

Twenty-Four Pages

The

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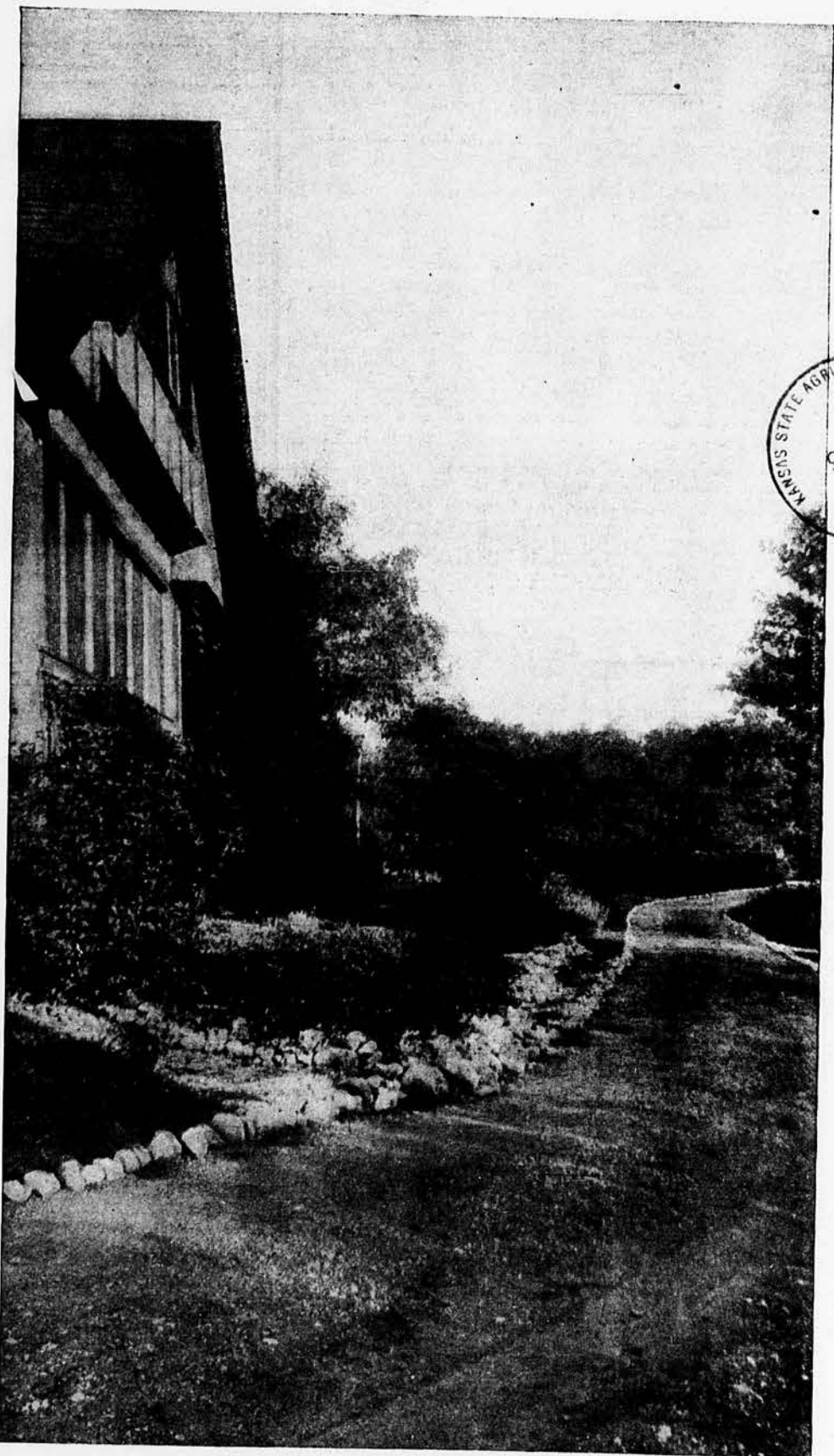
FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 45.

August 7, 1915

No. 32.

Agricultural Reading Room
Comp



The Pleasant Road

Good Roads Days August 18 and 19

Don't neglect to read the proclamation just issued by Governor Capper. It's inside this paper. It asks you and your neighbors to give a day or two—two if it is at all possible—to working on the roads.

It isn't usual for Kansas to have bad roads at this time of year; but, for that matter, it isn't usual for the Middle West to be so thoroughly and persistently soaked. Still, all records to the contrary notwithstanding, Kansas roads are mighty poor right now, and someone will have to fix them. The best and quickest way to get a thing done, as every experienced person knows, is to do it yourself.

Therefore the governor has issued his Good Roads proclamation asking every land owner to jump in and help. August 18 and 19. Don't forget the dates; you may not have another chance to do this kind of work.

Get your neighbors together. Call them up and invite them over for the afternoon. Organize as suggested in the proclamation. Start something for the roads.

The women can help. So can the children and the school teachers and the merchants and every commercial club in the state. The Grange and the Union and the 375 institutes can be leaders. Call meetings; appoint captains and road generals and colonels, as outlined in the governor's proclamation. Ask the Old Home Paper to help by urging everyone to get out and hustle.

Remember the dates: August 18 and 19.



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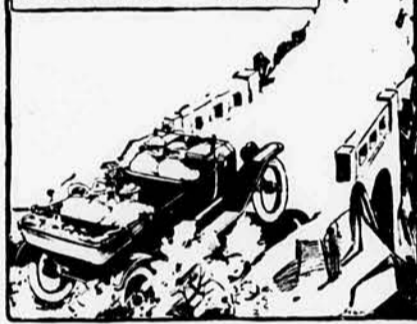


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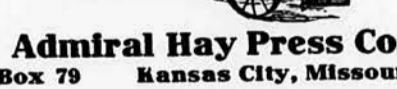
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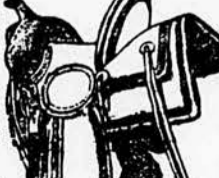
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Governor Asks Kansans to Take Two Days Off to Repair Roads

Governor Capper has proclaimed August 18 and 19 Good Roads days over all Kansas, and calls on all citizens to get out and work on the roads on these days. The proclamation follows:

Usually at this time of year the dirt roads of Kansas are in many respects better for traffic and travel than the roads of other states. Few roads equal or surpass them under normal conditions and the regular and judicious application of the drag. But this year a phenomenal and long-continued rainy season, closely following the rains and snows of early spring, has done incalculable and unprecedented damage to Kansas roads, to culverts and bridges, grades and ditches. County and township road officials are overwhelmed with the amount of repair work demanding their urgent attention.

To help and encourage these men to restore the roads of Kansas to good condition without exhausting or greatly depleting the road funds of the townships and counties—there is widespread need of volunteer service, of willing hands to help fill mudholes, to open drains, to repair culverts, to re-establish grades; of more teams and plows and scrapers and of men to direct them.

The aid and the co-operation in this work of all the people of Kansas for just two days would accomplish wonders. Every friend of good roads in Kansas should be, and I believe will be, glad to give as his personal contribution, to his home community and state, two days' labor, or its equivalent, on the roads.

That we may co-operate in so fine a demonstration of public spirit, at a time when it is so urgently needed, I have designated Wednesday and Thursday, August 18 and 19, 1915, as Good Roads Days for Kansas. I call on every patriotic citizen of Kansas to volunteer two days of road work on these dates. If unable to perform the work himself, I urge him to hire a substitute and see that the substitute renders faithful service in the cause of better roads.

I recommend that all county and township road officials give their services to the people on these two days; that they put into use all the road-making tools and machinery at their command, keeping all the drags busy where dragging will be effective and is needed.

Unless a better way be found, I urge this plan be adopted by the road officials in every county for organizing the work:

Let the county engineer be the "road general." Where there is no engineer the county surveyor should take command.

The county road general shall appoint a road colonel in every town and in every township in the county containing no town. The road colonel shall choose a road captain for every road district.

The road colonel shall divide his territory into special road districts, each district to consist of one main-traveled road from the town, or such a road across the township.

Every road captain shall carefully inspect his district well in advance of the two good roads days to determine what is to be done. If necessary he is to select a boss to oversee the work on every particular job or section in his district.

The road colonel is to prepare a list of all available men in his town and township who may be expected to work or to supply substitutes. These names shall be divided among the road captains. Every captain shall personally invite his list of townsmen and the farmers living in or near his district to join his band of volunteer road workers.

In this way every man in every county, or nearly so, will get a personal invitation to help in this commendable work. Also it will provide for giving attention to every main-traveled road and will avoid confusion and lack of system.

Knowing how greatly the Kansas press can help in promoting a general movement of this kind, I ask that this proclamation be given the fullest possible publicity by every editor and publisher, and that every Kansas newspaper publish in advance of the two good roads days the roster of the complete county organization from general to bosses, with details of all local arrangements of every kind, and that the newspapers encourage and enthrone their readers to join in the movement personally.

To the women of Kansas, who are just as greatly interested in making the two good roads days effective as are the men, I suggest they organize committees in towns, townships and districts and arrange to send refreshments to the workers on those days, to encourage and cheer them in their efforts.

If everybody will heartily, generously and patriotically join in this two days' campaign in road-making, the results will demonstrate in a most striking manner the community spirit of the Kansas people, and thousands of miles of Kansas roads will have more good work put on them in two days than ordinarily could be done in months. Our roads will then be in prime condition for the great season of marketing, when good conditions for hauling so often mean a great difference in the profits and in the prosperity of all our people.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Kansas. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. 1915.

Arthur Capper
Governor.

(SEAL)

What Would You Do?

I am addressing a letter of inquiry to you, hoping that you can give me information on whether it is folly for me to try to get into country home life with my 15-year-old daughter. My husband showed great ability in raising prize vegetables. However, he accepted law as a profession and died from overwork, in Chicago. It seems the irony of fate that my three sons had to accept city schooling when their love for the country amounted to a mania. At the age of 14 two of the boys have run away, disgusted with my hard struggle, and one of the twins died just when he had gotten his working certificate.

But the greatest trouble is yet to be faced. My daughter hates the city. The word "hate" doesn't half express her disgust. What am I to do? I know no farmers. I have answered "ads" but never hear from them; and the neighbors think I am crazy to imagine I could make a living in the country without capital and no training, though well educated and refined. However, even they see I have a problem in my daughter, who says, "Throw the clothes in Lake Michigan. I'll have the country."

Naturally, my references are without a flaw, if I could get any one to take an interest in my condition. I am an expert photographer, and have a convent training in design and embroidery. I am employed by the best firms here in the city. Naturally, this kind of work has not developed any muscle, but both my daughter and I are in good health and both good housekeepers.

As my daughter won't accept my profession, would it be possible for a woman to find a position where work on the farm would pay for home and board for herself and child, and they be pro-

tected from undesirable attention and publicity? We are without relatives to guide us, and will be very thankful for any direction from one who can give us advice. Mrs. C. E. Paterson. 4330 Champlaine Ave.,

Few Peaches Says Dickens

That there will be practically no peaches in central Kansas this year, is the statement made by Prof. Albert Dickens, of the horticultural department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. The colder than 20 degrees below zero weather last winter is to blame, Professor Dickens says. The apple crop, however, will be just about an average. There will be fewer of the Ben Davis variety and possibly not as many Wine-saps as in former years, but the Jonathans, Missouri Pippins and other varieties are doing fairly well. Hail has been the worst pest which the orchardists have encountered, though the wet weather has interfered with some of the spraying. No sooner would there be a good coating of poison on the trees than a rain would arrive to wash it off.

The horticultural department of the college is now at work compiling an estimate of the amount of apples which will be marketed in Manhattan next fall, with a view of getting the producers and consumers together.

Has Anybody Here Seen Greene?

One C. R. Greene of St. Joseph, Mo., asked the Farmers Mail and Breeze, last month, for information about a colt. The reply could not be published. The necessary assistance is ready for Mr. Greene if he will send his postoffice address. A letter sent to St. Joseph has been returned

GET A Good Farm Cheap Big Indian Land Sale August 23 at Missoula

"Uncle Sam" has authorized the sale of 78,117 acres of good agricultural and grazing land in the former Flathead Indian Reservation, Montana, appraised at \$1 to \$7 an acre. 62,153 acres of this land is located in the Missoula district and will be sold at Missoula, Montana, commencing August 23 on the Northern Pacific Ry

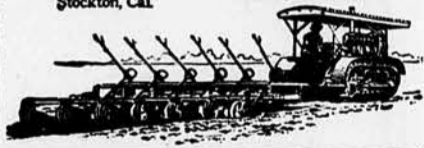
This is your opportunity to get a home in Montana cheap, and not more than 640 acres will be sold to one person. Good climate—good water and good markets for your products. Send Today for Free Booklet and Information relative to this big land sale and plan NOW to own your own home in Montana the state that won the Gold Medal at the San Francisco Exposition for the best agricultural display of Grains, Grasses, etc. L. J. BRICKER, Gen'l Insp. Agt. 144 Northern Pacific Railway St. Paul, Minn.



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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



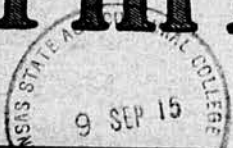
Volume 45
Number 33

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 7, 1915

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year

A \$20,000 Farm Home

By V. V. Detwiler



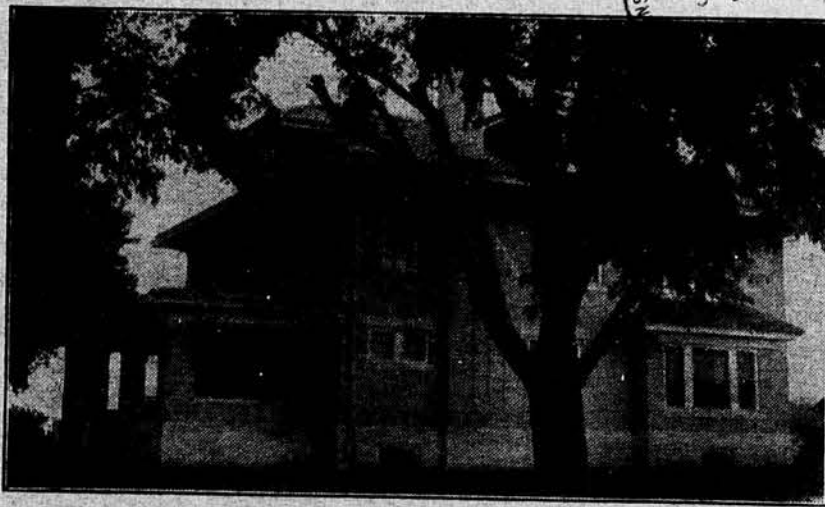
IS THERE any good reason why a farmer's home should not be as luxurious and beautiful as may be found in the city? Theodore Anthony, who lives near Cummings, Kan., believes not, and he has proved his contention by building a home that surely did not cost less than \$20,000. There is no convenience nor luxury that a city man can have in his home that Mr. Anthony has not provided for himself and his family.

Mr. Anthony did not earn his money in the city. He is spending it on a country home as a hobby. He has lived on his 615 acre Atchison county farm and earned what he has by intelligent methods of stock growing and feeding. He has been taking cattle to the Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha markets since 1873. Until six years ago he had his entire farm in bluegrass pasture, and bought all the grain he used in his feeding operations. His ranch was at that time the largest corn market in that section. He decided six years ago that the business of feeding steers was a little too certain, that the best profits were made by the one who put the first gains on the animals with cheap feed. He broke up his bluegrass pasture and put it into grain crops. He still feeds a few cattle, possibly he had about 150 in his lots last winter, and occasionally he has a carload of hogs to market; but of course he considers that to be pretty small business after the numbers that he has handled. Stock enough to eat the feed grown on his farm is all that he cares to have on hand just now.

Five hundred acres of this ranch is in corn this year. This has not been an ideal season for corn, and the crop on part of this acreage is rather backward, but there is one field of 100 acres that is enough to make any farmer feel proud. Mr. Anthony can sit on the porch of his new house and look out across this field. And that brings us back again to the new home.

The house is built of an excellent grade of pressed brick. The foundations, porch steps, copings and such things are made of Phoenix marble. The roof is of tile. The house faces the east, and the large east porch is a pleasing feature. It is possible to see for miles to the south, east or north from this porch.

As you step inside the door you are at once impressed with the beauty of the woodwork and decorations, and with the perfect harmony of colors. The reception hall is finished in quarter-sawed oak. An Anglo Persian rug is on the quartersawed oak floor. The hall is lighted by electric lights in a large bowl suspended from the ceiling. The



This Farm Home Built by Theodore Anthony, Cummings, Kan., is as Luxurious and Beautiful as Can Be Found in the City.

ceiling is tinted in oil colors. The walls are covered with an imitation Grass Cloth paper.

Suppose we turn to the left from the reception hall and examine the den. This is a little room 10 by 11 feet, and is the place where Mr. Anthony has his desk and plans his farm work. It is finished in solid mahogany. Not many farm offices are that luxurious. There are Madras shades at the windows, and cretonne puff valances. Just at present Mr. Anthony does not pretend to use his den, because it is full of handsome wedding presents. His daughter was married a few weeks ago, and the presents have not yet been taken to the new home.

Across the hall from the den is the living room. This is finished in quarter-sawed oak. The walls are covered with a tan Brocade fabric. Ancienne velour portiers hang at the large doorway between the living room and the reception hall. A large colonial fireplace is at the north side of the room. Built-in book cases fill the space at each side of it.

