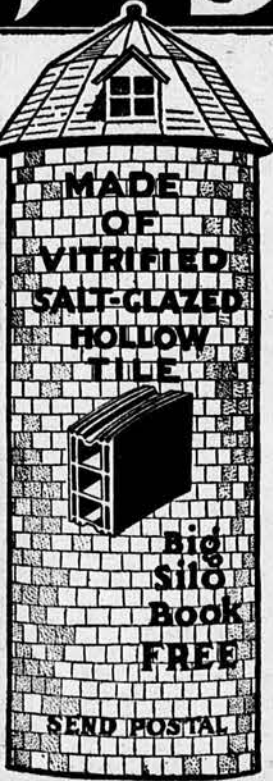
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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for August 13: The Grace of Giving. 2 Cor 9.

Golden text: In all things I gave you an example, that so laboring ye ought to help the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, that he himself said: It is more blessed to give than to receive. Acts 20:35.

Paul was on his way to Jerusalem. The Second Epistle to the Corinthians was written from Philippi, in Macedonia, late in the fall A. D. 56. As a revelation of personal character this Epistle ranks with Galatians. Its ruggedness and abruptness are easily accounted for by the emotions which swayed Paul. He was clearly writing under some great burden of physical or mental anxiety. His Apostolic authority had been questioned by the Judaizers, and we are not surprised that he vindicates himself in the eyes of his friends. Nowhere else in the Scriptures do we get such a clear idea of the two sides of Paul's character. Tenderness and strength, gentleness and severity, meekness and indignation show a man with a will of steel and a heart of pity. In this self revelation we see the burdens Paul endured and also the privileges he enjoyed in the fellowship of the Master he loved.

It had long been the ambition of Paul to unite the Gentile and Hebrew portions of the Christian church. For many months all the Gentile churches had been saving funds to send to the church in Jerusalem to be used for the Jews.

The pilgrims coming for worship at the great feasts were often very poor and the supply of food and shelter was limited when the demand was so large. The great city fostered disease.

This generous charity for the Jerusalem church was not merely right and Christian but it was also wise and effective in conciliating the good will of the Jewish strangers, who found help and kindness in their need.

The little church in Philippi always was ready with her gifts. The Corinthians had promised much, and thru their promises Paul had gained much support from the other churches in Macedonia. Now that the time was near for the offering to be sent to Jerusalem, Paul had written to the Corinthians this letter on the "Grace of Giving" so that they might be prepared to complete their collection, and not put to shame his confidence in them.

Titus was the bearer of this letter. Of his birthplace or the date of his birth we know nothing. He was a convert St. Paul won from heathenism and shared with Timothy the honor of being his most efficient helper. The Christian character of Titus shows him to be a man of tact, firmness, prudence and authority.

While very few of the Gentile Christians had great wealth, they lived in rich and active commercial centers and had much greater opportunities for gaining a living than the Jews about Jerusalem.

There are two universal laws of sowing and reaping that apply to the grace of giving. We can reap only what we sow and that in proportion to the quality we have sown. A single grain of corn sown in suitable soil will produce a harvest of hundreds of such grains, but it will not bring forth wheat. It is not the size of our gift, but the love and sacrifice God sees back of it that counts. Thus we must give of ourselves and our worldly wealth to others less fortunate. As we give, not grudgingly but cheerfully, God will give us more bountiful harvests to be regiven.

Paul is the founder of systematic giving. "Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him."

I know a little church where the congregation sings when the collection is presented at the altar, "All things come from thee, O Lord, and of thine own have we given thee."

The Florida Growers and Shippers' League has filed protest with the interstate commerce commission against the increase of freight tariff on citrus fruits and pineapples.

England's imports of sugar during May fell 30,000 tons under normal, practically one-fourth of this coming from the United States.



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THE HOG MOTOR is both a grinder and feeder. With it your hogs will grind their own grain, saving you money and labor. This machine will care for 30 hogs on full feed at a saving of 25% of the grain, and a pig of 40 lbs. can operate the grinder. Grinds all kinds of grain, coarse or fine, separate or mixed. No waste—grain always dry, clean, fresh. We will keep the machine in repair one year free, and refund money if not satisfied at the end of sixty days. **Send for Booklet.** **Agents Wanted.** **HOG MOTOR CO.** 716 Andrus Bldg. Minneapolis

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\$13.00 Sweep Feed **\$17.00 Salvaged** **Grinder.** 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**

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For hot summer days you can have nothing that will afford more pleasure than a quiet hour in a hammock in some shady nook.

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We have arranged to give a hammock free to everybody as a gift for a small club of subscriptions. The Leno Hammock is open weave, heavy 5-ply yarn, two-tone red, yellow and green alternating in bars, very attractive and the best in the market this season. We will send this 34x60 Hammock with pillow postpaid for two yearly subscriptions to Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 each or one 3-year subscription at \$2.00. With this offer we will include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly. **Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. H, Topeka, Kan.**

Are You Holding for \$1.25?

The Constant Reports of Damage are Sending the Price of Wheat Up—Worry About Black Rust Continues

Why Not Get Your Share?

I advised you, two weeks ago, to hold your wheat for \$1.25. I did it because it might encourage some one who was slipping to hold on for a few weeks. The advice was good. The markets in the last 10 days have proved it. September wheat went to \$1.24½ in Chicago Saturday, July 29. The farmer in Middle Kansas towns was getting \$1 to \$1.02. Many sold for 98 cents. They ought to get more. They certainly will get more if they hold on for a few weeks. Kansas farmers will get \$1.25 if they make up their minds to get it.

Someone asked me, a few days ago, why I advised farmers to hold wheat for \$1.25. It would increase the cost of my own living, I was told. I don't believe it. My idea is that the \$1.25 ought to be paid out here, to farmers, in Kansas, instead of being paid in Chicago to defray freight charges and commissions. Of course wheat is going higher than \$1.25. That is not a gamble. It is based on the shortage in the Northwest due to black rust and to the continuance of the war, and to other causes.

A grain dealer told me, a few days ago, that he was having difficulty in getting wheat. Farmers, he said, were holding for higher prices. The big flour mills have shown a disposition to stop buying because they believed wheat prices had gone too high. That was the attitude in Minneapolis. But this grain man—and he handles several hundred thousand dollars' worth of wheat in a year—says the mills will come to it. The farmers are the ones to decide. Why not stand up for your share?

CHARLES DILLON.

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

WHEAT prices continued to advance last week, influenced by a constant stream of reports of damage by black rust and blight in the Northwest states. The top price was reached Friday with September wheat \$1.24½ in Chicago and \$1.18½ @1.13½ in Kansas City, showing advances of about 6 cents for the week and a rise of about 23 cents from the low level of the season, made on June 24. The market fell back on profit taking and closed with 2 to 3 cents net gain for the week.

Excitement prevailed all week in the trade, with a broadening speculative demand, tho there was enough selling by traders taking profits to cause occasional setbacks.

The widespread prevalence of black rust in the Northwest, with harvest time one to three weeks away, naturally caused much variation in opinions as to the outcome of the harvest. Definite knowledge of the shrinkage in the crop is not possible at the present time.