Double doors of beveled glass open from the living room into the dining room. This is finished in solid native walnut. A great deal of the wall surface is taken up by a hand painted frieze. Monk's cloth is used for the artist's material. The artist who did the work put the Monk's cloth on the walls first and then decorated it to harmonize with the hangings and furniture. A built-in buffet and china closet fits between two casement windows on the west end of the room. This buffet is of solid walnut, and is a massive and beautiful piece of furniture. It could not be built for much, if any, less than \$500. A window seat extends almost the full length of the room on the north. Anglo Persian rugs are on the floors of both the living room and the dining room. The electric lighting fixture in the dining room is very pleasing. It gives the effect of a cluster of candles over the table.

The pantry, which is between the dining room and kitchen, is finished in white enamel. Built-in cupboards, glistening with white enamel, line the walls. The room is so clean and sanitary looking that you feel that you should like to eat food that was kept there.

The kitchen is a light and airy room.

The walls are finished in blue enamel. The floor is covered with inlaid linoleum. Five windows light the room. Three of these open on the rear porch, which is 9 by 18 feet, and enclosed with screen. This porch will be a delightful place to set a table in the summer time, and Mrs. Anthony plans to use it for that purpose sometimes. The kitchen is well supplied with built-in cabinets and work tables. There is a vegetable sink in one of these tables, and a large kitchen sink a few feet from it. Mrs. Anthony planned this room very carefully, and saw to it that the builders made it exactly as she wished. It is difficult for a man to properly appreciate the convenient details of such a kitchen, but Mrs. Anthony has been mistress of a farm kitchen long enough that she knows what is required to make one that is perfectly satisfactory, and she believes that a kitchen should be planned with more care than any other room in the house.

From the reception hall a broad stairway leads up to the second floor. This stairway is lighted from the first landing by a large stained-glass window. Anglo Persian stair and hall runners give a luxurious effect to the stair. The stair itself is of quarter-sawed oak, and the balusters are hand carved.

The predominating color in the southeast chamber on the second floor is pink. The window hangings, wall decorations, furniture and rug harmonize perfectly with that as the dominant color. The woodwork and floor are quarter-sawed oak. The northeast room carries out a color scheme of old gold. The woodwork is mahogany, and a heavy mahogany mantle sets off the fireplace at the north side of the room. There is a dressing room connected with this chamber on the west, and to the west of the dressing room is the black and white room. Across the hall from the black and white chamber is the yellow room. The artist who did all the decorating thought this yellow room was the nicest of the four chambers. Most of

the women who examine the house think the black and white room is the most pleasing. There are cretonne overdrapes and all-over valances at all the windows in the chambers.

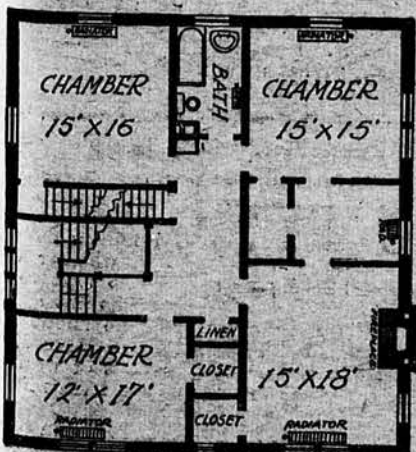
There is plenty of room to make two or three nice chambers on the third floor, if it ever should be desirable to have more room. The third floor is used as an attic storeroom now. With such a large attic up under the roof it is easy to keep the second floor cool in summer.

It is quite a little jump from the attic to the basement, but that is the next place that we wish to investigate. The basement extends under the entire house. The walls and floor are cement, the floor is well drained, and numerous windows light the various rooms thoroughly. One room is devoted to the laundry. Stationary tubs and an electric washer make this room a model of convenience. The furnace is in another room. It is of the hot water type. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony believed that hot water would be more satisfactory in every way than either steam or hot air. They have an abundance of radiating surface in every room in the house. Just back of the furnace room is a fuel room. The electric generating and storage system fills a small room. The storage battery is composed of 60 cells, and the house is wired for 110 volts. A vertical gasoline engine supplies the power to run the generator for charging the batteries. Mrs. Anthony says that she has experienced no difficulty in handling the machinery and charging the batteries.

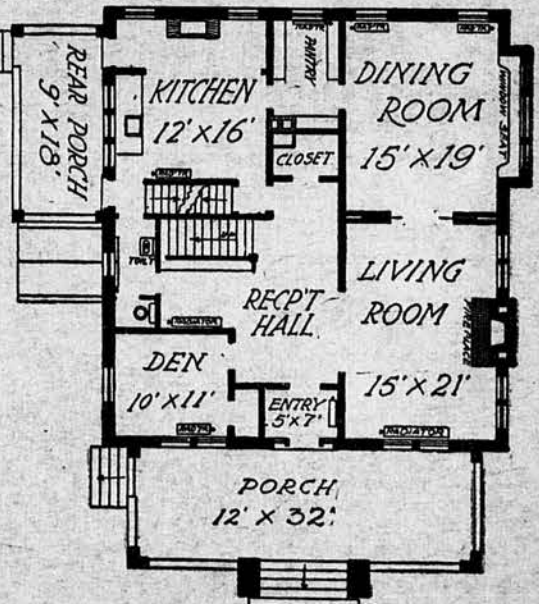
The pumps that force the water into the pressure tanks are operated by electricity. There are two of these tanks in the basement, one for soft water and one for hard water. The house is piped for hot and cold soft water, and cold hard water. The sewer pipe is put down below the level of the basement floor, and empties in a cornfield several hundred yards from the house.

A vacuum cleaner is built into the house, with connections in every room. The machinery which creates the vacuum is located in the basement and is driven by electricity. It is not necessary to go to the basement to start or stop this machinery, however, that is done with a switch in the rooms above.

(Continued on Page 12.)



Plan of the Second Floor.



Drawing of the First Floor Plan.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Livestock Editor.....Turner Wright
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 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

On The Way

If these rambling notes of things observed on the way appear at any time disconnected and incoherent, I hope that part of the short-coming may be attributed to the typewriter on which they are being written.

Some years ago a man by the name of Blickensderfer invented a small typewriter. As I wanted a typewriter that I could carry about without requiring the services of a dray, I allowed myself to be persuaded into purchasing this machine. I should judge from his name that the inventor's sympathies are with the kaiser and his hosts, while my own lean rather strongly toward the allies. This may account in part for the difficulty I find in coming to an understanding with this machine. It insists on mixing up my spelling and also the construction of my sentences. As I strike fiercely at the keys, the name of Blickensderfer stares me in the face, jeers at me and seems to say, "Hoch der kaiser, durn you!" I often have been bored with travel letters, and here is where I have a chance to play even. This is scarcely fair either, because most of the readers of this moral and agricultural guide never have troubled anybody with descriptions of their travels.

Why do people travel, anyway? They can live more comfortably and more cheaply at home than they can live on the road. The traveler in an ordinary day coach thinks that he would be perfectly comfortable if he were in a Pullman while the traveler in the Pullman grumbles as he tosses in his stuffy berth and gasps for a breath of fresh air. Gaze on a group of travelers. Do they look happy and contented? As a rule, they do not. Most of them are worrying about something. Still there is something attractive about travel, and the American people are the greatest travelers in the world. More and more of them are traveling every year.

The Day of the Motor

One thing is noticeable to the traveler, and that is the fact that the automobile is becoming more and more popular as a means of conveyance.

We are at Colorado Springs as this is being written, and during the last three days I have seen automobiles from at least five states. One of these came from New York. Others from the Pacific coast. Passing an outfitting store the other day I noticed that complete kitchen outfits were for sale so arranged that they could be fastened to the side of the car. It is as common now to start out on a thousand mile journey in an automobile as it was 50 years ago to load the family into the farm wagon and journey to the county seat. Still the people are not all going by automobile, by any means. Both the sleepers and day coaches on the Union Pacific train on which we journeyed were filled.

Interesting People

I am of the opinion, answering my own question, that one of the principal attractions of travel is the people. The human biped is a most interesting animal, and also the most difficult to understand. That is what makes him so interesting. If you take the trouble to look around you will note a large number of highly interesting specimens on a passenger train. You can pass away considerable time figuring out why they look as they do; why they are traveling; where they are going and what manner of people they are. Incidentally, I may say that you probably are as much of a curiosity to the other fellow as he is to you.

On our car I saw a large man whose right eye was surrounded by a large discolored area of flesh. I felt to wondering how it happened. Possibly there was an argument over the war, as to who started the ruction and who will get licked in the end. Then I wondered whether he was a sympathizer with the allies or with the Germans. He was a blonde, which might indicate Germanic origin but there are a lot of blonde allies so he might have been an ally. Then, again, he may have got that discolored optic by running against a post in the dark.

There was another passenger who attracted my attention. He was a little shrimp of a man. It seemed to me that if he were to remove his hat and collar and necktie and spit a couple of times there wouldn't be much of anything left. And yet

he had the appearance of a man who felt that the world paused for a few minutes every morning to see what he intended to do that day. I also saw a good looking woman who wore, I should guess, a No. 9 shoe, and the beauty of it was that she didn't seem to care. And why should she? It was a good honest sort of a foot and she was not responsible for it, anyway.

Really when you think it over, there is nothing more foolish than to be ashamed of your personal appearance on the one hand, or to be stuck up on account of it on the other. You are not responsible for the kind of feet or features you carry about, so why worry about them? The shape, for instance, of your nose doesn't matter, and anyway you can't help it. The only matter of importance is where you stick it. The homeliest kind of a nose is a useful appendage so long as it is used for the purpose nature intended, and on the other hand, the most artistically shaped nose is a nuisance when it is stuck into somebody else's business where it doesn't belong.

In the morning when we went into the dining car, the waiter, a Topeka boy by the way, piloted us to a table where a well-fed looking man and his wife were sitting. It was Judge Wilcoxon, formerly of west Kansas, who concluded 15 or 16 years ago that western Kansas was too dry for the law business, and so, gathering his family and his household goods he journeyed toward Iowa. He had not much more than landed there and got the points of the compass in his mind, so that he knew in which direction he was traveling, when he noticed a judgeship that wasn't fastened down and he just grabbed it and remarked that he believed he would just salt that down. He has been judge ever since, being elected the last time without opposition. He probably could hold on as long as he lived but has decided to break the Kansas precedent and retire voluntarily.

It is pleasant to note that wherever he goes the Kansas man is not overlooking any good things, also that he is, generally speaking, showing a marked ability not only to catch a job on the fly with either one or both hands, but also to hold it after he has it in his mit. Seldom, indeed, does the genuine Kansas man muff an office when it is coming his way.

C. W. T. H.?

There was some excitement on our train, caused by a lady in the day coach who labored under the delusion that she was on a sleeping car and started to disrobe. When dissuaded from her purpose she had only a few more clothes on than would constitute a fashionable costume for a swell dress party. Failing in this she decided to crawl under the train and finally jumped off at a station out in western Kansas and outran the train men who tried to return her to the coach.

Denver a Hot Town

I often have listened to Denver boomers dilating on the coolness of that city. They tell us about its delightful climate, rendered pure and bracing on account of the mild high altitude. I have been in Denver at least a dozen times, I think, and it so happens that every time I have been there the temperature was sizzling hot. Last Saturday the thermometer registered nearly 100 in the shade. I have concluded that Denver is one of the hottest cities in the Middle West. Of course it is not in the same class with Yuma or the Needles, but when the mercury goes up to 100 in the shade it is going some. Eastern people also labor under the delusion that it scarcely ever rains in Colorado. The fact is that whenever I have been here it has rained nearly every day with numerous showers between times. As the tourists are here for sunshine and not for rain, the guides hasten to tell them that this is the most remarkable and unusual season ever seen here.

Seldom have I met with more accomplished and unblushing liars than are found here. Even when you inform them that you have been here a good many times and that it always did rain, they do not blush or retract, or attempt to explain their previous prevarication. They regard you as a "butter in" who really has no right to express an opinion on Colorado weather, anyway.

Speaking of weather, the lowering clouds of a few days ago caused a peculiar transformation scene. Hanging low, touching the earth in fact, for the

time being, the great range of mountains seemed to have been blotted out by the cloud, and looking out from the hotel window one viewed what seemed to be a level plain. Then came the pouring rain but up on the tops of the lofty peaks the sun was shining in all his glory. I did not go to the top of Pike's peak this trip, but a gentleman who did, described the scene.

Standing in the bright sunlight on the granite top of the bald old mountain early in the morning, the earth below was hidden from view. The clouds from which the rain was pouring stretched as far as the eye could reach like a vast sea of white-capped billows, tossing and rolling when driven by the winds. Then out of the eastern horizon the sun arose in majestic splendor and tinted the cloud ocean with a red and purple glory. The traveler had not a poet's power of description. He had to tell what he had seen in common phrase, but the glory and beauty of it had touched his soul.

Cripple Creek

This is the fourth time I have visited the great mining camp of Cripple Creek. We went over the famous "Short Line" which perhaps is not exceeded in the matter of picturesque scenery by any line of railroad in the world. A much-traveled gentleman who has feasted his eyes on the best scenery the world affords, declares that nothing in the Alps of Switzerland or in Italy exceeds or even equals the scenic grandeur and beauty of the trip from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek. This famous line is 52 miles long. But I think a flying machine probably could go from one end of the road to the other in about 15 miles.

In the course of the journey from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek, you go around the sun, as I now recollect, at least three times. In some places in order to gain 50 feet your train dodges and turns and circles for a mile or two; then it comes back to just about the same place it started from. The two big engines wheeze and snort and puff and spit on their hands and start out again. They dodge and turn as if they were playing hide and seek with the mountains and finally, after you seem to have traveled a great distance you come back again to the place you started from except that this time you are maybe a hundred feet or so higher up the mountain. Now you begin to have some idea of what the engineers are driving at. They are trying to slip up on the mountain peak known as St. Peter's dome. Sometimes they are on one side of it and sometimes on the other, until finally with a triumphant snort they announce that they have made it and looking across the waste of piled up mountain tops, you see that you are on a level with St. Peter's dome more than two miles above the level of the ocean.

I first visited Cripple Creek nearly 15 years ago. At that time it had the reputation of being the toughest town in the United States, or at least neck and neck with the toughest. It is quite possible that the morals of the town have improved since then, but its appearance has not. If there is any store in Cripple Creek carrying a stock of paint, the proprietor must find it a dead loss. I should judge that there has not been a house painted since the first time I was there. The first time I was there I thought I noticed a small green tree growing on the townsite. This time I looked for that tree but couldn't find it. I presume it got discouraged and said to itself, "What's the use?" and then died.

It would take a large amount of cash to induce me to live for any considerable length of time in Cripple Creek—and then, when I had the cash, I would move somewhere else.

Cripple Creek has added more than 350 million dollars worth of gold to the world's treasure since the camp was opened about 25 years ago, and is at present producing at the rate of 1 1/4 million dollars a month. It is a question however, whether the gold has been a blessing or a curse to that community. I talked with a young man who has spent most of his life in the district and who knows its ways, perhaps, as well as any man there. According to his story, through the marvelous tales of wealth, dug from the bowels of the earth, run the dark lines of sordid graft and greed.

The big ones have robbed the little ones and in turn the workers often have robbed the operators. Professional "high graders" looted when they could,

and even ordinarily honest laborers considered it no crime to slip a few chunks of especially valuable mineral into their pockets and dispose of the same to the men who were in the business of dealing in high grade ore surreptitiously removed from the mining output. It seems to have been a grab game all around, but of course in that sort of a game the weaker got the worst of it while the powerful grabbed the principal rewards.

The Colorado legislature recently passed a law making "high grading"—that is, stealing high grade ore, a crime punishable by a term in the penitentiary. The law has gathered in a few of the smaller thieves, but none of the big ones, so far as I heard, has been sent to Canon City.

Mines Are Active

So far as the mines of Cripple Creek are concerned there is more activity being shown than for some time. There is said to be an increasing demand for territory and some new strikes of great richness are being made. One thing that is stimulating mining development is the great Roosevelt drainage tunnel, which is being bored through the mountains for a distance of several miles and at a prodigious cost. This tunnel has brought some disappointments I understand, as well as riches.

Among the great mines of the district has been the El Paso which for a good many years was a fine dividend payer. Some time ago the operators of this mine struck a body of water which they were not able to control. Of course the dividends decreased as well as the price of the stock. It was confidently believed however, that as soon as the tunnel was driven into the El Paso and the water drained out a new body of rich ore would be developed and the price of El Paso stock would again soar toward the sky. I was told by a disinterested person who is very familiar with the district, that the tunnel has proved a sore disappointment to the owners of the El Paso. The body of rich ore that was expected has not materialized and the stock has declined instead of advanced.

Perhaps more persons in the United States have heard of the Stratton Independence mine than any other in the Cripple Creek district. This is on account of its romantic history and that of its discoverer. The Independence mine was discovered July 4, 1891, by Stratton who up to that time had made a rather precarious, or at least not a luxurious living by working at the carpenter trade. When he could get a few dollars ahead he went prospecting. Mining engineers had no faith in the Cripple Creek district. Geologists looked wise and declared that the formation made it absurd to suppose that any gold worth while ever would be found there. Nevertheless Stratton found the gold as did also a cowboy whose name I have forgotten, who discovered what afterward proved to be one of the richest mines in the district. The cowboy parted with his claim for the magnificent sum of \$300. Since then the mine has made a number of men rich.

But to return to the Independence mine. Stratton named his claim the Independence, which by the way, showed the shrewdness of the man. He might have staked it out on the third or the fifth and it could have had no more notoriety than any of a hundred other mines, but staking it out on Independence day appealed to the patriotism and romance of the people, and what was of more importance, secured for Stratton and his mine a great amount of free advertising. A few years after the mine was opened Stratton sold it to an English syndicate for 11 million dollars. A week or two ago the Independence mine was sold for less than \$400,000, which would seem to indicate that perhaps the English purchasers were stung.

Stratton's meteoric career has of course been rivaled in other mining districts, but few of the millionaires who acquired their sudden riches from mines have been more extensively advertised. It is to be said of him that he seemed to desire that his money should be used to help those who need help. A large part of his estate was dedicated to the building of a home for the indigent and unfortunate. At the base of the vast range of mountains has been builded a magnificent home for the poor who have failed in the battle of life. The question as to why they have failed is not to be too critically examined into.

Another part of the Stratton fortune was devoted to the buying and beautifying of Broadmoor park, one of the most beautiful in Colorado. At the entrance of this park stands the granite statue of the discoverer of Independence mine. Those who knew him in life say the statue is a pretty faithful reproduction of his face and form. A striking figure it is, the statue of a rough but powerful personality. No doubt he had his faults and serious ones, as do most men of the wild western country, but there evidently was more of good than of bad in his makeup, so that it can, I think be said, that the world is better for his having lived in it, which is more than can be said for a good many rich men.

The Printer's Home

Yesterday we visited the Union Printer's Home. This institution has an interesting history, familiar perhaps to most printers, but possibly not so familiar to a good many other persons.

As early as 1857 the plan to establish a home for aged, infirm or invalid printers was broached at the annual meeting of the National Typographical Union which met that year at New Orleans. Talk was all that resulted at that time and ten years

lapsed before further action was taken. Even then no definite action was taken, probably because the Typographical Union was at that time weak financially. In 1886 George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel gave the Typographical Union a check for \$10,000 to be used in founding the home which had been under discussion for nearly 20 years. Various sites were considered and at one time it seemed probable that the home would be located at Austin, Tex. Finally however, the offer of the board of trade of Colorado Springs to give 80 acres one mile east of the city, was accepted.

The first contract for a building was let in March, 1891, the cost to be about \$60,000. The home was dedicated in May, 1892. The home is supported by assessments levied on the membership of the Typographical Union of 45 cents a month. Last year the expenditures from the home fund amounted to \$111,100. The cost for each resident of the home is \$45.39 a month. An old printer showed us through the institution and told us with pride that no hotel in the country had better fare than the residents received and a look in the kitchen seemed to prove the truth of his statement. From the opening of the home in July, 1892, until May 31, 1914, 1,553 members had been admitted. At the present time there are about 200 residents. Any member of the International Typographical Union who has been a member for ten years, three of which are continuous, is entitled to admission.

In connection with the home is a sanatorium for consumptives. Any member of the union in good standing who is afflicted with tuberculosis is entitled to admission without regard to the length of his membership. Printers in all stages of the dread disease are received at the sanatorium and we were told that it has a record of cures amounting to 50 per cent of the number admitted.

I am glad that I visited the home. If the International Typographical Union had done nothing else than establish and maintain this home it would be entitled to the plaudits of the world.

Prohibition In Colorado

Colorado adopted constitutional prohibition last year. The new rule goes into effect the first of next January. Already the opponents of the measure are predicting commercial disaster as a result of closing the saloons. "Tourists will not come here," wailed an advocate of saloons to a Kansas man.

"My friend," answered the Kansas man, "do you really suppose that all these people who are here from every state in the Union, come hundreds and thousands of miles just to get a drink?"

He thinks the Kansas man had him there. However, let no one suppose that the fight will be ended on the first day of next January. The forces of prohibition are much better organized than they were when Kansas started to blaze the way 35 years ago, but the forces of booze are not going to give up this mountain state without a struggle.

At Glenwood Springs

We are getting to be a nation of gadabouts. I was told yesterday that within the last two or three days 10,000 travelers had passed through Colorado Springs on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway on their way to the West. How many traveled west on the other roads leading out of Colorado Springs during the same time, my informant did not say.

Now, of course, this man may have been lying to me or he may have been rehashing to me just a second hand lie which someone else had handed him. Personally, I did not have time to make a careful count to see whether the man's figures were correct. In the second place, I didn't care a whoop whether they were or not. On all matters which are not of vital importance I believe in taking for granted the statements that are handed to you. It saves one a lot of useless worry. Some persons are forever wanting proof of every statement they hear and insisting on having it.

There are a great many curves on this road from Colorado Springs to Glenwood Springs. An old traveler says that he once saw a friendly traveler on the rear coach hand a chew of tobacco to the engineer, as the train was going around one of these curves. One of these men who is always wanting exact proof for every statement he hears, questioned the accuracy of the statement of this ancient traveler. He said of course he did not want to accuse one of his fellowmen of deliberate prevarication without good reason, and that he would not say positively that the man was a liar until he himself had made personal investigation. So he stood all one afternoon on the rear platform with a plug of chewing tobacco in his hand waiting for an opportunity to hand it to the engineer.

It was a trying afternoon. He was thrown several times from one side of the platform to the other, and got a cinder in one eye and a half bushel or so down the back of his neck. At dark he came in weary but satisfied. He said that much as he regretted to say it, he had thoroughly satisfied himself that the man who said that he had stood on the rear platform of the train and handed the engineer a chew of tobacco as the train went round the curve, was a liar. He said that he had taken as careful a measurement of the distance as it was possible to take while the train was in rapid and violent motion, and that at no time was it possible

for a man standing on the rear platform of a passenger train to get nearer than 50 or 60 feet of the engineer.

As I have said, I am not prepared to verify that statement about the number of tourists who traveled out of Colorado Springs on the Denver & Rio Grande trains within two days, but I do know that there were a lot of them.

On our train there were ten coaches if I counted correctly, and they seemed to be filled. There was one undersized dining car to serve all these passengers. It is perfectly astonishing how hungry you will get when you can't get into a dining car. Did you ever stand and wait for somebody to get through eating so that you could have that person's place? Maybe when you were a boy you had to wait for the second table while you watched with hungry eyes the visitors stow away the best of the provender that had been provided. That was when a half hour seemed as a thousand years.

On this dining car some of the passengers had to wait a long time for their meals. The conductor of the dining car was doing the best he could and the waiters also, but the fact was that there were 400 or 500 hungry passengers to feed in one car which was built to accommodate not more than 40 diners at one time.

I am satisfied that a great deal of the travel is going over the Denver & Rio Grande Railway this season. This road has, I think, rather a superior lot of scenery to offer. This is especially true from Canon City to Glenwood Springs. Of course the most advertised stretch of scenery on the road is the Royal Gorge. One not familiar with the idiosyncrasy of our language might get a wrong idea of the Royal Gorge. One of the most common definitions of gorge is "to stuff." Therefore one not familiar with our bully country might get the impression that a royal gorge was an overfeed for a king. The Royal Gorge has nothing to do with feeding. It is a rent in the mountain, a broken place in the earth's surface, through which the Arkansas River flows on its way to the gulf. Geologists have been deceiving the public about this gorge. For many years now I have been swallowing their supposed scientific talk without protest but I will do so no longer. It is time that the public should be set right concerning this matter.

These scientific gentlemen have been telling us that the Arkansas River wore its way through this canyon. It never did anything of the kind. It is preposterous to suppose that a little dinky river could wear a channel through that granite, half a mile deep. And if it had the sides of the canyon would show the erosion of the water, which they do not. The fact is that several years before William J. Bryan began running for president, or the first mother-in-law joke was published, there was a grand bust-up in the earth's surface out in this part of the country. Of course when the surface was shoved up it simply had to give way somewhere. The result was a lot of enormous cracks which are called gorges or canyons and the Royal Gorge was one of them. The Arkansas River took advantage of this crack in the surface to get through and ever since it has been claiming the credit for the whole business. This has been going on until the Arkansas has become one of the most cocky and conceited rivers in the world. It goes ripping and snorting and babbling through this canyon as much as to say, "You see what I have done here—just simply ripped these mountains wide open, and I could have done twice as much if I had tried."

At Glenwood Springs when this upheaval occurred it left a sort of cup in the mountains where the town was located. The interior hasn't entirely cooled yet, so there is a large amount of water being boiled and mixed with sulphur and other ingredients and squirted up here for the benefit of tourists and invalids.

Some years ago the Colorado hotel was built here. It is a very good hotel but the management evidently labored under a misapprehension. I judge that the hotel clerk labored under the impression when we came in that I wanted to purchase the hotel, while as a matter of fact I only desired to hire a room in which my wife and I might rest and sleep. When he mentioned the price of rooms I thought at first that he had misunderstood me. I was considerably swelled up with the thought that he had mistaken me for a man of unlimited means who wanted to squander a little of it in buying a hotel.

It was the first time anybody had ever mistaken me for a capitalist and I lifted my chin and puffed out my chest and then said with as much modesty as I could command, "I was inquiring about the cost of rooms by the day."

"I understood you perfectly," said the haughty clerk. "The lowest cost of rooms on the top floor without bath is \$4 a day, meals extra." I might say in passing that we have retired from Colorado hotel, but when our friends ask us where we stayed when in Glenwood Springs we answer, careless and indifferent-like, that we stayed at the Colorado. I want them to understand that when it comes to being blooded they haven't anything on us.

Rights of the Wife

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—If a husband and wife are parted but not divorced, has the husband a right to any personal property the wife bought with money her husband gave her; and can he stop her from collecting the rent from property which he has deeded to her?

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Feeding At Elmhurst Farm

No Guesswork in the Operations of W. J. Sayre. System and Watchfulness Are the Price of Success

ONE OF the few men who made a profit feeding cattle last winter was W. J. Sayre of Cedar Point, Kan. A load of 880-pound yearlings sold on the Kansas City market, May 11, brought \$70.93 a head after all freight, yardage, and commission charges had been paid. More than \$40 a head at weaning time would be considered a high price for calves but Mr. Sayre would have lost in the transaction if he had sold these calves last fall for less.

as the homebred ones, consequently the top price was not realized.

According to Mr. Sayre's records the calves fed last winter ate an average of 29 bushels of corn and 1 1/2 tons of alfalfa a head from the time they were weaned in the fall until they were shipped to Kansas City in the spring. The cost of feed, valuing corn at 60 cents a bushel and alfalfa hay at \$7 a ton was \$27.90. These valuations are used because all the feed was grown on the farm and there was no cash outlay. The fertility also was returned to the fields which would not have been done if the feed had been sold in the fall. Mr. Sayre usually feeds cottonseed cake with the corn and alfalfa but as he had a large supply of corn last fall this bunch of calves were fed entirely on homegrown feed.

A load of "baby heaves" has been shipped from the Sayre farm to Kansas City every spring for six years and the balance for the season's operations always has been on the right side of the ledger. The secret of Mr. Sayre's success, which really is not a secret at all, lies in the fact that he raises most of the calves he feeds and keeps an accurate record of all his feeding operations. There is no guess work in the feed lots on Elmhurst farm. Everything is done according to a well laid plan and the results are watched closely. The scales are used frequently.

The calves made a good gain and showed a fair profit notwithstanding the unfavorable weather and muddy feed lots. They averaged 455 pounds a head when they were taken away from their mothers October 15. They were fed 205 days and made a gain of 425 pounds a head or 2.1 pounds a head a day. This included the weaning period. A good hay and feed barn built last summer contributed to the good gains obtained. This barn proved a blessing during the rainy, muddy weather. The extra gain made last winter will pay a good part of its cost.

The herd of breeding cows consists of high grade and purebred Shorthorns. None but the best purebred Shorthorn bulls are used in this herd. An outlay of \$200 for a bull to produce market calves may seem extravagant to some persons but this is the price Mr. Sayre paid for the head of his herd when he first began producing "baby heaves." The sires used since then have been selected to improve on the foundation thus laid. A few calves are bought sometimes to fill out a load but they always detract from the selling price of the load as was the case this year. All the heifers produced last year were retained for breeding purposes and six steers were bought to put in the feed lot. These calves did not show the same quality and finish when marketed

It was found in comparing the records for six years that the results obtained last winter were almost identical with those obtained in 1912. The comparison follows:

	1912	1915
Home weight	858 pounds	890 pounds
Kansas City weight	835 pounds	834 pounds
Net in Kansas City	\$70.33	\$70.93
Cost of feed	28.00	27.90
Net at weaning time	42.33	43.03

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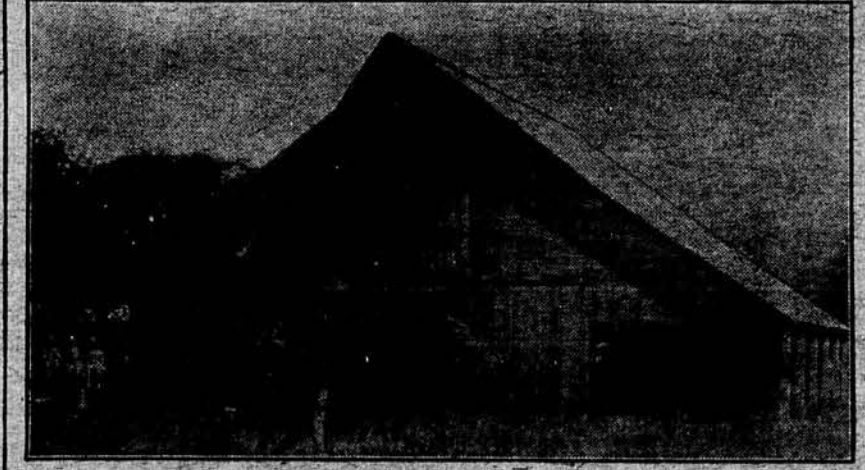
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Western Ewes For Kansas

I shall buy about 150 ewes in the fall. What age should they be? What sort of a cross do you like best? Hope, Kan. H. R. S.

I would suggest that you get western breeding ewes of full age. Examine them at the time of purchase to see that their mouths are full, as a broken mouthed ewe on the range is not a very satisfactory individual and most of the mature ewes that are shipped are of this sort. Practically all of our western sheep have a considerable amount of Merino blood in them; in fact, all of them are built upon Merino foundation. In some instances the mutton breeds, such as Shropshire and Hampshire, have been used for improving them in the mutton form. In others the Rambouillet has been used to increase the size. I would try to get the western ewes of as near the mutton type as possible, regardless of whether this was obtained from the use of Shropshire, Hampshire, or any of the other mutton breeds, and then mate them with a strong vigorous and compact Shropshire or Hampshire ram.

October at \$5 to \$5.15. As sheep and lambs are selling at approximately \$2 a hundred higher than a year ago, breeding ewes will be correspondingly high. As a general rule it is impossible to get so limited a number direct from the range. The most feasible way is to buy them through some reliable commission firm that will keep its customers informed as to market conditions and available supply. W. A. Coehel, Kansas Experiment Station.

Concerning the Free Tuition

I have been told that any child of school age in Kansas may get a high school training and that the tuition will be paid by the district in which he lives. Is this true? Hiawatha, Kan. J. R. R.

Section 363 of the school laws of 1913 makes it possible for a school district at its annual meeting to vote to pay the tuition in some adjacent high school of pupils who have completed the common school course. Probably you refer to house bill 578, passed by the 1915 legislature, which makes provision for free high school tuition for every qualified pupil residing in the county, providing the county shall vote to do this at some general or special election. W. D. Ross, State Superintendent Public Instruction.

The price which it will be necessary to pay will depend upon the quality of the ewes and upon the general market conditions at the time of purchase. During the past year western breeding ewes have sold on the Kansas City market in

Frost May Catch Late Corn

Premature Worry, Perhaps, But Why Not Talk About It?

BY HARLEY HATCH

IF WE are to have any hot weather this summer it is evident that it will have to come in August. Here it is July 24 and the warm days of the year could almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. It is seldom that corn is caught by frost in Kansas but if this weather keeps up the late planted corn may arrive at the Jack Frost period with the tassel in full bloom.

An Ottawa reader asks us to give our experience in sowing clover and Kentucky bluegrass on top of the ground at this time of the year. We cannot do it because we have never had such experience. All our sowing of these seeds has been confined to spring. A neighbor, some years ago, sowed a field of clover in September. The fall and winter following were the most favorable for the experiment we had had in 20 years yet a stand did not result. Some of the clover lived through the winter but not enough to justify leaving it. We should not care to risk sowing Red clover seed in Kansas after early spring.

Many base their ideas of the summer sowing of grass seeds on the fact that in a state of nature such seeds are dropped when they ripen. But it will always be noticed that none of these fall sown seeds comes up until the next spring. Nature is also a lavish sower of seeds and puts on the ground enough to sow ten times the acreage needed and ten times the amount put on by man. If we had to sow either clover or Kentucky bluegrass on a thin pasture we should do it very early in the spring. We have heard it said that Kentucky bluegrass seed catches better where it is sown early in spring and is then tramped into the soil by stock. At any rate, it is the tramped spots that always show the best stand of this grass.

We used to raise a good deal of Red clover on this farm and always did the sowing between March 25 and April 15. Usually the earliest sowing made the better stand. Of late the springs have been very unfavorable for Red clover seeding until this one. One could scarcely miss getting a stand of Red clover this year but we have sown none since 1910. That was a very dry year but we got a stand of clover because it was sown on low, moist ground.

It is going to be a very difficult job to get the land which has not been worked this summer plowed and put in shape to go in fall sown crops. The water grass has made a sod almost equal to that of the original prairie and which plows almost as hard. In addition to this, the plowing must be done in August, the hottest month in the year. The land at this writing, July 24, is still too wet to plow but when the time comes we expect to see it dry up in a hurry. As one neighbor says, from being too wet it will become too dry and all in the space of two days.