In the worst black rust year that the Northwest ever experienced, 1904, the condition of spring wheat dropped from 93.7 July 1, to 87.5 August 1, and to 66.2 September 1. May wheat that year sold up from 84 cents, the low price in July, to \$1.17, the high record, which was reached August 22. That year the winter wheat also was short, only 325 million bushels, and the final estimate of the spring wheat crop was 227 million, of which 154 million bushels was in the Dakotas and Minnesota. The average yield in the three states that year was 11.65 bushels to the acre. Exports out of the 1904 crop were only 44 million bushels, the smallest since this country became an important exporter of wheat.

If this year's Northwest crop goes down to the 1904 average yield, the three states will raise 170 million bushels, 34 million under the July 1 forecast of the government, and the total spring and winter wheat crop will be approximately 680 million bushels, about 40 million bushels more than home requirements for bread and seed. Added to the surplus of old wheat reserves carried over from last year, this would make an exportable surplus of 143 million bushels, an average of a little less than 3 million bushels weekly. That would be a small surplus, under existing world market conditions when importing countries will need to obtain 12 million bushels weekly thruout the crop year, to supply their demands.

The rust scare did not prevent liberal marketing of old wheat in the Northwest. Minneapolis and Duluth received 2,887 cars, twice as much as a year ago and 70 per cent more than two years ago.

Hard winter wheat movement was large. Kansas City receipts were 2,841 cars, almost as much as two years ago, when the phenomenal Kansas crop was moving. Weather has been ideal for threshing and marketing and farmers seem willing to sell at present prices. Active milling and elevator demand gave carlot prices about as much advance as futures.

Export business, so far as reported, was only moderate, but it is probable that foreigners bought a good deal more wheat than was announced.

Excitement prevailed in the corn market all week, owing to the prolonged period of hot dry weather which is cutting down the corn prospects

daily. December corn made an extreme advance of 4 cents to 68¼ cents in Kansas City and nearly as much, to 69¼ cents in Chicago. These prices are the highest ever reached in July for December delivery and this fact had a restraining influence on speculative buying. A moderate setback occurred. September corn moved narrowly, showing only a slightly net gain for the week.

The month of July seems likely to make a record for uncommon precipitation. The normal July rainfall in most of the corn belt exceeds 4 inches. It is 4.74 inches in Kansas City. The total precipitation of the last month here, according to the official record, was only .38 of an inch up to date. The average for 25 stations in Kansas thus far is .62 of an inch.

Fortunately the June rainfall was much more than normal, and gave enough reserve moisture to enable the corn crop to hold up under the July drought much better than it could have done otherwise.

There is no doubt, however, that corn has been greatly curtailed in Kansas and Oklahoma and is on the verge of rapid deterioration in the other important corn states.

Notwithstanding the critical crop conditions the three principal markets received about twice as much corn last week as a year ago and two years ago.

Because of the sharp decline receipts of cattle last week were smaller and most of the week's decline was regained. The advance last week was 25 to 40 cents and the offerings were in active demand. However, weather conditions are such that large supplies are expected and commission men say lower prices will follow. Last week the five Western markets received less than 100,000 cattle, or 32,000 less than the previous week and about 2,000 less than a year ago. In Chicago the decrease was in fed cattle and at Missouri River markets in grass fat cattle. Owing to lack of rain conditions in the Central West are uncertain. While rain is needed in most sections the large amount of moisture early in the season supplied plenty of stock water and enough grass to last for some time.

The actual and threatened damage to corn may cause cattle to be shipped from pastures where feeders were counting on holding them to early winter on grass and then feeding.

The best corn fat steers last week sold at \$10.05. Others brought \$9 to \$10 with yearlings up to \$9.75. Heavy wintered Kansas grass fat steers sold up to \$8.85 and the bulk of them brought \$8 to \$8.50. The straight grass fat steers brought \$6.25 to \$8.35. The top price on the quarantine side was \$8.50.

Compared with the preceding week hog prices are 10 to 15 cents higher. Lack of quality in the offering prevented the full advance showing in quotations here, while in Chicago the urgency of demand for smooth shipping hogs caused a wide range in prices, with tops there 45 cents above the top price at Missouri River markets.

Receipts of livestock, with comparisons, are here shown:

	Last week.	Preceding week.	Year ago.
Cattle—			
Kansas City	34,425	42,875	26,400
Chicago	30,000	45,380	35,800
Five markets	99,050	131,275	109,950
Hogs—			
Kansas City	40,700	43,825	32,950
Chicago	105,000	114,000	118,000
Five markets	259,400	275,325	272,650
Sheep—			
Kansas City	12,825	19,300	14,000
Chicago	58,000	58,000	64,000
Five markets	152,775	139,500	126,300

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ARE YOU going through life with a meager education—with the mere ability to read a little, figure a little and scribble a hand that brands you as uneducated and unfitted to fill a good position—paying good money? **WHAT ABOUT YOUR FUTURE?** What are you going to do in a few years? Do you wonder why you don't get along—why you stay in the rut? Look around you—see the fellows that are going ahead of you—because they have a sound business education—because they are **TRAINED**.

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offers you the opportunity to secure a practical business education that will assist you to realize your ambitions—to attain financial success. All we ask is your willingness to learn—your determination to study. **YOU CAN EARN A GOOD SALARY IN A FEW MONTHS.** Hundreds of young men like yourself will enter our college a few weeks hence. **WHY NOT BE ONE OF THEM?** These young men are going to succeed—they have the backbone—the determination. **HAVE YOU?**

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Banking	Penmanship	Auditing
Telegraphy	Merchandising	Advertising
Wireless Telegraphy	General Course	Civil Service

Name

Town..... R. F. D.....

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LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN YEARLING hens \$1.00 each. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$3 per 100. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

FOR SALE—THOUSANDS BABY WHITE Leghorns from hens that pay \$7 per year each. 6 cents. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

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

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

POULTRY WANTED.

PAYING 20C FOR BROILERS, HENS 13C, roosters 8c, young ducks 10c, eggs 21c. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka. Reference, editor.

EGGS WANTED.

EGGS WANTED. LET US BUY YOUR new laid sterile eggs. If you produce a case or more each week, we will pay a premium above quotation. State your breed and amount. Reeds Creamery, 7720 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

LIVE STOCK

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE ram. J. N. Meredith, Elkhart, Kan.

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

5 PEDIGREED TATARRAX DUROC boars; 150 pounds; cheap. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ROAN SHORT-horn bull, 2 years old, extra quality. A. Newcombe, Burrton, Kan.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. 5 MAMMOTH Jacks and 6 Jennets. Good size and bone. Earle K. Rogers, Marion, Kan., R. F. D. No. 2.

10 EXTRA HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS \$75.00 each. If taken together. Bred to Bell's Fern of Hood Farm. Will calve Sept. and Oct. Jas. R. Snyder, Box B, Frazer, Mo.

FOR SALE—SPAN 5 YR. OLD ARABIANS. snow white, pink skin. About 15 1/2 hands. Wt. about thousand each. Broke double. Ronald Smith, Kan. Natl. Bank, Wichita, Kansas.

PET STOCK

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WHITE RUSSIAN AND IRISH WOLF hound pups. Ben Bachus, Abbyville, Kan.

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES. MALES \$5, FEMALES \$3. Western Home Kennels, St. John, Kan.

FOR SALE—HIGHLY PEDIGREED Scotch collie puppies. \$12.50, crated and shipped. Virginia Clinker Kennels, Person—1062 Waco Ave., Wichita, Kan.

BIG SUMMER SALE ALL LEADING breeds squab and fancy pigeons. Write for price list. The Russell Pigeon Pens, Russell, Kan., Ed Vanderbur, Prop.

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GOOD IMPROVED 30 ACRE FARM FOR sale. Owner, F. C. Meyer, R. 2, LeRoy, Kan.

640 ACRES NEAR TOWN EASTERN COLO. \$2,500. \$800 down. R. E. Calhoun, Laird, Colo.

FOR SALE—160 A. 1 MI. FROM COUNTY seat. Improvements, fine water. Terms. R. B. Draia, Eads, Colo.

IOWA AND MINNESOTA FARMS, BARGAINS to trade for improved or unimproved Kansas or Missouri land. Address Owner, 3301 S. W. 7th St., Des Moines, Ia.

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

FOR TRADE OR SALE—A DANDY SECTION of land in the best part of the Panhandle, Ochiltree county; will take general merchandise, good notes and mortgages. Write Box 7, Atlanta, Kan.

10 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, FOUR blocks from high school. Located in Oswego, Kansas, county seat of Labette county. Must sell at once for only \$2,000. Write or see H. N. Robinson, Oswego, Kansas.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MAP free: Information about homesteads, state lands and Colorado's new plan for those seeking farm lands, business openings. Write State Board of Immigration, Capitol Bldg., Denver, Colo.

FOR RENT: TO RELIABLE PARTIES well equipped with teams and implements for farming 400 acres of fine bottom land eleven miles east of Parsons, Kan., Labette Co., land located one mile south of Strauss, Kansas. Good improvements, farm fenced. Will rent for cash or grain rent. Can give possession any time. Address Frank B. Harris, 126 N. Market St., Wichita, Kansas.

FARMS WANTED

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FARMS WANTED—HAVE 4,000 BUYERS; describe your unsold property. 506 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

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

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

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

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

WINTER TURNIP SEED. PURPLE TOP, Amber Globe, Flatdutch, Seven Top, White Egg, Golden Ball, White Globe, Cowhorn, also Purple Top and Sweet Gem. Rutabagas seed 1/2 lb. 25c. 1 lb. 40c postpaid. Collard plants, Ga. White, Buncombe, Creole varieties, freezing improves them. 200-50c; 500-90c; 1000-\$1.25. Prepaid mail or express. Ozark Seed Co., Bentonville, Arkansas.

BELGIAN HARES

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BELGIAN HARES, ALL VARIETIES; goldfish, fancy pigeons, cheap lands. J. W. Wampler, Garden City, Kansas.

YOU CAN MAKE A GOOD LIVING IN your back yard raising Belgian Hares. Full particulars and price list of all breeds 10 cents. W. G. Thorson, Aurora, Colorado.

FOR SALE

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I HAVE SOME BARGAINS IN SECOND-hand farm tractors. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

FOR SALE—REEVES ALFALFA HULLER. Good shape. \$150. Ben Anderson, Lawrence, Kan., R. No. 1.

INTERNATIONAL HAY PRESS, 6 HORSE engine good condition. Trade for larger engine. A. D. Wolf, Admire, Kan.

HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS, HOBART, Okla. Prefer selling; will consider good auto in trade. B. F. Zimmerman, Elmwood, Okla.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—VERY CHEAP, one 50 and one 60 H. P. gas and gasoline engines, second hand. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—12 H. P. ELLIS KEROSENE engine, on homemade tractor truck, nearly new. \$275. Mark E. Johnson, Marquette, Kansas.

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

A BARGAIN. ONE 18 HORSEPOWER Gaar-Scott steam traction engine and water wagon. Also Ann Arbor hay press. W. M. Dice, Tecumseh, Kan.

TENNIS GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Championship balls 38 cents each, also full line sporting goods. Varsity Athletic Shop, Manhattan, Kan.

5 PASSGR. 35 H. P. BUICK, ELECTRIC lights, also Presto headlights. Good tires, extra tire and rim. Bargain for cash. Address W. care Mail and Breeze.

TRACTOR FOR SALE—BIG BULL. GOOD as new. Plowed about 20 acres. Reason for selling, going into dairy. Must be sold soon at bargain. R. L. Hammons, Mapleton, Kan.

FOR SALE—HARNESSES, SUIT CASES, trunks, ball goods, and repairing. Price about \$1,500.00. Reason, other business. Only one in town. Will bear inspection. Fred L. Kent, Uniontown, Kansas.

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

LUMBER

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

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

BEES AND HONEY

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

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

NEW CROP HONEY—WHITE EXTRACTED, two 60-pound cans \$10.00; amber extracted, two 60-pound cans \$9.00; bulk comb (white), two 56-pound cans \$12.00. These are delivered prices to stations on A. T. & S. F. in Kansas and Okla. On other roads 75c extra per case. Single cans 25c extra. Comb honey, 24 sections in case, \$2.75 f. o. b. here. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, N. M.

MALE HELP WANTED

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GOVERNMENT FARMERS NEEDED. Good salaries. Permanent job. Light work. Write, Osmont, 38F, St. Louis.

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

DAIRY OPPORTUNITY—WANTED GOOD dairy man to take charge of farm East-ern Kansas. J. L. Kennard, Lincoln, Neb.

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

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

HELP WANTED

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

LIVE MEN IN EVERY COUNTY IN KAN-sas to sell accident and health insurance for \$35,000,000 company. Address H. P. Gates, State Manager, Mulvane Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to farmers—Men and women. \$65 to \$150 month. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list of positions obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. N.51, Rochester, N. Y.

CREAM WANTED

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

TANNING

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LET US TAN YOUR HIDE: COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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

PATENTS

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

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

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

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

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SANITARY CREAM COVERS. HELP make better grade cream. Two for 25 cents. H. E. Richter, Sumnerfield, Kansas.

STOLEN. AT McPHERSON, KAN., JULY 22nd, 1916, a bay driving horse, with white star in forehead, foretop clipped, white hind feet, shod on front feet, 10 yrs. old, weight about 950 lbs. Also a red gear Moon Bros. top buggy. \$25 reward for return to Oscar Fernberg, McPherson, Kan., Route 2.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the great-est farm and home magazine in the West. West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 10 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive depart-ments 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.

Another Mule has Summer Rash

A 4-year-old mule that I am working has a breaking out of pimples on its body. Can you tell me what is the matter, and give me a remedy? There was some breaking out last summer. The pimples disappeared last winter, and then were a great deal worse when they came back this summer. C. S.