If the land has been worked in some fashion it will not plow so hard. But where it has been listed it will either have to be disked down before it is plowed or it will have to be listed again and then worked down to sowing condition with the disk. This latter method is in common use in the wheat belt but we have never seen it tried in this locality to fit ground for fall sown crops. Probably it would be all right if the listing did not leave too much shoulder along both edges of the furrow. These shoulders have in all cases grown a fine crop of "whiskers" of grass and weeds this year, and in many fields it has been impossible to keep these "whiskers" down.

One porch on the house on this farm



Smiles Lighten Labor.

is screened and no flies get in there. But the south porch is not screened and when the north wind blows it is a favorite congregating place for all the flies about the buildings. Of late we have been very successful in keeping them down by means of traps. For bait under the traps we use apple sauce which, when it begins to sour, gives out a smell the flies cannot resist. These traps literally catch flies by the quart and one or two placed on a porch is the next best thing to having it screened. These traps can be made by anyone who can use a hammer and saw and the cost of each should not be much over 25 cents.

There is a large acreage of kafir and feterita in this county which is not yet above the lister furrows. It was planted about the first week in July and so far has made a very slow growth because of the continued rain and cool weather. The chance that this small stuff will make grain is small indeed, but it may make some fodder should the latter part of the season prove favorable. F. Yinger, of Johnson, Kan., writes me that feterita which he planted last year on July 20 matured grain while still another writes from central Nebraska that feterita which he planted last year on July 17 made a crop of grain. Could we have a fall season as favorable as that of last year our late feterita may yet make some grain.

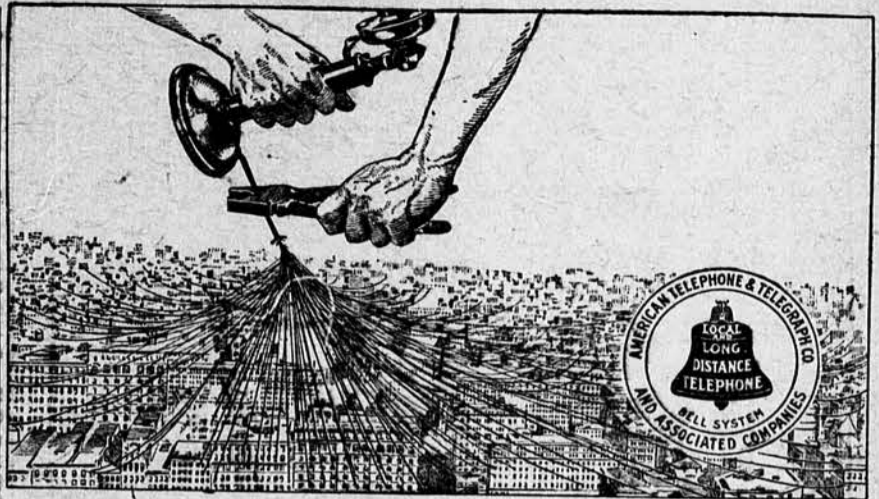
Farmers here who have a large acreage of prairie hay to put up are getting just a little uneasy because the rain still shows a disposition to visit us twice a week. Most of those who had the largest acreage had planned on beginning about July 1 but up to this date July has given us no hay weather. Even should no more rain come for two weeks haying will be slower than usual because of the heavy dews which will prevent much work with a baler before 10 o'clock while it begins to get almost too damp to bale by 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It is our guess that more than the usual amount of prairie hay will be put up in September this year.

We have given the various kinds of sickle grinders a thorough trial and have discarded them all for the old-fashioned grindstone. The patent sickle grinders have two faults; first, the material of which they are made is too hard for the thin sickle edge; second, the level of the stone soon wears out of true. If one of these grinders is used long on old sickles the stone wears to

(Continued on Page 17.)



This Trap Catches Flies by the Quart.



If a Giant Cut the Wires

Suppose all telephones were silent, and that for forty-eight hours you could not even call a telephone exchange anywhere in the Bell System to ask what the trouble was!

Imagine the confusion which would prevail—with personal visits and messengers substituted for direct, instant communication; with sidewalks, street cars and elevators jammed; with every old-fashioned means of communication pressed into service and all of them combined unable to carry the load.

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Write for Catalog: See Our Exhibits. Forkner Tillers will be shown at Tractor Show, Topeka, Kan., August 9-14; National Power Farming Demonstration, Fremont, Neb., Aug. 9-14; Kansas State Fair, Topeka, Kan., Sept. 13-18; Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan., Sept. 20-25.

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One small chew takes the place of two big chews of the old kind.

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Alfalfa Makes Good Hogs

F. C. Crocker Has Sold Animals in 28 States

BY F. B. NICHOLS,
Field Editor

THERE are 50 breeding sows on the 320-acre hog farm of F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb., which is not far from the Kansas line. The leading crops on this farm are alfalfa, corn and oats, and of these the most important is alfalfa. This is one of the leading hog farms of the Middle West.

The sows produce two litters a year, the average number of pigs to the litter being 10. This is a high average even with the Duroc-Jersey breed, and it is obtained only by careful breeding, feeding and care. Some extremely large litters have been produced; there have been many litters of 16 pigs. This is, of course, too many pigs for a sow to raise properly. Mr. Crocker prefers to have from eight to 10 to the litter.

As a rule the sows farrow in March and September. Individual farrowing houses are used; of these there are 25 on the farm. These little "A" houses are 6 by 10 feet, and they are a little more than 6 feet high. They are placed on runners, so they can be moved from place to place, as Mr. Crocker believes it is a good idea to move them to fresh soil occasionally. When the March litters are being farrowed, the plan is to place several of the houses together, and to bank up straw around them. Then straw is put on the floor, and a warm, comfortable house for the sows and little pigs is obtained. If the weather is very cold at farrowing time a lantern is hung in the little house, which will aid materially in raising the temperature to the proper point. The ventilation is through the window in the front, and it may easily be regulated.

Avoiding the Runts.

One of the main purposes in the pig raising on this farm is to develop the litters without producing runts. Runts are frequently just the result of poor care; it is to be expected that a pig will not make the best growth if it is weak at birth and the stronger pigs get the feed. Therefore the pigs always are shut up with the sow at night in the individual pens for several weeks, which will more nearly insure that every pig will get its share of the mother's milk. The pigs are taught to eat just as soon as possible, and as a rule they are eating the soaked grain mixture and the slop when 5 or 6 weeks old. This, in addition to the alfalfa pasture and the mother's milk, insures a rapid development.

By getting them started on this feed at an early age, there generally is little or no check in their growth at weaning time, which is at 8 weeks old or a little later. By this time the pigs are doing so well on the combination of alfalfa pasture and the liberal additional feeds that they can get along without the mother's milk. Therefore but little objection usually is made when the mother is removed. The sow is bred soon after for the fall litter.

Most of the hogs produced on this farm are sold as breeding animals, but the culls go to market. Until the animals weigh about 100 pounds they are fed the same, but at this weight they are separated. The aim is to produce growth, not fat, in the breeding animals, while the fat hogs are crowded and fitted for market just as soon as possible. The feed of the breeding hogs is made high in muscle and bone building materials, but it is light in fat forming compounds. And that, by the way, is one of the main secrets of the large and well developed litters.

A Winter Menu.

The ration of the breeding stock in the winter consists of alfalfa hay, salt and the grain mixture. This mixture consists of oats and corn, mixed half and half, and about 5 per cent of tankage. This tankage is added partly because it makes the hogs like the mixture better, for as it is all steamed together in a big kettle the flavor of the tankage gets over the grain. Then Mr. Crocker believes that it is well to give the pigs some really digestible protein in addition to that in the alfalfa. The protein in alfalfa is vegetable protein, anyway, and there is a difference in the way the elements are placed together to

form animal protein; a hog seems to have a craving for some of this material from animal sources. That probably is the reason why some sows will eat their pigs even if they are getting alfalfa hay. There never is any trouble of this kind on the Crocker farm. A sow gets about 2 quarts of this grain mixture daily. It is steamed in the winter to get the tankage mixed with the grain, but in the summer the mixture is merely soaked.

After a sow has farrowed, the greatest care is taken in getting her back on a full ration again; for care at this time is essential. The sows get no feed at all for the first 48 hours after the pigs are born, and even then the feed is added very gradually. It is almost two weeks before they are getting a normal ration.

Mr. Crocker has developed a wonderful trade in breeding hogs in the last few years, although the trade came slow at first, which is the rule with all breeders of purebred animals. The trade now extends over 28 states. This territory extends from Arizona and Idaho to Illinois and Minnesota. The farmers in these states are buying hogs of Mr. Crocker because he has developed at Filley a remarkable combination of size, bone and quality.

The Herd Leaders.

The boar now at the head of the herd is Dusty Critic 2d 99225, the sire of the grand champion at the Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln last fall, which gives some indication of his quality. The sire of Dusty Critic 2d was Dusty Critic 77049, and he was in a litter of 12. While Mr. Crocker has not given such an extraordinary amount of attention to the show business, he has had a most exceptional lot of prize winners among his herd boars in past years. These include Top Notcher Again 29205, the grand champion at Illinois and Indiana in 1903; Top Notcher Chief, Jr., junior champion at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904; Hogate's Model 31163, grand champion at Nebraska in 1906; Kruger Lad 48581, first at Iowa in 1907, and Belle's Valley Chief 98965, first at Nebraska in 1910. With a bunch of winners like that it is no wonder that the demand for the Crocker hogs comes from 28 states.

Lung Worms in Hogs

My hogs are troubled with a cough. It starts when they are 8 or 10 weeks old. The hogs are running on pasture and they get a little additional feed. What is wrong?
Oakley, Kan. N. A.

Your hogs are affected with lung worms. These are in the form of very fine thread like worms lodged in the lungs and expelled to some extent during fits of coughing. The worms propagate and are most abundant in moist surroundings.

As a general rule these worms do not hurt hogs seriously, and they frequently outgrow the ailments. Curative treatment is not very successful. Preventive treatment consists in separating the healthy from the diseased animals and placing them in clean, dry pens or enclosures.
Dr. R. R. Dykstra,
Kansas State Agricultural College.

For a Cross-state Road

A movement to build a cross state highway originating in Bourbon county is meeting with enthusiastic approval at Iola. The proposition will be considered at an early meeting of the Commercial club. The plan as now outlined is for the building of an improved highway through Bourbon, Allen, Woodson, Greenwood, Butler and Sedgwick counties through to Wichita, connecting at some western point with the Santa Fe trail. A meeting to make definite plans is to be held in Fort Scott soon.

The Notes Must Be Paid

A rents his farm to B who gives notes for \$300 and a mortgage on the expected crops. A sells the notes. B doesn't get any crops. Can the man who bought the notes compel B to pay them?
No Address. READER.
The notes must be paid.

Silage Needs a Supplement

Provide For Years of Drouth In Seasons of Plenty

BY W. A. COCHEL
Kansas Agricultural College

SILOS probably will become more generally used on the livestock farms of Kansas and adjoining states in the near future than ever before. This will be largely because of their efficiency in storing such crops as kafir, sorghum and corn in such manner that the entire plant can be used for feeding purposes. A further reason is that by the use of the silo these same crops can be stored in years of plenty and carried over to fill the vacancy left in the mows and bins after such disastrous years as we have just experienced.

Cattle feeders will be interested to know how the branch station at Hays wintered a bunch of nearly 200 head of cattle on the crops that were harvested in the fall of 1912. In fact, when some of the most prosperous and successful breeders were compelled to reduce their herds last fall the station was able to take advantage of the situation by increasing their livestock holdings. This is a practice which the Kansas Agricultural college and station has been advocating for several years and it is a happy coincidence that they were able to practice what they had been preaching.

It should not be assumed from these statements that silage is either a complete or a satisfactory ration for cattle when it is used as a sole feed for livestock.

Supplements for Stock Cattle.

In those sections of the state where alfalfa can be grown successfully there is probably no more efficient combination of farming and feeding than to grow nearly equal acreages of wheat, silage crops and alfalfa; and feed them to high grade stockers, as this method permits of a profitable system of feeding without the purchase of high priced concentrated feeds of any sort. Similar results can be obtained by substituting cowpeas or clover hay for alfalfa but a larger acreage will be required for the production of equal quantities of feed. When it is found impractical to grow leguminous forage crops of any sort silage should be supplemented by limited quantities of linseed meal, cottonseed meal, cold pressed cottonseed cake or similar concentrated feeds rich in protein.

The amount of concentrated feeds to use will be about 65 to 75 pounds to every ton of silage, or approximately one pound for calves, 1.6 pounds for yearlings and 2 pounds for older cattle a head daily. When prairie, kafir, sorghum hay, or wheat straw are used for a considerable portion of the roughage the total quantity of concentrated feed should not be decreased but the amount in proportion to the silage should be just about doubled.

Supplements For Fattening Cattle.

Because of the bulkiness of alfalfa and silage these feeds should not be depended upon as a fattening ration except with very thin cattle at the beginning of the feeding period. After they have reached a condition in which they would classify as fleshy feeders or fair killing cattle their gains would be too slow for profitable results. When the cattle are in this condition the ration will be improved by the addition of less bulky feed such as a mixture of seven to eight parts of corn to one of concentrates rich in protein. When necessary to feed cattle without the use of any legume then the proportion of corn should be reduced from seven or eight parts to six or seven parts to one of the protein concentrate. Feeding cattle fed by any of these methods should have access to some dry feed of low value such as corn stover or wheat straw.

The amount of silage consumed by fattening cattle at the beginning of the feeding period will be approximately fifty pounds a day for every 100 pounds live weight when they are fed alfalfa, clover or hay from other legumes. As the fattening progresses and the grain ration is increased, the amount of silage consumed will decrease until at the close of the fattening period they will not eat more than fifteen to twenty pounds. When alfalfa and clover hay is fed according to appetite the consumption of

silage will be reduced to one half the amount consumed without hay.

Feeding silage alone will maintain the weight of mature breeding cattle and under favorable circumstances will result in gains, but is not satisfactory because of its composition. An ideal ration can be made of silage, alfalfa hay, or straw which will provide all the materials needed for maintenance and the growth of the foetus. If alfalfa is not available excellent results can be secured by the addition of one pound of linseed meal a day to the silage ration of every individual. Experimental results obtained at Hays this winter indicate that linseed meal is decidedly superior to cottonseed meal for this purpose, although for fattening or for the growth of stockers the cottonseed products may be given the preference.

Whether feeding stock cattle, fattening cattle or breeding cattle, it should be remembered that silage is a bulky, succulent feed rich in those food nutrients which are used for the production of heat and fat, but is decidedly deficient in those nutrients which are used for growth. If the ration is so bulky that the animal cannot consume sufficient quantities for satisfactory gains, con-

Governor Capper declined to contest the disputed state election two years ago that Governor Hodges might have the benefit of a united Democratic legislature during his administration, although the Supreme Court had declared misinformed election judges had thrown out legal ballots cast for Mr. Capper. Notwithstanding his generosity then, Governor Capper now finds his hands tied and his efficiency program being blocked at every turn by Hodges Democrats. The same cabal which resorted to mudslinging in the last campaign, which worked against his economy program during the legislature, now declines by means of the Democratic holdover boards, to inaugurate reforms that are clearly in the interest of efficient and economical management of the state institutions. The evident purpose is to make Governor Capper's administration a failure, at whatever cost to Kansas.

concentrated feeds such as corn and cottonseed or linseed meal should be added. If the purpose in feeding is maintenance or comparatively slow production then attention need only be paid to the addition of protein from some other source. Keeping these two facts in mind the cattlemen will find silage the cheapest and most satisfactory feed which they can use for all classes of cattle.

More About the Dog Tax

Please give us your opinion of the constitutionality of the dog tax law, on page 562 of the session laws of 1912. Can the terms "township trustees" and "townships" be legally construed to mean "deputy assessors" and "assessment districts" in cities of the first and second class as defined on page 580 of the session laws of 1911?

When dogs are taxed under that law in cities of the first and second class is it legal? And if it does not legally apply to dogs in cities of the first and second class, is it not a general law that does not "operate uniformly" contrary to section 135 of the Kansas state constitution and consequently unconstitutional? E. E. B.

The state tax commission has interpreted the law to provide for a tax on dogs both in cities and in the townships of this state, construing the language regarding "taxing subdivisions and taxing officers" to mean all taxing districts and all taxing officers.

While the constitutionality of the law has been frequently raised and law suits threatened, the law has never been tested by the courts, but all persons who have raised objections to the law have been satisfied by the commission that it is constitutional. S. M. Brewster, Attorney General.

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Cooking for the Threshers

Men Can Work Better When They Have Good Food

BY MAUD LEE CRAIG

"HELLO, Martha! The threshers will be here Thursday, fourteen workers and the Lord knows how many drones. Not many, I hope." It was 10 o'clock one busy Monday morning when my husband stopped at the kitchen door on his way from Nathan Brown's long enough to leave this interesting piece of news.

Time was when such an announcement would have thrown me into a panic. I would have hurried to buy unnecessary things at the store, cook twice as much of some things as I needed, and then be sure to run out of others. But I have learned that planning is half the battle; so while I finished the washing that morning I thought over the things I had on hand and the things I should need to buy, and by the time the last stocking was on the line I had it all arranged except for writing it down on paper. I find it a great comfort on a busy threshing morning, when my hands are full, to look over my list and know I haven't forgotten anything.