The condition affecting your mule is known as acne by some authors and as papulo-vesicular eczema by others while

commonly it is spoken of as summer rash. Some animals appear to be especially predisposed to this condition and it generally is conceded that it is due to closure of the sweat and fat glands of the skin by dust, and this will be followed by infection causing the formation of small pockets filled with pus. The best treatment consists in keeping the animal from work and turn-ing it out to grass or if it must be

worked then the harness should be washed daily and the animal's body should be washed daily, especially in the evening, with a mild disinfectant solu-tion such as a 1/2 per cent watery solu-tion of hog dip or carbolic acid. If small pus areas develop then the pus should be squeezed out by making a small incision. The wound then is to be painted with tincture of iodine.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

A farmer will succeed in the exact proportion that he becomes a business man. The successful farmer is a busi-ness man of the best kind, engaged in a big business. He has learned to co-oper-ate in public affairs, and he knows that business must be run on business prin-ciples, and that it is necessary to co-operate with other business men to keep the community on a level with other communities.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

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All advertising copy discontinued or changed 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.

OIL AND GAS LEASES. Farms and ranches. C. W. Harvey, El Dorado, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

CHASE CO. RANCHES and grass land for sale only. No trades. Webb & Park, Clements, Kan.

80 ACRES close to Ft. Leavenworth, \$5,000; W. Kansas and E. Colorado wheat lands, \$5 up. Morris Land Co., Owners, Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

YOU WANT GOOD LANDS, come to Hugoton, Stevens County, Kan., look over our bargains and buy; low prices; easy terms. Holman, McCoy & Grandy, Hugoton, Kan.

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

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

160 A. well improved, 5 mi. from town; plenty good water. Black loam; good wheat land. 120 a. crop; 1/2 goes with place. School; \$15 a. - Terms. Winona Inv. Co., Winona, Kan.

240 A. near Copeland. 5 rm. house, barn for 6 head with mow for 16 tons hay, granary for 1800 bu., cow barn, two wells and mills. Place fenced and cross fenced. 175 a. sod ready for wheat. Write The Beard-Hall Land Co., Dodge City, Kan.

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

FORTY-THREE ACRE tract located one mile southwest of Scott City, in Scott County, Kansas. This is a fine level tract with the very best of soil, and has good inexhaustible sheet water at about 30 feet. This land is part in cultivation, but has no improvements. This would make a fine poultry farm, or a pumping plant could be installed and developed into a fine truck farm. There are many of these pumps in this part of the country where one well will irrigate a half section of land. Price \$2,150. Scott City is a nice town and county seat. Write Geo. W. Finnup, Owner, Garden City, Kan.

160 A. IMP., CENTER NEW OIL FIELD. 60 a. cult., bal pasture. \$40 per acre. E. J. Brown, Howard, Kan.

160 A. well improved, 100 a. cult., bal. pasture and meadow, \$65 an a. Exchanges. S. M. Bell, Americus, Kan.

280 ACRES, 100 a. cult., all bottom; bal pasture, highly improved. \$40 per acre. Karr & Christensen, Council Grove, Kan.

FOR SALE. 640 acre pasture, 3 1/2 miles from station. Never-falling springs and good grass. 160 acres can be broke. Room for 100 head of stock balance of season. Part cash, time on balance. Address Box 101, Randolph, Kan.

IDEAL FARM, 800 acres, joining town; two sets of buildings; every acre a day's perfect. 250 acres of finest growing wheat; all goes with sale if sold before cutting, which will be about July 1st. Price only \$27.50 an acre and will carry \$10,000 at 6%. No trades; other bargains for sale. Buxton-Rutherford Land Co., Utica, Kan.

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

320 ACRES. 6 1/2 miles from R. R. town on Missouri Pacific; all perfectly level and the best of soil. School on the land. Price \$10.00 per acre. 1/2 cash. Balance payable \$400 each year at 4% interest. Scott County Land Co., Scott City, Kan.

1916 WILL BE BANNER YEAR for Graham County on wheat and only 3 corn failures in 15 years. What better record do you want? 3 big crops in succession; land still can be had at \$25 to \$35 an acre. Improved farms; lands all under plow. Revelle Realty Co., Hill City, Kan.

80 ACRES, 1 1/2 MILES OTTAWA, KAN. 5 room house, good barn and other improvements; splendid orchard, well watered, fine location; price right for immediate sale. Write for full description of this and other farm bargains. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

BLUE STEM RANCH. 960 acres, \$28 per acre. 8 miles from town on Santa Fe. Well impr. 80 acres under plow; best pasture, never-falling water. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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

SCOTT COUNTY Level 160, \$10; good 160, \$6.50; improved 640, \$20; improved 160, \$25; improved 320, \$28. Level 160, \$8. Level quarter, \$15. Carry \$1200. R. H. Crabtree, Scott City, Kan.

LAND AGENTS Can you sell Southwestern Kansas land? We have the land you want and are well equipped to take care of your customers. Write us. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

120 Acres For \$500. Elk Co., Kan., all bottom; 45 a. wheat, 25 a. oats, 20 a. corn, 10 a. alfalfa; good bldgs.; immediate possession; only \$7000; \$500 cash, \$1,000 Sept. 15; bal. \$500 yearly. Be quick. R. M. Mills, Schwelter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Chase County Stock Ranches If you handle stock send for list of stock ranches. Our grass puts the fat on the steer in the summer, and our farm lands grow the tall corn and alfalfa to finish him in the winter. **WRITE NOW.** J. E. Bocock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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

Southeastern Kansas Is the place to buy land for home or investment. We handle land in eleven counties. Low prices and easy terms. Send for illustrated booklet. The Allen County Investment Co., Kelley Hotel Bldg., Iola, Kan.

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

4000 ACRES

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

LANE CO.

If you want to buy a farm or ranch, in the coming wheat, corn and stock county of the West, write me as we have bargains from \$5.00 to \$25 per acre. Both improved and unimproved. Let me know what size farm you want and how much you want to pay on the same. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

SPECIAL bargains. Ozark farms and ranches sale or trade. J. H. Engelking, Diggins, Mo.

CALIFORNIA property exchanged for Middle West, city or country. Wilson-Wilson, 728 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

206 ACRES Anderson Co., Kan. Improved; to exchange for clear land or income property. J. F. Ressel, Colony, Kansas.

FLATS, 9 apartments, 6 each inside, modern, stone, \$15,000; clear; exchange for land. John T. Miller, Junction City, Kan.

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

100 ACRES near Artesia, Pecos Valley, New Mexico. Clear of encumbrance; unimproved; artesian well district; all alfalfa and orchard land. Want Kansas or Missouri land, or Merchandise. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

GOOD EASTERN KANSAS FARMS to trade for Western land. Submit location and what wanted. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kansas.

QUINTER, GOVE CO.

Known as the garden spot of Western Kansas, 320 acres, 6 miles from town, well improved, 100 acres pasture fenced, tract all level, 1 mile to school; will sell \$30 per acre. 1/2 cash, balance easy. Possession now. H. U. Porter, Quinter, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE

245 acres, 3 miles southeast of Lake City, Kan. This is mostly bottom land, 40 acres in alfalfa, 50 acres in spring crop, about 50 acres more could be broke out, about 50 acres in timber, balance pasture land, small improvements. This land must be sold to settle up an estate. For further particulars address Isaac McCulley, Adm'r, Lake City, Kan.

320 Acres

1 1/2 miles of Marlenthal, Wichita Co., Kansas. Good house and barn; well and windmill in sheet water district with enough water to irrigate whole tract. Will sell for \$25 an acre and will carry \$3200.00 back on place. Write and tell me your wants. C. A. FREELAND, Leoti, Kan.

OKLAHOMA

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

7 A. strictly first class bottom land, all cult. 1/2 mi. McAlester, city of 15,000. \$45 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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

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

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

FOR SALE: A good smooth long grass 160 acres of land in N. W. Oklahoma, near Guymon, and near the Kansas line. Located in the wheat belt and only about 75 feet to everlasting water. Price \$10 per acre. Address John Brown, Grandfield, Okla.

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

FINE CORN, wheat, alfalfa and wild grass land in fine prairie country. Fine climate. \$15 to \$75 per a. Illustrated folder free. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

Dewey, Washington Co., Okla.

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

IOWA

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

MISSOURI

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

80 A. partially improved. Price \$55 per acre. All tillable. Near German settlement. Write for better description. L. C. Arnold & Co., Farms, St. Joseph, Mo.

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

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

80 A. IMPROVED. \$1400. Terms and description. Fellers Realty Co., Flemington, Polk Co., Mo.

Good Cheap Homes

Healthiest climate, purest water, no crop failures, raise all kinds stock, milk cows, raise poultry. 80 acres, 60 cult., house, barn, spring. \$800.00, easiest terms. Jenkins & Hays, Ava, Mo.

Southeast Missouri Lands

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

COLORADO

LAND IN THE RAIN BELT in Elbert County, close to railroad. Easy terms. Send for literature. H. F. Vories, Pueblo, Colo.

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

320 HOMESTEADS

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

ARKANSAS

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

7,000 ACRES FINE LAND FOR SALE. Terms. Part improved. My own property. D. Hopson, Corning, Arkansas.

TEXAS

BARGAINS, because of liquidation in lands. C. L. Wakefield, Trustee, Republic Trust Company, Dallas, Tex.

SOUTH TEXAS farms \$20 acre up. Productive soil; fine climate; healthful; pure water; ample rainfall; schools; churches; splendid roads. L. Bryan & Co., Beatty Bldg., Houston, Tex.

NEBRASKA

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

FOR SALE. Improved 1400 acre ranch located 1 mile from good town on main line U. P. R. R. in Cheyenne Co., Neb. Price \$17.50 per a. Write for our illustrated booklet. H. C. Casselman, Sidney, Neb.

WISCONSIN

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

FARM LOANS

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

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

SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA PRODUCTION from natural resources is the largest in the world for population employed. Do you want to share in this? Get bulletins from the Dept. of Immigration, Capital E 3, Pierre, So. Dak.

Insist that your buyer candle and grade your eggs and that he pay a premium for "firsts" over "seconds." You cannot afford to produce the best and take a flat "case-count" price with the producers of small, dirty, stale, inferior eggs.

400 Acre Sheep, cattle and hog ranch. Sale or trade. McCormick, Aurora, Mo.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Hugh B. Huls, Oak Hill, Kan.

Sells livestock, big farm sales; Real Estate. Address as above. References. Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. The breeder: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

FLOYD YOCUM LIVESTOCK and REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER ST. JOHN KAS.**Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.** Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.**R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.** Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above.**Be An Auctioneer**

Make from \$10 to \$50 per day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses". We register 25 of the best mares in each county and two stallions as a foundation stock, mares to weigh about 1,250 and stallions 1,500 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons.

W. B. CARPENTER, PRES. MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, 616 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

SHEEP.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS Yearlings and two square built, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. Near Kansas City. **HOWARD CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA****SHEEP**300 head of registered and high grade **Shropshire Sheep** Booking orders for delivery after August 15. Write today for particulars. **LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS**

HORSES.

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

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

IMMUNE DUROCS: Choice fall boars. Best of blood lines, one and two years old. Every animal guaranteed. **E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KAN.**100 Spring Duroc Pigs sired by four different fall farrow, also a few fall boars priced right while they last. **R. T. and W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.****BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM** Duroc-Jerseys Bred gilts and spring pigs by a Criticout of sows by Grand Champion Tat-A-Walla. **SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS****DUROC SPRING PIGS** ready to ship. 30 gilts, bred for September farrow, \$25 and \$30. Also a few tried sows, \$40 to \$50. Stock sold from this herd in 105 counties in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. Write your wants to **J. E. WELLER, FAUCETT MO.****Big Type Herd Boars** 25 husky spring boars. Crimson Wonder, Illustrators, Good Enuff, Golden Model breeding. All immune. Prices right. Descriptions guaranteed. **G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.****DUROCS-RED POLLS-PERCHERONS** Service boars and bred sows. Yearling bulls and young ton studs. Have shipped breeding stock to 25 states. Present offering the best I have raised. Prices always right. **Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Nebr.****MEADOW BROOK BERKSHIRES** 500 to 1000 head, always on hand. Sows are best we can get of all leading families. We keep 6 to 8 of the best herd boars we can produce or buy. All immune; nothing but good breeding animals shipped. **E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas****The Home of Fancy Pal** Nothing for sale now. Herd header material in my Oct. 17 boar sale at Sabatha. Bred sow sale Feb. 7. **F. J. MOSER, GOFFS, KANSAS****DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY** Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Spring boars and gilts, from the champions Defender, Superbe, Crimson Wonder and Golden Mod. **JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas****Wooddell's Durocs** Cowley Wonder by Old Beauty's Model Top, Crimson King by Crimson Wonder IV; Graduate Col. 2nd by Old Graduate Col. heads this herd. Three as well bred boars as head any herd of Durocs. **G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.****TRUMBO'S DUROCS** Herd Boars: Golden Model 36th 146176, Crimson McWonder 160983, Constructor 187651. Write your wants. **WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.****Duroc-Jerseys** Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas**Jones Sells on Approval** The top boars from my 80 March pigs at private sale. Also Sows bred to J's Good E Nutt for Sept. farrow. Write for private catalog just out. **W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.****BANCROFT'S DUROCS** Everything properly immuned. No public sales. For private sale, gilts open or bred to order for September farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Pairs or trios not related. Weaned May 1st. **D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS** Shipping Point, Downs, Kansas

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Combination Sales.

Nov. 6-11—**F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.**
Dec. 11-16—**F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.**

Shetland Ponies.