That afternoon Stella Allen, John Allen's wife, came over to console with me. She is to have the threshers on Monday, and I don't blame her for dreading it, for she does have a time. She forgets to salt some things, and she lets others scorch, and she hardly ever gets enough coffee made for the second passing of the cups. She told me all about it that afternoon, and then I told her what I'd planned.

Really, I hadn't done all my planning that morning. I felt pretty sure when Rob sowed his wheat last fall that threshing time was coming, so I've kept it in the back of my head all summer. I make it a rule to begin in time and never hurry, for I have found that hurrying only brings confusion and trouble. "The machine will be here Thursday," I said. "Today is Monday. Tomorrow I shall bake my bread, 16 large loaves, which I will wrap in oiled paper and put in clean lard cans with lids. Then I will bake four large loaf cakes, using my favorite recipe for plain cake, only taking four times as much of each ingredient as the recipe calls for. I will bake them in the square baking pans, as I find they cut up better than the round ones.

"While baking I will stew the apples for the apple pies which are to be baked Wednesday, and also boil beets for pickles. I will prepare a gallon each of cucumber and beet pickles, also a gallon of mixed pickles made of cabbage and green tomatoes chopped fine, 4 onions chopped fine, pepper and salt for seasoning and vinegar to cover. All this will be boiled 20 minutes. It is fine served with meat. When cooking apples for pies I will add enough for a gallon of sauce for breakfast. Some time during the day the boys will dig a bushel of potatoes and wash them ready for paring, also gather berries for pies and sauce. I will bring in meat from the smoke house and slice ready for frying, as well as prepare that intended for boiling with beans. The children will bring cabbages from the garden and clean them ready for slicing. Wednesday I will bake the pies, gather beans and other vegetables, provide plenty of dish cloths, and look over the dishes.

"When I went to town Saturday I bought what groceries I would need. Some years ago I prepared a list of needed articles which I use every year. It includes a 10-pound package of coffee already ground; I find this plan much handier than having to grind so much at meal time. If there is any left it is put in a fruit jar and does not lose its strength. On my list also is 10 pounds of salt pork. I select a nice piece with streaks of lean. Most of the men tire of so much bacon, and the way I prepare the pork many of the men prefer it to chicken. I slice it, soak over night in water or sweet milk, roll in meal and flour mixed, add pepper, and cook to a nice brown in the oven. If we have no

fresh peaches I include in my list from the store some of the evaporated ones, which are stewed and served cold with cream and sugar.

"Wednesday afternoon we will prepare the table, which is a temporary one 12 feet long and 4 feet wide, made by using dressed lumber with two small tables as supports. The extra width allows for ample room. The table will be put on the back porch and covered with white oilcloth which I keep for the purpose. Each year after the threshers are gone the oilcloth is rolled up and put away until needed again. The porch is handy to water as well as to the kitchen.

"The girls will bring out the towels, six for each day, made especially for the purpose, from new grain sacks. Each sack makes two towels. They are easy to wash, and the men do not mind soiling them as they would the nicer bleached ones. After being washed these towels are put away for another season.

"After supper we will string beans for cooking the next day. The children will bring in onions, tomatoes and cucumbers for slicing, and we will dress two nice fat hens for the rich stew which the hungry men relish. Three other chickens will be dressed and put in the cellar to serve for supper. Most of my stew pans will be new lard cans with tight fitting lids which I can get at the stores for 10 cents each. I will use one for making coffee, another for boiling the string beans, one for shelled beans, and one for potatoes.

"Thursday the little girls will sweep, pare onions and drop them into a pan of

Womankind is the avenging angel of the whisky traffic. One out of every five homes in the United States has felt the blight of the saloon. Wherever this curse has fallen, there have been left silent, heartbroken, stern-lipped, determined women, with an ever-burning hatred and an undying determination to strike a blow at the besetting traffic at each and every opportunity. So well has this silent army fought, that now we have some form of prohibition in all except five states, and saloons are being closed by hundreds at every local election. First it was a women's war; now men and women all over the land are demanding nation-wide prohibition and will soon compel its enactment.

water, and set the table. When breakfast is done the beans, with all seasoning added and plenty of water, will be put to cook. By 10 o'clock they will be ready to set aside. After breakfast I shall make two berry cobblers and set in the pantry to cool. The chickens will be put to boil for making the stew, the tomatoes, cucumbers and onions will be put in cold water until ready to slice. The cabbage will be sliced fine on the kraut cutter and put to cook in boiling water seasoned with meat fryings. This makes a nice change from the usual boiled cabbage.

"I have solved the problem of bowls for the table by buying a dozen of the white agate pans. The cobblers and the chicken pies are cooked in these and sent to the table whole. I also dish the beans, cabbage, and potatoes into them.

"I always plan to cook enough of the main dishes to have plenty left for supper. The beans, cabbage, and white beans will be served cold. The mashed potatoes we will make into fritters by adding eggs, pepper, and a very little flour, to make them hold together, and frying in hot lard. We will cook the three fryers in the oven, smothering, we call it, and will make plenty of cream gravy.

"In the afternoon we will slice meat for breakfast, gather in fresh eggs, put the rice to soak, look after the fruit, jelly, and butter, and sift flour for the biscuits. Then with only a little time in the morning we shall have a nice breakfast ready.

"For the noon meal Friday we will serve vegetables as on Thursday, but some will be cooked other ways. The white potatoes will be sliced and fried in the oven, and two large chicken pies will be made instead of the chicken stew. For supper we will bake half a dozen custards and have a nice pan of apple dumplings to serve with cream sauce. At all the meals we will have meat. Sometimes I boil a ham; sometimes we buy beef.

"Long-ago I decided it was extremely foolish for a woman to try to cook everything she could rake and scrape together for the thresher crew, and cook in such quantities that much would be wasted. The threshermen are normal working men and prefer plain, substantial food; so why make such a fuss about fixing for them?

"The dishes are washed in one tub and drained in another. I almost forgot to say that Rob has two barrels of water pumped, one in the kitchen and one on the back porch. This helps out wonderfully when so much water is needed."

Drive Ants From the House

Will you please tell us of some good way to get rid of the small ants that get into my pantry and cupboard? We have done everything, but cannot keep them out.—A. M., Danville, Kan.

If the legs of the cupboard are set in shallow pans of water or kerosene the ants cannot pass over. If small pieces of cloth saturated with oil of pennyroyal are scattered through the cupboard and pantry the ants will leave. If you can find the place where the ants come into the house, through door or window or other opening, paint across the door sill or window sill with kerosene and they will not come near. The kerosene will need to be repeated occasionally. After you have cut off the supply you can get rid of those in the house by filling a large sponge with sweetened water. When it is full of ants who have come to feast plunge into boiling water, and repeat until all are gone.

Better Not Use Carbolic Acid

In the Mail and Breeze of July 10, M. C. of Wichita recommended going over the body with a sponge dipped in a solution of carbolic acid as a remedy for chiggers. But M. C. does not give the strength to mix the solution. A carbolic solution of even 1 part acid to 20 parts water is dangerous to most persons, if used over the entire body. It is best not to try such a remedy. A bath before the chiggers get into the pores of the skin will wash them off. After they are in dip the point of the finger in coal oil and touch each place. Holton, Kan. J. C. Hurst.

A Cold Bath Helps Pinfeathers

Women who find it an unpleasant task to clean black chickens should have a pail of cold water at hand when they are scalding them. As soon as the chicken has been scalded dip three or four times in this cold water. The pin feathers which are so hard to get out will come off easily, and you can have your chicken cleaned while you would just be getting a good start were the cold water omitted. This method will not work if you get a poor scald on the chicken. Mrs. Alma Ausmus. Greensburg, Kan.

Getting Canning Tools Ready

Fruit jars should be scalded after being washed in hot suds. If the lids are boiled in a pan of water containing about a cup of ashes, then scalded and left in the hot sun for a day or so they will be sweet and clean. Mrs. J. M. N. Marysville, Kan.

Request For Crochet Patterns

Will some one send me a pattern for a crocheted bed spread and instructions for making, also some nice lace? I am thanking her in advance. Reader. McComb, Okla.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

The pattern for dress 7322 is cut for children 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. Waist 7328 is in seven sizes, 34 to 46 inches bust measure.



Skirt 7314 is in six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure. It can be made with high or regulation waist line. Apron 7316 is in sizes 36, 40, and 44 inches bust measure. Dress 6885 is for girls 2, 4, 6, and 8 years.

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Smile and the world smiles with you; "Knock," and you go it alone; For the cheerful grin Will let you in Where the "kicker" is never known.
 Growl, and the way looks dreary; Laugh, and the path is bright; For a welcome smile Brings sunshine while A frown shuts out the light.
 Sigh, and you "rake in" nothing; Work, and the prize is won; For the nifty man With the backbone can By nothing be outdone.
 Hustle, and the fortune awaits you; Shirk, and defeat is sure; For there's no chance Of deliverance For the chap who can't endure.
 Sing, and the world's harmonious; Grumble, and things go wrong; And all the time You are out of rhyme With the busy, hustling throng.
 Kick, and there's trouble brewing; Whistle, and life is gay; And the world's in tune Like a day in June, And the clouds all melt away.

Motive Was Good.

"You admit you are guilty, then," thundered the judge. "Ah do, Judge. Ah's guilty. Ah stole dem pants. But, your honah, dere ain't no sin when de motive am good. Ah stole dem pants to get baptized in." —N. Y. Times.

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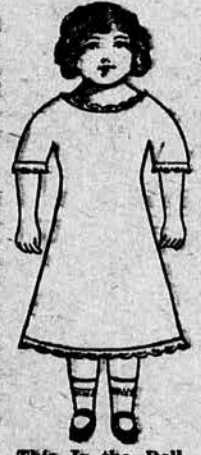
Summer Styles For Dolls

Fashion Books Say Paper Dresses Will Be Popular. Here Are Some Frocks You Will Like to Make

IT IS pretty hard on a doll to have a little mother who doesn't like to sew, especially if the grown-ups in the family are too busy for making doll clothes. Why, sometimes dolls have hid their faces down in the play-box or lost themselves in the darkest corner of a black closet just so they wouldn't have to be taken out to play with other dolls whose clothes were nicer than theirs. It's a very foolish thing for dolls to do, of course, but sometimes they do it, because there is nothing but sawdust or cotton in their little doll heads and they don't know any better. Little girls should be very careful always not to hurt their dolls' feelings; so if you are the kind of little girl who doesn't like sewing put away your china and bisque and wooden and rag babies in a comfortable box for the summer and play with paper dolls instead.

then Miss Dolly will be all ready for her dress.

A foundation of plain white paper or smooth brown wrapping paper is necessary for every dress. For this take a piece of paper twice the length of the doll, measuring from the shoulders to the bottom of the skirt. Fold it crosswise through the middle and lay the doll on it. Mark around the body with a pencil, being careful to make the shoulders square instead of rounding them to fit the body exactly. This extra space is necessary for the hinge of the dress. Cut out this pattern still folded double and you will have a back and front exactly alike. Make a small slit in the fold to slip the head through.



This is the Doll.

Paper dolls are better than the other dolls, anyway, lots of girls think, and any doll's dressmaker will agree that it is far and away easier to make paper clothes than dresses of gingham or silk. There is no needle to prick your fingers and no thread to get sticky and knotted when you make paper doll clothes. All you have to do is to cut out your paper with your little scissors and stick it together with library paste. You can make a whole wardrobe of paper in the time it takes to make one little calico gown. It isn't really necessary to use bought paste, either. Flour and water does pretty well, and a little of the boiled starch mother makes on washday is excellent.



Here's Her Play Dress.

You can make the doll yourself too. Look through the fashion books or some magazine till you find a head you like. A full front view is best, as it is easier to make a body for it than for a side view. Take a piece of smooth blank paper large enough for a body to match the head you have chosen, and fold it lengthwise. On one side of this folded paper draw one half of a body like the one shown in the picture, using the folded edge as the center. Your eye must be the judge of the proportions. You can practice on smooth brown wrapping paper till you learn to draw one to suit you. After you have drawn half the body to satisfy you take your folded paper and with your scissors cut out the body, keeping the paper folded tightly together. In this way you will get both sides exactly alike.



And Her Coat.

Now take the head you selected, cut it out carefully and paste it smoothly on very stiff cardboard. Sometimes if the hair is too bushy it can be trimmed at the sides without injuring the looks of the doll, thus making the dresses slip over the head more easily. Place the body pattern on the cardboard below the head, being sure the chin comes in the center of the body. Hold the pattern firmly with one hand and trace around it with a pencil. Your doll is now ready to cut out and dress.



And Party Gown.

If you have a set of water colors, you can paint stockings or half hose and slippers on the doll, and if the head you found is colored, it will be pretty for you to tint the arms a delicate flesh pink. Paper slippers may be pasted on the doll if you have no paints. On a piece of smooth white paper mark around the skirt, waist, neck and top of the arms, using the body as a pattern. Cut this out and paste on the body. A little paper lace from candy boxes makes a pretty finish for this undergarment. The lace may be pasted directly on the body and the white paper slip pasted over the rough edge. Finish the back in the same way and

The first dress shown is made of blue tissue paper with collar, cuffs and vest of white. Paste a long strip of the white tissue paper down the front of the foundation. Using the foundation as a pattern, cut from blue tissue paper a plain waist. You will need a wee bit of fullness in the lower part of the waist, so do not shape the paper in to fit the waist line. Extend it out at the sides very slightly instead. Cut this blue waist down the center and turn back as much as desired on each side of the front to allow for the vest. Paste the blue paper to neck and shoulders of the dress foundation and gather the lower part slightly with the fingers. Paste to the lower waist line.

Next cut a strip of paper as deep as you wish the skirt to be. As the skirt is to be pleated, make the strip twice the width of the foundation skirt. Divide it in the center and plait each side with your fingers, then paste to the waistline. It may be necessary to paste the skirt lightly to the white strip down the middle of front. Fold a strip of blue paper several times and paste it across the waist for a belt. This will hide the rough edges where the other paper was pasted. Collar and cuffs are then cut from white paper and pasted in place. The bow tie is made of a narrow strip of blue and buttons may be cut from stiff white paper. After the dress is finished it should be strengthened by pasting a narrow strip of tape on the under side around the opening at the neck. If the doll head is large, it may be a good plan to make a short lengthwise slit down the back of the dress from the neck line.

Red tissue paper trimmed in black makes a pretty coat. The sleeves are pasted on before the waist. A hat of red trimmed in black goes with the coat. It is made of two pieces of stiff paper covered with the red and pasted together at the edges so as to leave room for inserting the head. The third dress is made of white tissue paper trimmed in bows of pink. Make the beading of white paper folded several times and cut with the scissors to form the open spaces. Paper lace from candy boxes may be used here also. A fashion book showing children's styles will give you many ideas for other pretty paper dresses.

A Fair Property Division

When the parents die and all the children are of age is it necessary to take the matter into court? When two administrators are appointed and there is a disagreement, what should be done?

Kansas, A. L.

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Trap the House Fly

A maggot trap which will practically prevent the breeding of the house fly is described in a new bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, No. 200, "A Maggot Trap in Practical Use; An Experiment in House-Fly Control." The investigators who carried on this experiment at the Maryland Agricultural college declare that during August and September at least 98 per cent of the larvae breeding in the manure were destroyed, and although the weather became colder, even then it greatly reduced the number of flies. A copy of this bulletin can be obtained on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Millers Send Boy to School

A scholarship in milling is to be established at the Kansas State Agricultural college by the Kansas Flour Mills company of Kansas City. The faculty of the college will determine the student who shall be entitled to it. "The length of the course will be decided by the faculty," said L. E. Moses, president of the company, "but we anticipate that it will give the student who may be selected a year's extra schooling. We hope that this will promote an interest in the chief manufacturing enterprise of Kansas."

A \$20,000 Farm Home

(Continued from Page 1.)

About half of the basement is in a large well-lighted room that can be used for various things. In one corner of the basement there is a large bathroom. In examining this home, a person is impressed with the fact that nothing has been forgotten. It is complete to the last detail of every possible convenience. The decorations, hangings, and all of the finishings, show perfect taste and an appreciation of quiet, beautiful, color combinations. Why should not more farmers do just what Mr. and Mrs. Anthony have done? There are many farmers in this state who have made money in the years that they have farmed. They are planning to take life a little easier, perhaps they are figuring on moving to the town or city and building a home. Why is it not better to build a convenient and luxurious home on the farm that already has all the associations and ties of home?

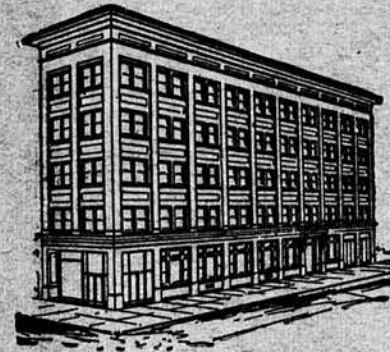
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New Home New Building



G. H. Cram, President.

Four Generations of Cows

The accompanying illustration shows what can be accomplished by the use of good sires in building up and developing a dairy herd. The four animals shown are purebred Guernseys, representing four generations, owned by R. C. Krueger of Burlington, Kan. The calf, her mother, and grandmother were bred and raised on Mr. Krueger's farm. The other cow and her sister, the great-grandmother of the calf, were among the first heifers purchased by Mr. Krueger. He was disappointed in these two heifers when he received them because they were undersized, having produced calves when 18 months old. The lack of size and quality, however, has been overcome by the use of good sires.

The grandmother of the calf was sired by a son of Masher's Sequel. Masher's Sequel is said to have more daughters in the advanced registry than any other bull of the breed. The heifer not only developed into a larger cow than her mother but also doubled her production record. The mother of the calf was sired by a descendant of another noted Guernsey family. The gain in production in this generation was very noticeable but not so great as the gain in the preceding one as there was not so much room for improvement. The father of the calf is a product of the May Rose

enough as this has much to do with the texture of the cheese.

There are various ways of testing curd, but it takes a little experience to be able to tell when it is just right. As soon as this question is determined the whey is drawn off as quickly as possible, stirring the curd to cool it and to keep it from running together into a solid mass. It is then salted, stirring the salt in with the hands so as to mix it thoroughly and to break the curd into small pieces. The cheese sacks are wrung out of cold water to keep the curd from sticking to them, and placed inside the galvanized cheese hoops, which are about the size of a gallon bucket open at both ends, with the open end turned over the top edge of the hoop to hold them in place. The curd is put into the sacks the ends of which are then folded over the curd to protect it from any foreign substance, and left to cool an hour or so. It is then ready for the press. The hoops containing the cheese are placed in the press and strong pressure placed on the cheese. In about two or three hours the press is tightened as the curd has been pressed together enough to lessen the pressure.

In the evening bandages are cut the desired length from prepared bandage cloth. They are cut long enough to extend over the length of the cheese and to fold over each end about an inch. The



These Four Animals Are Purebred Guernseys, and Represent Four Generations. They Are Owned by R. C. Krueger of Burlington, Kan.

family, a family which has some world's production records to its credit. It will be interesting to note what the outcome in the development of the calf will be.

Why Not Make Cheese?

If you are seeking a profitable way to use your whole milk, what better way is there than to make it into cheese? Some persons are in doubt as to whether cheese making pays as well as making butter. Here are the plain figures:

From 100 pounds of milk testing 3 per cent, you get 3 pounds of butter. If the milk tests 4 per cent, you get 4 pounds of butter and so on according to the test. You get 10 pounds of cheese from 100 pounds of milk. You have only to compare the prices of butter and cheese to see which is more profitable. Some persons may say they need the skim-milk to feed to their calves and pigs. When the milk is used for cheese you have the whey for the calves and pigs and, although the whey may not be quite as good for young calves as the skimmilk, they do very well on it.

Cheese making does not require any harder labor than churning and caring for the butter, although it may take a little more time. Perhaps someone would like to know the process of cheese making. This is our method. Empty the sweet milk into the cheese vat, or if you have only a small amount of milk an ordinary galvanized tub may be used, and heat it rather quickly to 80 degrees, stirring it about every ten minutes. When it reaches this temperature, the rennet and cheese coloring may be added and after being well stirred to insure that they are thoroughly mixed, the milk is allowed to stand about an hour until it is clabbered. Then cut it into small cubes with knives prepared for the purpose. It is now heated with a slow steady heat to 90 or 100 degrees. At first it must be stirred almost constantly to keep the cubes separated as much as possible and to prevent them settling in a mass at the bottom of the vat, but as the curd hardens it is necessary to stir it only occasionally. When the temperature reaches 98 or 100 degrees it is kept at that point until the curd is scalded sufficiently hard. It is quite important that the curd be scalded just

cheese is then taken from the press, the cheese sack removed and a bandage put on, moistening the ends of the latter to make them stay in place and being careful to make them as smooth as possible and to have no wrinkles in the bandage on the sides of the cheese. This done the cheese is again placed in the press and left until morning when it is taken out, weighed, marked with date and name of maker and placed on a shelf to dry off a little. The following morning grease is rubbed over the outside to keep the flies away and to keep the cheese from drying too rapidly. Each succeeding day the cheese is rubbed and turned end for end to prevent molding. This is continued until the cheese is used or sold. Mrs. M. G. B. Garden City, Mo.

Separation of Sour Milk

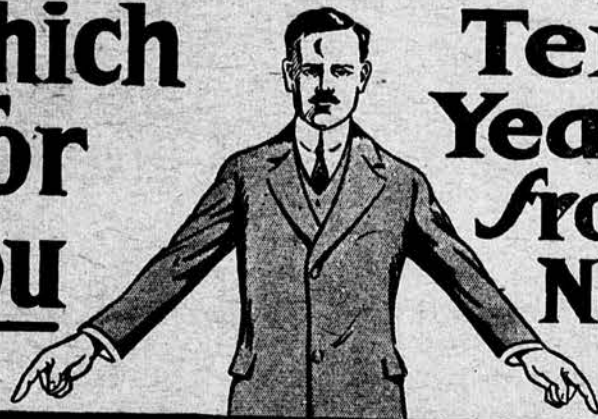
Milk that has curdled will separate with difficulty. Such milk should be thoroughly mixed previous to separating, by pouring from one can into another. In this way the curd is broken up as finely as possible, so that it will not clog the machine. The separation of curdled milk finally clogs the skimmilk tubes, with the result that more skim milk passes through the cream outlet, making a thinner cream. On the other hand, when sour milk which has not curdled is separated, the cream produced will be thicker. This is due to the fact that cream from sour milk has a high viscosity, or is less fluid, and a smaller proportion of cream is delivered, containing a higher per cent of fat.

What Does the Mortgage Say?

Can a mortgage company holding mortgage against a piece of land prevent the owner from cutting timber on it? Is merchantable timber a part of the land? INQUIRER, Arkansas. It depends entirely on the reading of the mortgage. Nearly all mortgages on timber land specify just what the owner may do. Ordinarily trees, or timber, are a part of the real estate. It wouldn't be wise to remove the timber without consulting an attorney.

What the soil does not give the crop cannot get.

**Which
for
You**



**Ten
Years
from
Now
?**



**A few months
can make
this great
difference in
your future**



A successful business man said recently:

"I wanted to earn more—to get started right, and to get on and up. But I did not know where the opportunities were—what sort of training would fit me to meet them. I was at sea, until I read through the catalog of the Kansas Wesleyan Business College.

"I did not have the few dollars necessary for a course in this school, but a good friend loaned them to me. That small sum and the few months time it took seem like nothing to pay for what that training has meant to me.

"I found in Kansas Wesleyan Business College a splendid school and high grade teachers ready and able to train me in practical work that the business world needs young men and women to do. I found the door opened for me by them into a useful place in the big, splendid world of commerce—a position where I not only earned more, but gained every day in business knowledge and ability, so that now, in just a few years, I am holding a high position in a great business concern, and drawing a salary that I never dreamed possible when I started."

What this graduate of Kansas Wesleyan Business College has done, you can do.

**The Kansas Wesleyan
Business College**

will help you to practical, financial success, if you are willing.

You can be earning a good salary in a few months.

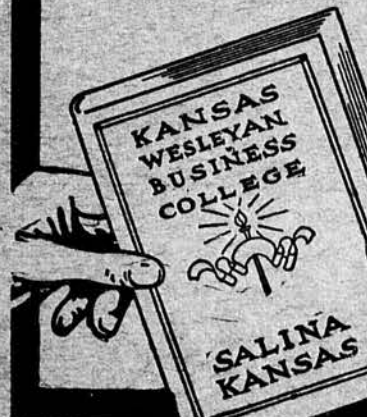
You can win a success in the business world that will give you the financial ability to secure the comforts of life that you want.

Everything depends on your wisdom of choice now—on your grit and gumption and willingness to go ahead and get the practical training that you need. If you do not—if you hesitate and wait, you will always be wishing for money and ability, instead of having them; you will see others no more talented than you, go on up, while you drudge along among the mob of the incompetent.

It is simple and easy. Our big illustrated book tells you just what you want to know. It is advice suited personally to you, because of our experience with the problems of thousands of young people like you, whom we have helped up the ladder of life success. It explains all about the courses, positions, expenses. If you send your name on this coupon now, this can mark the turning point in your life—you'll always be glad. Mail the coupon right now. Don't put it off one minute.

L. L. TUCKER, President

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Just Equal To
Tight Sturdy
Horses

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The Little Devil

The Little Devil motor is free from claptaps. Has no cams, cam shafts or gears, no push rods, no valve stems, springs or levers, no "flippers" of any kind. Just two simple cylinders with nothing but the pistons, connecting rods and crank shaft, moving in or about them.

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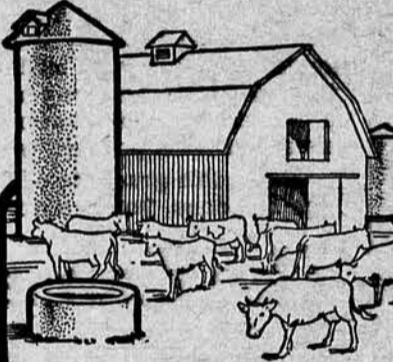
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The "KINNARD" is strictly a four plow tractor of sufficient power and weight to pull four 14-inch plows at the rate of 2 to 2 1/2 miles per hour, and deliver corresponding power in the belt.

Mounted with Hyatt roller bearings. Its construction insures long life and minimum expense of upkeep.

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What Makes An Egg?

BY C. T. PATTERSON,
Missouri Poultry Experiment Station.

One of the factors which determine egg production is the feed ration, not merely the quantity of feed given, but the elements contained therein.

Many questions are asked as to what a balanced ration for egg production is, and how to balance the ration.

In order to determine more fully the effect of certain rations, a number of experiments are in progress at this station. Each pen contains 20 hens.

The test with a wide ration, containing elements which would produce three yolks for each white, produced 379 eggs in the first six months.

The test with a narrow ration, containing elements which would produce two whites to each yolk, produced 269 eggs.

The test with a ration containing equal yolk and white material but without minerals to produce the shell, produced 161 eggs.

The test where the ration contained elements necessary to produce equally all parts of the egg, produced 1,603 eggs in the same time. This ration is called a balanced ration for egg production.

The yolk is principally carbohydrates; the white, protein; and the shell, minerals. Thus the three parts of the egg are made from three kinds of food.

The following ration is fairly well balanced for egg production. Instead of using the terms carbohydrates and protein, the terms "yolks" and "whites" have been used. All fractions are omitted, therefore the table is only approximately correct:

Grain	Pounds	Yolks	Whites
Cracked corn	150	382	198
Wheat	150	365	273
Mash			
Wheat bran	20	31	41
Middlings	20	41	44
Cornmeal	20	53	27
Ground oats	20	29	31
Gluten meal	20	46	36
Beef scraps	30	32	332
Alfalfa meal	5	7	9
O. P. Oilmeal	5	8	25
	440	1002	1066

The hens had access to oyster shell and grit, and were given 2 pounds of fine table salt and 4 pounds of fine charcoal in the above mash.

The basis for computing the number of yolks and whites produced by each kind of feed was that 1 pound of carbohydrates would produce 3 1/3 yolks; 1 pound of protein would produce 16 2/3 whites, this being the rate of the average hen here at the station.

It will be seen that from 150 pounds of corn, 382 yolks and 198 whites are produced, therefore, it is not a balanced ration. The extra yolks are built into fat. In this way, hens fed on corn alone get extra fat, and we hear the old expression that the "hen is too fat to lay." The expression should be changed to read, "The hen can't lay is the reason she gets too fat."

A simple ration may be made as follows:

Grain	Pounds	Yolks	Whites
Cracked corn	150	382	198
Wheat	150	365	273
Beef scraps	25	25	275
		772	746

This ration would give best results where the hens have free range, because it contains no mash, thus requiring the hen to do the grinding of the food. The kind of food she gets on the range should be considered, however.

If a hen has the ability to produce 24 eggs in one month when fed a balanced ration, but is fed an unbalanced ration like corn alone, which produced two yolks for each white, instead of making 48 yolks in order to produce 24 eggs, she makes only the 24 yolks, but can complete only 12 eggs. The same thing is true of the whites. It is the same proposition of "no chain being stronger than its weakest link." No hen will lay more eggs than the weakest part of the feed ration.

Determining Sex of Chicks

BY JOHN F. CASE.

"I've discovered how to tell the sex of chickens in eggs before they are even set. Hold a needle attached to a thread, over the egg. If it is a rooster egg the needle will go 'round and round; if it's a pullet egg the needle won't move. I've tried this and it's a sure sign." This letter was sent to a long-suffering farm paper editor last year, and it's only a sample of the freak letters that come to every farm paper of wide circulation. It's not to be wondered at then that

the average editor is skeptical when the assertion is made that some person has discovered a method of determining sex in eggs or in day old chicks. When A. A. Coult, president of the Missouri Poultry association, informed me a Missouri woman, Mrs. Oscar Kober, who lives on a farm near Catawissa, Franklin county, had been separating day old Barred Rock cockerels and pullets for eight years I asked him "What's the joke?" "It's straight goods," replied Mr. Coult. "I visited Mrs. Kober and she really can tell. And it appears that others have been almost as successful."

Mrs. Kober, who describes herself as "just a farm woman and not a poultry fancier" has been breeding purebred Barred Rocks for eight years. The first year she had the purebreds she spent considerable time with the little chicks and observed that some had dark legs while others had bright yellow legs. Usually the dark legged chick also had



Mrs. Oscar Kober.

a touch of willow on its beak. Most women are somewhat curious but Mrs. Kober's curiosity took definite shape. She punched the dark legged chicks on the right foot, the light colored chicks on the left foot, and placed them in separate pens. Later, to her great surprise, all the yellow legged chicks proved to be cockerels and the dark ones were pullets. Every year thereafter she followed this method and became so expert that it is an unusual thing to make a mistake. And she supposed that every Barred Rock breeder who cared to do so was following the same plan.

R. C. Lawry, the Yesterlaid egg farm man at Pacific, Mo., "discovered" Mrs. Kober. He happened to remark in her hearing that he would give \$100 to any person who could teach him a reliable method of determining the sex of day old chicks. Mrs. Kober told him about her experience and "showed" him that it was no fake. Mr. Lawry was not easily convinced but after he was fully satisfied that it was no accident but the result of careful study he wrote to Reliable Poultry Journal asking them if determining sex in day old Barred Rock chicks was a matter of common knowledge. An investigation by that paper proves that a number of breeders have been using this method but none with such definite results as Mrs. Kober. Some say that in addition to having lighter colored and larger legs the cockerels are usually lighter in body color. Others asserted that no reliable method had been found.

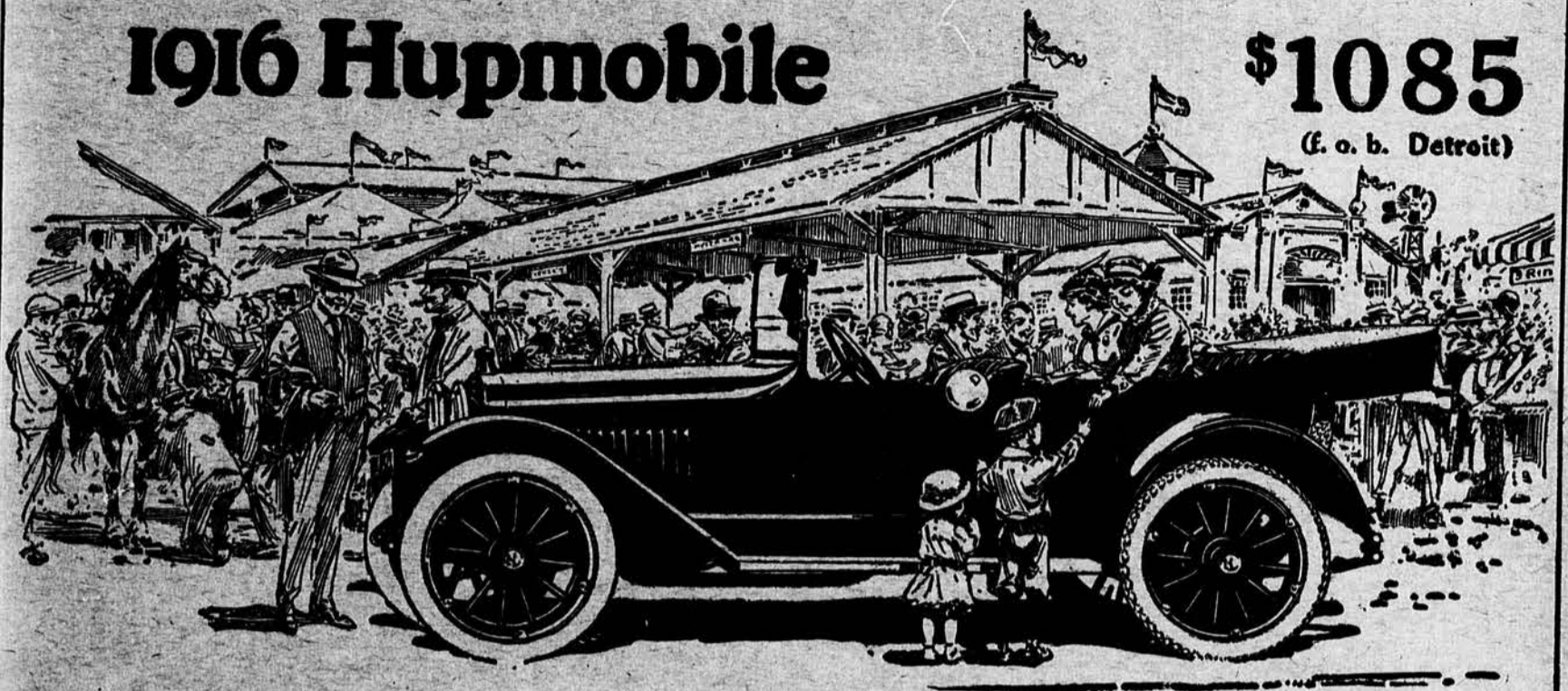
Probably the ability to determine sex of chicks would be a greater benefit to the men and women who are engaged in the day old chick business and in egg farming than to others. Mr. Lawry could well afford to pay \$100 or \$1,000 for a method that would enable him to tell just how many White Leghorn pullets he had hatched in the spring. Mrs. Kober is studying the Leghorns this spring and has had fair success in distinguishing sex. The picture shows her with a male bird that was marked "cockerel" when he first came from the shell. She believes that every breed has certain marks that can be distinguished by close observation. Doubtless her discovery will stimulate interest in the newly hatched flocks and well cared for chicks are usually the profitable ones.