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

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 23—**J. B. Carlisle, Bradshaw, Neb.,** and **J. M. Lockwood, York, Neb.** Sale at York, Neb.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Aug. 16—**Henry Stunkel Est., Peck, Kan.**
Nov. 8—**L. Chestnut & Sons, Geneva, Neb.**
Nov. 10—**S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.**
Nov. 23—**Tomson Brothers, Carbondale and Dover, Kan.**
Nov. 23 and 24—**H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.**
Dec. 14-15—**Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Grand Island, Neb.;** Con McCarthy, York, Neb., sale manager.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 16—**Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan.**
Oct. 18—**Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.**
Oct. 19—**P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.**
Oct. 20—**Peter Luft, Almena, Kan.**
Oct. 20—**T. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.**
Oct. 21—**J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.**
Oct. 23—**Forest Rose, Hemple, Mo.**
Oct. 24—**J. M. Lockwood, York, Neb.**
Oct. 25—**Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.**
Oct. 27—**T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.**
Oct. 27—**Von Forell Bros., Chester, Neb.**
Oct. 31—**Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.**
Oct. 31—**A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.**
Nov. 1—**J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.**
Nov. 2—**John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.**
Nov. 6—**A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.**
Nov. 11—**S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.**
Feb. 6—**Frazer Brothers, Waco, Neb.** Sale at Utica, Neb.
Feb. 7—**Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.**
Feb. 8—**Wm. McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb.**
Feb. 23—**O. B. Clemens, Holton, Kan.**
Feb. 24—**C. E. Barent, Norton, Kan.**
Feb. 25—**T. W. Cavett, Phillips, Neb.** Sale at Aurora, Neb.
Feb. 28—**John Naiman, Alexandria, Neb.;** sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Aug. 9—**H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.**

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 12—**H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.**
Oct. 16—**Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.**
Oct. 18—**Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.**
Oct. 17—**F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.**
Jan. 22—**Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.**
Nov. 2—**Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.**
Nov. 3—**W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.**
Jan. 23—**H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.**
Feb. 1—**Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.**
Feb. 2—**J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Nachtingall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.**
Feb. 7—**F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.**
Feb. 8—**W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.**
Feb. 10—**W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.**
Feb. 16—**J. C. Boyd & Son and Ira Boyd, Virginia, Neb.**

Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 26—**A. H. Lindgren, Jansen, Neb.;** sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 27—**Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb.****S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma**

BY A. B. HUNTER.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., has about 25 head of big, growthy Duroc spring boars, included among which are a number of extra good herd header prospects. They are in good condition and ready to ship. They are sired by such sires as G. M.'s Crimson Wonder and Crimson Wonder Again Jr., by Old Crimson Wonder Again, and out of dams by Illustrators J. J. Crimson Wonder IV, and Tatarraz. He also has for sale a few extra large brood sows and a number of good gilts bred for late fall farrow. Write or call and select what you want. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Stunkel's Shorthorn Dispersion Sale.

The well known Shorthorn herd of cattle founded by Henry Stunkel, Peck, Kan., will sell at administrator's sale. Tuesday, August 16, and will include 230 head: herd bulls and all go in this sale. Thirty-five bulls from the herd header to the farmer's rugged kind, 195 cows and heifers, including 70 head with calf at foot. This will afford a rare opportunity to buy extra good Shorthorns at reasonable prices. Practically this entire offering consists of cows from the best families and a large part are either sons or grandsons, daughters or granddaughters of such noted sires as Star Goods, by Choice Goods (a full brother of the champion Diamond Goods) and Victor Orange, by Victor Butterfly. Read the display ad in this issue and send today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

A. G. Cook, Luray, Kan., breeds O. I. C. hogs and is offering in his advertisement, in the Chester White column of the Farmers**Durocs \$25****Registered Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares** 39 heavy 3 and 4 yr. stallions, 68 rugged 2 yr. olds. Can spare 25 reg. mares. 24 reg. Belgian stallions. Priced worth the money and you can easily pick what you want from this big bunch. 40 coming 3 yr. stallions running out, priced cheap to sell before time to catch them up this fall. Above Kansas City. 47 trains daily. **FRED CHANDLER RANCH, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Registered Shorthorns Wanted Write me what you have BOX 286, ENID, OKLAHOMA

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

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. **O. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.****Pleasant View Stock Farm** Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable. **MALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OHAWA, KANSAS**

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Two Registered Hereford Bulls for sale. One 4 years old (wt. 1560) and one 2 years old. Also some good Percheron stud colts. **Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas**

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Herd headed by Louis of View-point 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. **Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.**

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

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

Several choice males for sale.

Overland Guernsey Farm C. F. Holmes, Owner Overland Park, Kansas 8 miles south of K. C. on the "Strang Line"**HOLSTEIN Cows and Heifers**I have for sale a nice collection of HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, a few registered bulls to go with them. All good big ones, nicely marked, and out of the best milking strains. If you want cows or heifers I can supply you, and that at the right kind of prices. **J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS****J. H. LEE, V. Pres. of Harveyville State Bank** **E. W. LEE at Farm** **DR. J. W. COOK, Expert Judge of the Dairy Cow.****250-HOLSTEIN COWS-250**

You are invited to look over our herd of Holsteins before you buy. We have 200 high grade cows and heifers and a lot of registered bulls to go with them.

Three Cows and a Registered Bull \$325 60 cows in milk and 100 mature, high grade cows and 50 heifers to freshen before September 15. Come and see our cattle. Bring your dairy expert along. The quality of the cows and our price will make it easy for us to trade. Come soon and get choice. Well marked heifer and bull calves, \$22.50 each, delivered to any express office in Kansas. Send bank draft, or post office money order. **LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS****TORREY'S HOLSTEINS**Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write. **O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.**

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

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

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

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

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Buy Big Type Mulefoot
Hogs from Americas' Champion Herd. Low cash prices. Big catalog is free. Jas. Davis, Williamsport, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

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

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

O. I. C. FALL BOARS
for sale. Also bred glts. Everything immune. Registered free. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS

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

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

GREINER'S HEAVY BONED O. I. C's.
Choice bred glts, boars and spring pigs, descendants of blue ribbon winners, champions and grand champions. All ages for sale at all times. Write circular, photograph and prices. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MONTANA

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE
120 glts and boars, all ages. Choicest immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Shaw's Hampshires
120 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immune, double treatment. Special prices on spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.

PRIVATE SALE

100 March and April pigs, both sexes. Pairs and trios not related. 35 Aug. Yearling glts, bred to farrow in Sept. and Oct. Four good Nov. boars. Everything immune. **Olson Bros., Assaria, Kan.**

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS
For Sale: Glts and tried sows, bred for early fall litters. Also a few serviceable boars and a fine lot of early spring pigs. Write us. **P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan.**

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

I Ship On Approval
30 choice Poland China pigs ready to ship—can furnish boar and glts not related. A few serviceable boars and some fall glts bred or open. The best of big type breeding. All at farmers prices. **Ed. Sheehy, Hume, Missouri**

Spotted Poland Chinas
Ten weeks old boar pigs at cut price, also a year old boar. Let me describe them to you. Address **CARL F. SMITH, CLEBURNE, KANSAS**

Oct. Boars and Bred Glts
All Immune
10 Oct. boars, priced less than half their value to move them quick. Big, stretchy fellows.
20 October glts, bred and open. You can't beat them as brood sow prospects. **J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.** (Dickinson County)

Big Type Polands!

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

Private Sale

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

Slagle's Spotted Polands
The big kind with large litters and properly marked. My pigs are sired by Gates' Giant and out of 1000 pound Spotted Giant sows. Address **W. H. SLAGLE, RAVENWOOD, MO.**

Mail and Breeze, one good yearling boar and some April boars, priced to sell them quick. Also some bred glts. Write him at once if you can use a good boar. He has some summer and fall pigs coming on and wants the room.—Advertisement.

Sisco's Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

A. E. Sisco, rural route 2, Topeka, Kan., breeds Duroc-Jerseys and will be remembered by patrons of the Topeka State Fair last fall because of his exhibit. He has planned all along to be at the fair again this fall with an exhibit but because of the rush of work on the farm in September and the further fact that he will have a lot of sows to farrow in the month, he has about decided to pass it up for this year. He has a choice lot of young boars for sale of March farrow. The glts are for sale open and all are of exceptional quality with the size and stretch that makes them valuable to anyone wanting breeding stock. The breeding is good and up to date. Mr. Sisco bought in two good sales last winter. In the Hewell Brothers sale at Herkimer, Kan., and the Mott & Seaborn sale at Herkimer, Kan. Mr. Sisco lives 7 miles southwest of Topeka but has no phone on the Topeka exchange but has on the Wakarusa line. He will meet anyone desiring to visit his herd at Topeka. Remember here is a mighty good place to buy your boar or a few glts now or later on.—Advertisement.

Polled Durham Cattle.

Ed Stegellin, Straight Creek, Kan., is acquiring for his Polled Durhams a national reputation. The writer visited the home of this great herd at the farm near Straight Creek recently and had the opportunity of viewing the show herd that is now ready for the battle in several states and practically all of the western shows. Mr. Page who is looking after the show herd for Mr. Stegellin and who is mighty competent authority pronounces this season's show herd the strongest from every point of view they have ever exhibited. They will start with the big show at Burlington, Ia., which commences the week before the Des Moines fair and from Des Moines they will go to Lincoln, Neb., then to Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City, American Royal, the International, and the Denver show. Pages could be written about the great bull True Sultan that is now 4 years old and veteran of many battles and never defeated. In the pastures at Straight Creek are 50 breeding cows and some choice young bulls, the bulls being for sale. Another show herd could be selected from the beautiful things that are being left at home. You are especially invited to look Mr. Stegellin up at any of the big fairs and visit his herd. Both he and Mr. Page will be glad to show you their great exhibit.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

J. M. Lockwood, Poland China breeder of York, Neb., asks us to announce his fall Poland China sale to be held at the farm near York on October 24, the day following the Holstein sale to be made by himself and Mr. Carlisle of Bradshaw, Neb. Mr. Lockwood has an unusually choice bunch of spring pigs. They have both scale and finish and represent the biggest breeding. Included will be some by Bloomindall's Big Chief, the noted big boar sold at the Tom Miller dispersion for \$500. Mr. Lockwood has been a successful breeder in Iowa for many years before coming to Nebraska and this fall's offering will please the best farmers and breeders of Nebraska and Kansas. For any information write him and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Miles City Horse Sale.

On August 14, 15, 16 and 17, the Miles City Horse Sale Company will offer for sale at public auction, 4,000 horses. This is the company's regular monthly offering and will include Montana bred horses, mares and mules. There will be about 2,000 head of horses suitable for war purposes and 1,000 broke horses ready for harvest trade. The July sale resulted in the sale of about 3,500 horses with buyers from every part of the United States. Mr. Crandall, sales manager, says in a recent letter concerning the August sale: "We have more fat horses and grass than ever before in the Northwest." A special feature of the August offering will be the big farm draft mares with their unbranded colts thrown in free. Note the display ad in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and arrange to attend the sale or write Guy Crandall, manager of the sale for further information.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Henry Fehner is a man who does not believe in any half-way methods, so when he found that his herd of O. I. C's were needing more care than he could give them, and at the same time carry on his usual farming operations, he quit the grain farming proposition, had a sale and disposed of his surplus machinery and equipment, and bought a model hog farm just outside the city limits of Higginsville. From now on he will devote his entire time to his herd and as soon as he can get his plant in good operation, you can count on Higginsville being on the O. I. C. map. Mr. Fehner's spring pigs are coming along in great style, and those who are interested in O. I. C's should get in touch with him when in the market for breeding stock.—Advertisement.

Great Sale Near at Hand

It is only a few days till H. L. Faulkner, the Jamesport breeder of Spotted Poland fame, will hold his annual midsummer sale. Mr. Faulkner has held many sales and his offerings have won the admiration of all who have attended, but this coming offering will eclipse them all. There will be 20 great yearling sows of the best possible breeding, bred to the following boars: Honest Abe 62246, by Lucky Judge and out of a Brandywine dam. Spotted Chief 65503, a grandson of Brandywine, Spotted Prince 68788, a grandson of Budweiser and Bogardus 75308, by Honest Abe. Please keep in mind that these sows are the big, husky kind that farrow and raise those big litters. They are bred for the last of August and September farrow. The balance of the offering will consist of early spring pigs. This will be a grand chance to buy a good herd boar or a few open glts.—Advertisement.

Norton County Breeders Association

SAMUEL TEAFORD, President

CARL BERNERT, Secretary

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

H. A. JOHNSON, President

FRED STROHWIG, Secretary

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

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

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

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

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

Percherons--Shorthorns--Polands

October glts, bred or open, for sale, Barmpton Bruce, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd. C. E. Folland, Almema, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

4,000—Horses—4,000**At Auction****Miles City, Montana****Aug. 14-15-16-17**

The Miles City Horse Sale Co. will sell at regular monthly Auction Sale 4,000 Montana bred Horses, Mares and Mules. About 2,000 head war type, English, French, Italian and U. S. specifications. 1,000 broke horses for the harvest trade. 1,000 range horses and mares with colts by side, all in prime shipping condition. Plenty yearlings, 2 and 3-year-olds, draft bred that mature into as good as grow. Mules of all ages. This is the time of the year when our horses are at their very best, with the good thick, hard flesh that will ship around the world. Also when you buy mares, The Big Spring Colts Thrown in Free. Don't forget the dates, August 14-15-16-17, 1916.

Miles City Horse Sale Company

COL. C. N. MOORE, Auctioneer

GUY CRANDALL, Manager

230 HEAD**Shorthorn****230 HEAD****Dispersion Sale****Peck, Kansas****Tuesday, August 15****Sale Begins at 10 A. M.**

The well known Henry Stunkel herd of Shorthorns including herd bulls and all sell under the hammer at Administrator's Sale.

35 Bulls, 195 Cows and Heifers. Including 70 Head With Calf at Foot.

At the head of this herd for years, have been used such sires as Star Goods, by Choice Goods, a full brother of the champion Diamond Goods and Victor Orange, by Victor Butterfly. Most all of the mature cattle are by these two splendid sires.

The foundation females were from the best families and this sale will contain many animals that were considered too valuable to price for sale.

Think of it, 230 Shorthorns at auction in one sale and on one day. Send for catalog today. Address

ED STUNKEL, Peck, Kansas

Auctioneers—John D. Snyder, Boyd Newcom.

Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

The Following Day, August 16, 85 Head of High Grade Percherons Sell

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

A man and his wife own property. The wife dies and the man sells said property without children signing deed. How long before children's rights are outlawed?

Children should begin action to recover property within one year after attaining their majority.

Question of Homestead.

Can a man take a 160-acre homestead in Kansas after filing on one in 1907 and relinquishing it to the government? Can he take a homestead in Colorado? If so how many acres? F. M. R. Leoti, Kan.

By taking the matter up with the land department he probably can get his filing right restored. He can then homestead on government land either in Kansas or Colorado. In that event he would have the right to take 320 acres.

Who Pays for the Abstract?