The United States Department of Agriculture is taking a census of high ways.

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Hupmobile history is like the blue ribbon pedigree of finely bred farm stock.

It will stand the same close inspection because there has never been an inferior Hupmobile.

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The combination is now complete, and has been carried farther than ever in the 1916 model.

The new car is better than those Hupmobiles that have been favorites on thousands of farms—the best we have ever produced.

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The 1915 Hupmobile was considered to be most comfortable and easy riding. The new model is even more comfortable, and rides with even greater ease.

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On top of all these is an added element of great value in the Hupmobile free national service system—the like of which you get with no other car.

Every buyer of a 1916 Hupmobile receives a leather-bound book of coupons, good for 50 hours of labor at any Hupmobile service station.

This service is entirely free to the owner, and means that the car is kept in perfect running condition by Hupmobile experts.

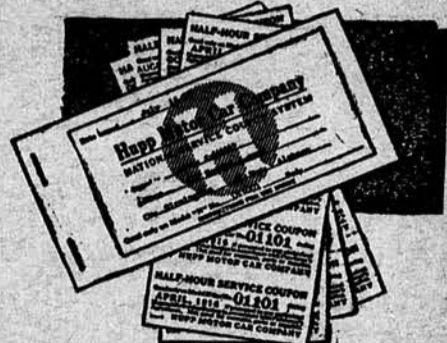
Hupmobile service stations have been established everywhere, expressly to render this free service to our owners.

There is probably one in your own neighborhood; or at least so close to you that it is easy to reach.

This is the first national system of free service put into effect by any automobile manufacturer.

It is so complete, and means so much genuine satisfaction to the owner, that you should learn all its details before you buy any car.

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In no better way can you learn of the substantial yields—the steady crops and steady profits—of this attractive locality than to read these statements of the farmers themselves. The letters were all written late last year and tell of 1914 results.

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You can get this productive Kansas land at only \$10 and \$15 an acre. It adjoins the Santa Fe's new line, where shipping facilities and quick transit to market help you cash in.

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E. T. CARLIDGE Santa Fe Land Improvement Co. 1232 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Quality of Wheat Injured

Corn and Alfalfa Fields Are Looking Fine Now

By Our County Correspondents

Map of Kansas counties with names: CHEYENNE, RAWLINS, DECATUR, NORTON, PHILLIPS, SMITH, JEWELL, REPUBLIC, BARNES, MARSHALL, NEMAHA, BROWN, SHERMAN, THOMAS, SHERIDAN, GRAHAM, ROORS, OSBORNE, FITCHELL, CLOUD, CLAY, LINCOLN, OTTAWA, JEFFERSON, JACKSON, MCFARLAND, WALLACE, LOGAN, GOVE, TRIGO, ELLIS, RUSSELL, SALINE, POTTAWATOMIE, NEOSHO, DEWELP, OSAGE, DONIPHAN, DECATUR, WICHITA, SCOTT, LANE, NESS, RUSH, BARTON, PLYMOUTH, MARION, CHASE, COFFEY, WAGONER, DRAKE, HAWKSBURG, FINNEY, BOGARD, WAGONER, REMO, HARVEY, BUTLER, WASHINGTON, WOODSON, ALLEN, BOYD, STANTON, GRANT, BASKETT, OTOYA, FORD, KONROD, SEDGWICK, WELDON, DEBONO, CHERRY, McPHERSON, EDWARDS, SHAWNEE, CLARK, COMANCHE, BARBER, HARPER, SUMNER, COWLEY, WYANDOTT, MCKEAN, CHICKEN

THE WHEAT crop has been injured a great deal this year, both in quality and quantity, by the wet harvest. In some sections of the state wheat sprouted in the shock, and it has been almost impossible to get the grain out of the weather either by stacking or threshing. Corn fields are looking well, a great many of them showing a liberal sprinkling of tassels and silks. Alfalfa still is growing rapidly, and farmers hope to be able to save two big crops of hay yet this season.

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Silo filling requires steady and certain power, fast work all day long. Ripening crops do not wait—they must be quickly and effectively handled in their proper time. To lower the power-cost in handling, the cheaper is the cost of engine. You can get fast work at the lowest cost from any of the 8 sizes of

FUEL-SAVING WITTE ENGINES LESS THAN \$17.50 PER HORSE POWER Gasoline, Naphtha, Kerosene and Distillate

Sizes 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H.P. Styles, either Stationary, or Portable on steel trucks. All improved and up-to-date in every respect. Start easy—no cranking; require less fuel per H.P. delivered. Five-year guarantee on every engine. Easy terms of payment, if you don't care to pay all cash. Prompt shipment from Kansas City factory or Pittsburgh warehouse. Get our latest prices with our new catalog. Our specifications show bigger engine value than ever.

Free Engine Book Send your address today. Don't put off learning all about our new offer, before you will need your new engine and cutter. Ed. H. Witte, Witte Engine Works, 1544 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Office 154, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONEY AT 5% OR LESS This Is the Rural Credit System The Farmers of Kansas Have Been Demanding

The Kansas Rural Credit Association is a co-operative organization of Kansas farmers that loans to its members-only on long terms from 5 to 35 years at 5 per cent or less. The Kansas Rural Credit Association is under the direct supervision of the State Bank Commissioner and is chartered by the state. The members govern the Association. No member can hold more than one per cent of the capital and each member has but one vote. No shareholder is liable for more than the amount he borrows.

The Door of Opportunity Will Not Stay Open Indefinitely

The only canvass of the state that will be made for members is now in progress. When it is completed, the books will be closed. The membership will necessarily be limited, as an average of less than 100 farmers to the county will exhaust the entire capital stock.

The Kan. Rural Credit Association Dept. F, Emporia, Kan. Without obligating me in any way please send me your sixteen-page booklet which explains in detail the plan of The Kansas Rural Credit Association and tells how I can become a member and enjoy the benefits of this co-operative organization of Kansas farmers. MAIL THE COUPON TODAY The Kansas Rural Credit Association Dept. F, Emporia, Kan. Name: Address:

KANSAS. Pratt County—Threshing is progressing. Oats are good, but wheat is a short crop. Corn and other crops are looking fine. Listering and plowing are being done. Potatoes will make a fair crop.—J. L. Phelps, July 30. Lane County—Corn is looking fine. Other spring crops are doing well. Harvesting is in full swing, when weather permits. Grasshoppers are numerous, doing a great deal of damage to feed crops.—F. W. Perigo, July 30. Morton County—Wheat and barley all in the shock. Wheat will make 10 to 15 bushels an acre. Have not begun threshing. All young crops are growing fine. A large acreage of grain will be put in this fall.—E. E. Newlin, July 30. Kiowa County—Wheat crop a disappointment to many, averaging 3 to 9 bushels an acre. Wheat fields weedy. Plowing and listing is difficult because of dry weather. Corn and feed crops promise a large yield.—H. E. Stewart, July 31. Stafford County—Harvesting is over. Wheat making 10 to 25 bushels an acre. Quality not good, testing 50 to 53 pounds a bushel. Corn looks well but is needing rain. Ground too dry to work. Feed crops are looking fine.—S. H. Newell, July 31. Rawlins County—Rainy weather has delayed harvest. We have had rain every day this week. Grain is ripe, and the wet weather is causing it to fall badly, making it hard to cut with the header. Corn is looking well.—J. S. Skolaut, July 31. Washington County—Some wheat and oats were cut last week. Had another rain making it bad for the farmers to work. Work will be delayed for a week. Some farmers are stacking their grain before they are through cutting.—Mrs. H. A. Birdsley, July 27. Geary County—We had another 4-inch rain July 29. It put all creeks out of their banks. Not much threshing is being done. Corn looks fine. Alfalfa good. Grass is doing well, and stock looking much better. Wheat \$1.25; oats 40c; eggs 14c.—O. R. Straus, July 31. Saline County—Threshing is in full progress. Wheat yielding 17 to 40 bushels an acre, selling for \$1.05 to \$1.15 a bushel, and testing from 40 down to 51. Corn crop growing fast. Third crop of alfalfa looking fine. Threshing has been hindered by recent rains.—J. A. Gribben, July 30. Sheridan County—Fields are too wet to use machines for harvesting. Unless excessive rains cease, there will be 100,000 bushels lost in this county. Corn the best crop, but will be late. Grasshoppers are doing a great deal of damage. Cattle and horses bring good prices.—R. E. Paterson, July 30. Scott County—Plenty of rain. Harvest will last until August, as it has been delayed on account of rainy weather. Corn and feed crops will be large. Wet weather has made it difficult for the farmers to make hay. Much plowing will be done for wheat. Stock doing fine.—J. M. Helfrick, July 31. Harvey County—Weather is more favorable for harvest, and wheat cutting has begun once more. Headers and mowers are in use. Some threshing being done. Wheat will make 4 to 18 bushels an acre. Pastures are fine. Fruit crop will be large. Butter 25 cents; eggs 14; new wheat \$1.10; old wheat \$1.15.—H. W. Prouty, July 30. Greenwood County—We had a heavy rain July 28. Creeks were the highest they have been this year. Farmers are busy putting up prairie hay. Some hay being damaged in parts of the county. Crop conditions are improving. Grass and weeds have done a great deal of damage to crops. Steers 7 cents; cows 5 1/2 to 6c; hogs \$6.75.—John H. Fox, July 31. Wallace County—Many rains recently. Second crop of alfalfa is cut. Barley falling on account of rain. Threshing will begin in two weeks. Corn small, but growing rapidly. A good crop is expected if frost does not come too early. Stock looking fine. Pastures are doing well. Horses and cattle are bringing high prices. Butterfat 21c; eggs 12c; corn 80c.—Charles McKinley, July 29. Jefferson County—We had a severe electric and rain storm last night, which brought the creeks up to the highest point this season. Oat harvesting was delayed by heavy rains. It is feared the loss will be heavy. Some farmers used their mowers for harvesting as they were unable to get binders in the field, and because the grain was badly tangled. Threshing has begun.—Z. G. Jones, July 28. Sherman County—Harvest has just begun with a heavy crop. Harvest hands are high and scarce. Barley crop is ready to cut. Some falling making it difficult to cut with out getting a great deal of straw. Spring wheat ripening fast and will make a good crop. Wheat will make 25 bushels an acre. Barley will average 40 bushels an acre. Corn not looking well for this time of the year. Cane and other forage crops will be late but will make a large crop. Hay cutting in progress and will be a fine crop. Stock is in excellent condition.—James B. Moore, July 26. Pottawatomie County—Have just returned from an extended trip over the county. Fully two-fifths of the wheat and oats crop is uncut yet. It is badly fallen and crinkled, with grains shrunken, and will not make flour. Corn looking well, and most fields showing tassels, and about three-fourths of a stand. If this wet weather continues machines cannot get about to thresh.—S. L. Knapp, July 23. Gray County—Threshing is progressing nicely. The grain is damp and tough and will not be fit to use for 3 weeks. There is a large acreage of bound grain, and it is in fine condition. Some of it has been threshed. Wheat averaging 20 to 25 bushels an acre. A great deal of ground is plowed only once in five to seven years. Sometimes disked, and sometimes drilled in the stubble.—A. E. Alexander, July 31. Rice County—Many farmers are plowing. Some are threshing and some are still cutting wheat. Several acres will not be cut on account of wet weather. Corn looking well, and will be a large crop. Second crop of alfalfa fine. Wheat making 7 to 27 bushels an acre. Some oats being threshed, making 50 bushels an acre. New wheat testing 53 pounds. Wheat \$1.05; corn 84c; hens 10c; eggs 13.—S. N. Six, July 30. Ottawa County—Wet weather delays farm work. About 5 per cent of wheat remains uncut. Some on Solomon valley never will be cut, as the fields are weedy and the ground soft. About 30 per cent of the wheat remains in the shock. Some shock wheat is sprouting. Corn will make a good crop. Some threshing being done. Wheat not turning out as well as was expected. Wheat \$1.07.—W. E. Wakefield, July 31. Pawnee County—Harvest is over and was hard on horses and machines. Wheat will be light, with some rust. Yields were cut on account of too much rain. Wheat that was expected to make 20 bushels an acre will not make over 12 bushels. Some farmers are preparing ground for wheat. Flies are numerous, making it disagreeable for stock. Old wheat tested 60 pounds; new wheat 40. Butterfat 22 cents; eggs 12c; butter 17c.—C. E. Chesterman, July 31. Sumner County—Ten per cent of the wheat abandoned. Fields where prospects were 20 bushels an acre June 1, now are averaging 8 to 9 bushels an acre. About 5 per cent is being marketed from the machine at \$1.05 to \$1.10 a bushel. Oats are cut, averaging 40 to 70 bushels an acre. Some farmers are buying the landlord's share at 30 to 35 cents a bushel. Second crop of alfalfa ready to cut, and will make a large crop. Some are baling from the meadow. Fine prospects for corn, kafir and sorghum.—J. U. S., July 26. Doniphan County—No threshing has been done because of recent rains. Most of the wheat is in the shock and is sprouting badly. Early planted corn looks well. Late planting is in bad condition. There will be a great deal of corn that will not mature, if August is a wet month. Apples will make a large crop. Potatoes a larger yield than last year. This county will have about 300 carloads of apples to ship. Oats will be a poor crop. A great many horses are being shipped out for war purposes.—C. Culp, July 31. OKLAHOMA. Canadian County—We are having dry weather. Second crop of alfalfa put up in nice condition. Corn doing fine. Fruit falling badly. Pastures are drying up. Wheat \$1.05; hogs \$7.50; eggs 12 cents; butter 18c.—H. G. Earl, July 31. Noble County—Threshing being done. Wheat making 20 bushels an acre. Some fields were not cut. Oats crops will be light. Rain is needed in this part of the county, or the corn crop will be light. Oats will not average more than 5 bushels an acre. Wheat \$1; eggs 10 cents; butter 20c.—A. B. Anderson, July 28. Roger Mills County—Weather dry for crops but fine for threshing. Wheat making 10 to 24 bushels an acre. Oats 30 to 45 bushels an acre. A larger acreage of wheat than usual will be planted. Cotton crop will be poor. Hail and rain did a great deal of damage in some localities. Feed crops looking fine.—Hugh Soper, July 27.

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OKLAHOMA STATE AND SCHOOL LANDS

Beginning August 30th, 1915, the Commissioners of the Land Office of the State of Oklahoma, will sell at the highest bid on forty (40) years' time at five (5%) percent, approximately 213,330 acres of its public lands in tracts of 160 acres, according to the Government Survey thereof.

For further information address G. A. SMITH, Secretary, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

LAND here that raised 20 bu. wheat, 40 bu. oats, with prospects 50 bu. of corn per acre, selling at from \$20 to \$35 per acre. Write the Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

F. M. TABLTON & CO., will mail you list of farms in northeast Oklahoma. Write them. Vinita, Oklahoma.

HALF PRICE-160 acre farm 4 1/2 miles from Oakwood. 70 a. in cult. bal. rough prairie pasture, all fenced-best quality dark rich loam, good 4 rm. house, bearing orchard, fine well of pure water. This farm is worth \$4,500 but belongs to a non-resident and is offered for quick sale at \$3,700 with time on \$1,000.

PerryDeFord, Oakwood, Oklahoma

Oklahoma Land For Sale Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

Big Advance Sure Following this big crop, there is certain to be a sharp advance in the price of farm lands in Oklahoma this fall and winter. It is the time to buy. Buy before the rush commences and get in on the advance. Why not clean up a few hundred or a few thousand dollars profit the next few months? You could not lose and in all probability would gain some easy money. The man who wants a farm for a home can never again buy so cheap. I sell only our own lands so you will have no commissions to pay. Come and see me. Frank Meadows, Hobart, Okla.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A FRUIT FARM to trade for rental property. T. F. Chraze, Gravette, Ark. TRADES EVERYWHERE. Exchange book free. Bernice Agency, Eldorado, Kan. LAND, sale or exch. Mo. to Pacific, Dakota to Gulf. F. B. Feltz, 311 1/2 N. Main, Hutchinson, Ks. E. KANSAS farms in Catholic settlements. Exo. Frank Kratsberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan. IMP. FARMS, some in Catholic settlement. Exo. Severn & Hatfield, Williamsburg, Kan. BIGHAM & OCHILTREE sell and trade best corn, alfalfa, wheat land in U. S. Write for list. 116 N. 5th, St. Joseph, Mo. HEADQUARTERS for best wheat and alfalfa lands in Kansas; will exchange and assume. Jones Land Co., Sylvia, Kansas. FARMS AND RANCHES, Imp. and unimp. for sale or trade throughout Western Kansas. Eugene Williams, Minneola, Kan. 160 A., well impr., 8 room house, good barn, good water. Exchange for hardware. \$13,000. Moherman & Bivins, Wellsville, Kan. 80 ACRES land in Morgan County, Mo., to trade for automobile. Must be in good condition. Will carry balance on place if desired. M. J. Thompson, Haversville, Kan. TO EXCHANGE for western land, improved farm of 230 acres, 3 1/2 miles from good rail road town in Cowley county. Address H. C. Whalen, 413 Bittling Building, Wichita, Kan. 308 ACRES, good improvements; splendid stock and grain farm to trade. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kansas. FOR SALE: 160 acres, \$800.00. Land bought, sold and exchanged. Ranches a specialty. Write for prices and terms. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan. FOUR FOR ONE ACRES. To trade, good grass, water and improvements. Free range in East Colorado. Want eastern land. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kansas. SIX APARTMENT flat, south near Armour Blvd. Rents \$2880; price \$30,000. 12 apartment \$50,000; good \$25,000, \$20,000 and \$14,000 general mdse. All want farms. G. W. Goldman, N. Y. Life Bldg., E. C., Mo. FOR EXCHANGE. Well improved 160 acres, Butler County, near Augusta, leased for gas and oil; price \$12,000 with mortgage of \$2,000. Want larger farm for stock raising. Would consider Western Kansas land. New exchange list. List your property with us if you want a trade. Eberhard & Mellor, Whitewater, Kan. 160 ACRES 8 miles Parsons, Kan., 105 a. creek bottom, in cult. 55 pasture and timber. Price \$15,000. Want 160 farther north. 280 acre stock farm Riley Co., Kan. 140 a. creek bottom. Price \$20,000. Want good first mortgages. Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kan. WANT WHEAT LAND. Have fine 160 a. nicely located, 1 mi. town. Nice new house, good barn, orchard. Price \$75. Want impr. wheat land \$8,000 to \$10,000, time on bal. Also 240 a. nicely improved, new house, barn and silo; 7 mi. out. Price \$65. Want wheat land up to \$10,000 or \$11,000, time on bal. Gray, south 1/2 of Ford or Clark preferred. W. H. Lathrop, Waverly, Kan.