A bought a farm and mortgaged it for \$1,000 to B. The man from whom A bought the farm brought the abstract up to date of sale. B demands that A bring the abstract up to the date showing the recording of the mortgage. Who should pay the expense of making this last transfer and the recording the mortgage? SUBSCRIBER.

B should do so, but the chances are that he will not. Perhaps you may recollect the observation of Solomon that the "borrower is the servant of the lender." Well, conditions do not seem to have changed much since Solomon's day.

The Age of Majority.

1. If a girl of 18 years and past runs away can she be forced by either of her parents or both of them to come back home?

2. Can a girl of 18 have anything done with her parents if she is struck by one? Have they any right to make her stay at home? M. K.

The young woman attains her majority at 18 and has a right to leave home if she so desires. Her parents have no legal right to compel her to return.

2. If the parents of a girl of more than 18 years strike or beat her they are subject to the same penalty they would be subject to if they struck one not their own child. They might be arrested, charged with assault and battery, and on conviction might be fined or imprisoned.

What's This Man Worth?

If a bank clerk is worth \$1,500 a year as a hired man, what is a hired man worth on a modern up-to-date farm, who understands and can run farm machinery, knows the different kinds of soils, how to work them, and how and when to plant; can tell you for ten years back what the production of wheat and corn and other crops have been in his state and is posted in general on questions pertaining to the farm? H. C. BERLEW. Ada, Wash.

Of course a definite answer to that question cannot be made. There are a number of things to be considered in fixing the value of the farm hand's services, such as the location of the farm, the size of it and richness of it. The truth is that such a rare bird of a farm hand is worth more than any ordinary farmer can afford to pay and the chances are that such a man will not be a farm hand very long.

Roads and Renters.

1. I bought 70 acres of land to which there is no road, although it is on a section line. Part of this section line is traveled as a private road but not as far as my land. I got up a petition for a road with the necessary signers. The viewers came up but on account of rain did not go from the beginning to what should be the end of the road. When it came before the commissioners they refused to grant the road, saying that it was not legally viewed. The parties who own the land on each side will not sell a road way. What steps shall I take to get a road?

2. In case a renter has to move off a town place on account of the property changing hands and has a garden, can the land owner force him to move and not pay him for the garden? SUBSCRIBER.

1. You are entitled to have a road and can compel the commissioners to grant it if they refuse to do so after the proper steps have been taken. They can, of course, refuse to order the road opened until the proper steps have been taken. In your case assuming that you have a sufficient petition praying for the opening of the road you should at the first opportunity appear before the commissioner and demand that a new set of viewers be appointed who will do their duty.

2. Whether the renter can hold the products of his garden depends largely on the terms of his rental. If he was renting from month to month without

any understanding or agreement with the landlord he put in a garden at his own risk. If he rented with an agreement that he could cultivate a garden, then while he might not have the right to remain on the place until his vegetables matured, he would have the right to come back and gather the products of the garden. The purchaser of the property cannot be compelled to buy the garden. Whether he can be kept out of possession depends entirely on the terms of the renter's lease.

The Fence Law.

Will you please publish the fence law for Southeastern Kansas? F. T. F. Humboldt, Kan.

There is no special fence law for Southeast Kansas.

Age of Motorists.

How old must a person be in order to have a legal right to run an automobile or motorcycle? READER.

Persons less than 14 years old are forbidden by the state law to drive automobiles or motor cycles. Each incor-

porated city may fix the age at which persons are permitted to drive, provided of course that the city ordinance does not conflict with the state law. A city for example would not be permitted to fix the age limit at less than 14 years.

The Teacher's Contract.

Is the contract between a school board and a teacher binding on the board to the extent that the board has not a right to dismiss the teacher in case she proves a failure? I. F. C.

It is always implied in such a contract that the teacher employed is capable of conducting a school in a proper manner. If it proved that the teacher is not competent to control or instruct the pupils the board has the right to dismiss her. If she contests, however, the burden of proof will be on the district board to prove that she is not competent.

Allen County Grange Picnic

The Montevale and Osage Valley Granges met Saturday, July 22 for a picnic in Dawson's Grove, two miles

southeast of Mildred, Allen county, Kansas. The weather was fine. About 350 persons were present. Four big tables were loaded with good things to eat at noon, of which all partook eagerly. There were the usual ice cream, peanut, pop and lemonade stands, conducted by the Grange. The baby doll rack also was in evidence. At 1:30 P. M., R. W. Jorden, representative of the International Harvester company of Parsons, Kan., spoke to an appreciative audience. Following this were the following amusements and contests:

Wetlie contest, first prize, Dewey Gillham; second prize, Rolly Anderson. Horseshoe pitching contest, first, Simon Huffman and Charles Whitcome; second, Ed Shively and Walter Perea. Married women's footrace, first, Mrs. Sylvia Huffman; second, Mrs. Viola Gillham. Girls' footrace, Lily Porter. Rope climbing contest, first, Virgil Harris; second, Simon Huffman. Sack race, first, Simon Huffman; second, Walter Gillham. Ball game, Osage boys, score 21; Mildred boys, 1.

Mrs. Faye Vandever, Secretary. Osage Valley Grange.

A Great Increase in Railroad Wages Means Higher Freight Rates and a Burden on Agricultural Prosperity

Do you think the railroads ought to increase the wages of their highly paid train employes \$100,000,000 a year?

No great increase in railroad wages can be made without directly touching your pocketbook. Out of every dollar you pay the railroads 44 cents goes to the employes.

Compare the wages of these men (who have refused to arbitrate their demands for higher wages, and are threatening to tie up the country's commerce to enforce them) with those of other American workers—with yours.

On all the railroads in 1915 three-quarters of the train employes earned these wages:

	Passenger		Freight		Yard	
	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Engineers . . .	\$1641 3983	\$2067	\$1455 3505	\$1892	\$1005 2445	\$1526
Conductors . .	1543 3004	\$1850	1353 2932	\$1719	1055 2045	\$1310
Firemen . . .	943 2078	\$1203	648 2059	\$1117	406 1633	\$924
Brakemen . . .	854 1736	\$1095	755 1961	\$1013	753 1821	\$1076

You have a direct interest in these wages because the money to pay them comes out of your pocket.

Low freight rates have given American farmers command of the markets of the world.

With two-thirds of the cost of operating railroads the wages paid labor, any great increase in labor cost inevitably means higher freight rates.

A \$100,000,000 increase in railroad wages is equal to a five per cent increase on all freight rates.

National Conference Committee of the Railways

ELISHA LEE, Chairman
F. R. ALBRIGHT, Gen'l Manager,
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
L. W. BALDWIN, Gen'l Manager,
Central of Georgia Railroad.
C. L. BARDO, Gen'l Manager,
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E. H. COAPMAN, Vice-President,
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Seaboard Air Line Railway.
A. J. STONE, Vice-President,
Erie Railroad.
G. S. WAID, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Manager,
Sunset Central Lines.

The railroads have urged that the justice of these demands be determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission (the body that fixes the rates you pay the carriers), or by a national arbitration board. The employes' representatives have refused this offer and have taken a vote on a national strike.

This problem is your problem. The railroad managers, as trustees for the public, have no right to place this burden on the cost of transportation to you without a clear mandate from a public tribunal.