A Good Home for Sale

160 a. less than 2 mi. from Newkirk, Okla., Kay Co., best in Okla. 115 a. cultivation, 10 a. alfalfa, 5 a. orchard, 30 a. in pasture. Good fences. Large house and barn with large hay loft and outbuildings of all kinds. Abundance of water. Will give good title and possession of farm at once, \$85.00 per a. \$6,000 cash down, balance can run from 1 to 25 years, secured by mortgage on farm; interest 6%. This is one of the choice farms of Kay Co., and a bargain at this price. No trade considered. For particulars write H. E. Pray, Newkirk, Okla., P. O. Box 265.

NEW YORK

84 ACRES, 2 room house, 2 barns, tool house, other buildings. Fruit. Mile to town on main road. Woman owner says sell it for \$1800. Part cash. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga Co., New York.

FARM LOANS

FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow. Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan. FARM LOANS, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, low rates, liberal privileges, most favorable terms. No delay. You get all you borrow. The Deming Investment Co., Owego, Kan. Branch offices: Wichita, Kan.; Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Durant, Okla.; Little Rock, Ark.

FOR EXCHANGE. 216 acres, half in cult., bal. grass; 4 1/2 mi. of R. R. town in Ottawa Co., Kan. Small bldgs. Price \$12,000. To exchange for land in east central Kansas of same value. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan. EASTERN KANSAS RANCH For Sale or Trade. 1440 acres good grass, 600 acres mow land. Price \$20 per acre. Will take small improved farm as part payment. Write Theodore Voeste, Olpe, Kansas, or J. H. Crites, Fredonia, Kan.

LOOK! LISTEN!

HOMES in the Ozarks for sale or exchange. Cheapest good land on earth; purest water and healthy climate. Don't delay but come or write for information and lists. Ozark Realty & Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

Good Land Wanted

I will exchange a \$3000 equity in a \$5500 residence in Topeka for good land, at cash value. This property is a 7 room modern house on 70 feet east front lot, with garage, hen house, concrete walks and drive and fine old shade. Good income investment or an ideal home for a family that wants to educate the children. Address W. S. H., 221 Clay St., Topeka, Kansas.

Ranches

2560 acre Ranch near Elkhart, Kansas, to exchange for Eastern or Central Kansas farm, also, Ranches in Ness, Greeley and Wichita Counties at prices below the market. Write us for quotations. Theodor C. Peltzer Investment Co. 534 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Why Her Cats Sneez

I shall be grateful if I can get a cure for cats that are suffering with colds or some disease that causes them to sneeze. They can scarcely eat, and they grow thin and die. Our cats have suffered with this disease for several years. KITTY. Silver Lake, Kan.

I am satisfied that your cats are affected with some contagious disease, possibly a contagious nasal catarrh. The treatment for this condition in cats is very unsatisfactory. Prevention is the best thing. It consists in isolating or destroying the cat as soon as the first symptoms of illness are noticed. The premises or places where the cats gather should be thoroughly disinfected by sprinkling a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid or hog dip.

If cream has an unpleasant taste or odor before it is churned, it will make butter of poor quality. It is impossible to make good butter with dirty, sour cream.

Independence on the Plains



If this picture does not appeal to you it's a sign that you are not an old timer. In the early settlement of Western Kansas scenes like this in real life were common to every resident. The photograph from which this engraving was made was taken about 30 years ago in Stevens county. Believing it would serve to bring up fond memories of those good old days in the minds of many of our readers we sent the photograph to Topeka and had the engraving made for presentation in the columns of the Enterprise. The woman is wheeling from the prairie to her home a cargo of what was known in those days as "prairie pine." It was one of the dependable things in the line of fuel at that time. In fact, in most places it was the only source of supply. We had for a visitor the other day, Mrs. Amanda Gilchrist, whose early day experiences were the

same as all others. When her attention was drawn to this picture she recognized it at once as being "true to life." She said, however, that the classical form was to use the apron-especially in the case of a "rush order." C. H. Hatch also had a look at it. "As natural as life," he said, but added that the fashionable way among the men was to drag a gunny sack. Talk with almost anyone who lived in the "surface coal" days in this country and he will tell you the people were just as happy and seemed to enjoy themselves as well as at present. One of the special blessings of life enjoyed then by the majority of the settlers was youth and health. The thirty odd years that have come and gone have brought the white into the hair and feebleness to body, with few exceptions, but all have the satisfying knowledge that they won the victory.—The Mackville, Kan., Enterprise.

Dr. C. E. Still's Duroc Sale

- One of the notable Duroc sales of the week was that of Dr. C. E. Still of Kirksville, Mo. The average price was a little less than \$100, and nearly \$120 for the sows bred to Illustrator. The attendance was small because of harvest and corn work. A number of states had representatives present. This is a list of buyers and the prices: Hunter Brothers, Princeton, Mo.....\$155.00 John Fitzgerald, Clatsop, Ia..... 85.00 J. Willingdorf, Algona, Ia..... 75.00 Mooks Brothers, Missouri Valley, Ia..... 80.00 H. E. Browning, Hersman, Ill..... 150.00 Earnest Houston, Washington, Ia..... 90.00 S. A. Cochran, Ruthven, Ia..... 130.00 J. J. Sanders, Stahl, Mo..... 127.50 J. B. Newell, Louisiana, Mo..... 225.00 I did not get name..... 85.00 Dr. Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo..... 50.00 R. J. Matherson, Gladbrook, Ia..... 97.50 Waterson, Florence, Mo..... 110.00 Thomas Johnson, Dublin, Ind..... 120.00 Sheeley & Clatterbuck, New Bloomfield, Mo..... 100.00 Reaburn Farm, Lake Forest, Ia..... 225.00 Economy Stock Farm, Shenandoah, Ia..... 170.00 Harry Goldman & Son, Middletown, Ia..... 85.00 Hanks & Bishop, New London, Ia..... 110.00 J. H. Lata, Birmingham, Ia..... 155.00 Miller Brothers, Cumberland, Ia..... 110.00 Brott Brothers, Alexandria, Neb..... 110.00 H. E. Browning, Hersman, Ill..... 290.00 R. L. & J. A. Kethers, New London, Mo..... 55.00 Rood & Son, Morehead, Ia..... 115.00 Dr. George Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo..... 50.00 J. H. Latta, Elmhurst, Ia..... 160.00 H. O. Nicks, South Dakota..... 75.00 Moloy Brothers, Montrose, S. D..... 70.00 Jno. Fitzgerald, Colo. Ia..... 50.00 J. C. Tucker, Moberly, Mo..... 45.00 Wells Fargo Ex. Co., Moberly, Mo..... 50.00 George Gulley, Early, Ia..... 80.00 C. P. Dexam, Spencer, S. D..... 90.00 R. Breaburn, Lake Forest, Ill..... 77.50 H. R. Davis, Corning, Ia..... 45.00 Gus Enyard, Edgley, N. D..... 50.00 Miller Brothers, Cumberland, Ia..... 75.00 Tom Johnson, Columbus, O..... 180.00 Moot Brothers..... 80.00 J. E. McCready, Moberly, Mo..... 50.00 J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo..... 52.50 Florence Webster, Valentine, Mont..... 38.00 Drexheimer..... 75.00 Matherson..... 70.00 Wayne R. Polk, Sidney, Ia..... 60.00

No One Broke in Smith

Smith county, with a population of approximately 15,000, has on deposit \$1,719,772.24 in the seven banks within its boundaries. The banks in six good towns close to the line in adjoining counties are also used as depositories by Smith county people, and counting these funds Smith county has nearly 2 million dollars in bank deposits.

Away With Grain Insects

On the farm, grain and grain products stored in tight bins may be most effectively fumigated with carbon bisulphide. If the building is nearly air tight and the temperature is about 70 degrees, 4 pounds of the chemical is sufficient for 1,000 cubic feet of space, or 1 pound for every 35 bushels of grain.

Cabbage Yields Are High

Remarkably large cabbage yields have been produced in Kansas this year, especially in the truck farming sections between Topeka and Kansas City. Good profits have been made by the growers, for a fair price has been obtained along with these high yields. A great deal of

Girls, here's a sure tip: When a fellow leaves Ma at home and goes "by his lonesome" to church, picnics, movies, club meetings, he's flying the black flag of a pirate to whom your happiness will mean just about nothing.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

BEST of BLOOD LINES and cattle that will please you. Cows, heifers and young bulls, at attractive prices. I. W. FOULTON, MEDORA, KAN.

Riley County Breeding Farm
75 Red Polls, 45 Percherons

A choice lot of young bulls for sale. 12 of them by a son of Cromo, the 18 times champion. Visitors welcome. Farm near town. Address
Ed Nickelson, Owner, Leonardville, Kansas

POLLED DURHAMS.

Double Standard Polled DURHAMS

Six yearling bulls. A number of under yearling bulls. 2 good French draft stallions and some jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Ks.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150934, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Young stock sired by reliable herd bulls for sale, singly or in car lots. See our herd of cows and show herd at Lawrence or write us. Phone, Bell 8454.
Sutton & Porteous, Route 6, Lawrence, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS A few choice registered young bulls for sale at prices that are right. Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS Bull calves better than the common run. Two ready to use. H. E. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Holstein Heifers For Sale
One to two carloads of high bred two-year-olds, fresh this fall. O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 1 yearling and one five months old bull, by Shadybrook Gerbon Sir Korndyke. Write for further information. BENSCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

QUIVERA PLACE JERSEY CATTLE
Duroc-Jerseys. 3 young bulls of choice breeding for sale. Address E. G. MUNSSELL, Herington, Kansas.

MAPLEWOOD HOLSTEINS
Herd headed by Canary Butter Boy King. You are invited to visit our herd of Holsteins. Write for general information, as to what we have for sale.
Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kansas

Sunflower Herd of Holsteins
Limited number bred cows and heifers safe in calf to our two great herd sires. A few bull calves. Cattle of quality, no culls. Address F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KAN.

HOLSTEIN BULLS—DUROC-JERSEYS
Holstein bulls, six months to 3 years old. Also fall gilts. Very reasonable prices.
Bonnie View Stock Farm, Berryton, Kansas, or 1429 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Holstein Cattle
Herd headed by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Average record of dam and sire's dam, butter 7 days, 39.4 pounds, 30 days 117.3 pounds. Bull calves for sale from extra good producing dams.
T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

Maplehurst Guernseys!
Choice registered and grade cows and heifers for sale. A registered herd bull for sale or trade.
A. F. BURDICK, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

LINSCOTT JERSEYS
Premier Register of Merit Herd, Est. 1878. For sale at farmers prices noted Golden Fern, herd bull of proven quality. Greatest official butter taste.
R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

Some of the best Holstein breeding stock can be purchased at the
TREDIGO FARM, KINGMAN, KAN.
PRODUCTION, BREEDING, Tuberculin Tested Herd

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS
Herd headed by Sir Julianna Grace DeKol. Dam, semi-official record one year, milk 22,087 pounds, butter 924 pounds. Sire's dam, semi-official record, one year as three year old, butter 1,026 pounds; three years consecutive 3,000 pounds. Bull calves for sale.
SHULTIS, ROBINSON & SHULTZ, Independence Kan.

GUERNSEYS
SOLD OUT Will have some choice young males and females to offer about August 1, 1915. A cordial invitation is extended to anyone wishing to visit the farm.
OVERLAND GUERNSEY FARM, OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS
8 miles from Kansas City on the Strang Electric Line.

He is now offering his spring boars, which are nearly ready for service. These pigs are extra well bred, the greater percentage of them being the offspring of the good sows purchased by Mr. Hockaday in last year's sales. Mr. Hockaday has always used good judgment in his selections, and has the foundation for a wonderful herd. His prices are so reasonable that you cannot afford to use an inferior boar.—Advertisement.

Sigel Brown's Poland Chinas.

Sigel Brown, the man who was Missouri's most extensive buyer of Iowa and Nebraska bred big type Poland last spring, has a wonderful bunch of spring pigs in fitting for his fall sale. Every one of them are Iowa or Nebraska bred and are representatives of some of that section's best herds. They carry more bone and more length than a great many pigs at twice their age. Mr. Brown's sale this fall will be one of the state's best and should receive the attention of every Poland China breeder in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.—Advertisement.

Fehner's O. I. C. Spring Pigs.

In the O. I. C. columns of this paper will be found the ad of Henry Fehner of Alma, Mo. Mr. Fehner has bred O. I. C.'s for some time and has built up a herd of exceptional merit. One of the best lots of spring pigs the writer has seen this year are those of the Fehner herd. The sires and dams of these pigs are all champion bred and their offspring certainly show it. There are perhaps not more than three pigs in the entire lot but what would be valuable additions to any herd in America. There is herd boar material galore in this herd and anyone needing a good boar of this breeding should write Mr. Fehner for prices and descriptions. Mr. Fehner offers to ship to responsible parties C. O. D.—Advertisement.

A Foundered Mare

I have a mare 4 years old that was foundered two years ago. Treatment has not cured her. What ought I to do?
Wagoner, Okla. V. S.

As a general rule when an animal has been foundered more than four years, the condition is incurable. Such animals could never be put in condition to be worked on hard roads. The trouble is that the sole of the foot becomes so bulged and sensitive that walking or trotting, and the impact on the roads, causes excessive pain. Such animals may be made serviceable for use on soft ground by applying a shoe, the branches of which are high enough so as to lift up the sole from the ground. The upper or bearing surface of the shoe must be concaved for all of that portion which would ordinarily come in contact with the sole so that all pressure upon the sole may be relieved. In other words the hoof should rest upon the shoe by the lower border of the wall and about one-eighth inch of the sole.

R. R. Dykstra,
Kansas State Agricultural College.

Heirs Must Agree

Three heirs agree to sell a property but one other heir who owns a one-fourth interest in the property has not agreed to pay his share of an agent's commission. Can the property be sold without his consent and must he stand his share of the commission?
No address. BULWER.
You cannot legally disturb the one-fourth interest the first heir holds in his father's property. You cannot sell it without his consent and his signature to the deed. If he signs a deed he certainly will have to pay his share of the commission. The safest way out of this is to have the probate court administer this property.

Aunt—Has anybody been at these preserves? (Dead silence.) Have you touched them, Jimmy?
Jimmy—Pa never 'lows me to talk at the table.—Woman's Journal.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers


Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Enclosed please find check to pay for the second quarter's advertising. We have sold the yearling boar to a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Mr. Walter B. Brown of Perry, Kan. Please change the ad again as per copy and oblige. Yours very truly,
P. L. WARE & SON,
Breeder of Poland Chinas.
Paola, Kan., May 14, 1915.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I sold 765 head of cattle, all Holsteins, from June 1, 1914, to June 1, 1915, and have sold 243 head since your Mr. Hunter was here something like five weeks ago. Sold 115 head week before last. How is that for one week's business? I think advertising sure does pay. If you have anything for sale you must let the other fellow know it. I now have an extra fine bunch of 2 and 3-year-old springers to freshen in September, also have 40 head of extra fine heifer calves for sale. Over 200 head in all to select from. Yours very truly,
CLYDE GIROD,
Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle.
Towanda, Kan., July 3, 1915.

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

Bowman & Co.'s HEREFORDS

Ness City, Kan.
100 HEAD At Auction Oct. 25 - 26 **750 Head Purebred** **Send Your Name Early For Catalog**



A Snap Shot of a Part of the 750 Purebred Herefords Owned by W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.

The foundation females of this herd were selected from the best herds of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and especially selected for large bone and scale. Most all trace to Anxiety 4th, through such great sires as Don Carlos and Beau Brummel or through the best breeding sons of these two great sires.

This great bone and size has still been maintained together with increased quality and uniformity of type, by the use of such sires as College Count, by Militant, by Beau Brummel and Glad Wyne, by Sailor, by Acrobat, by Anxiety March On, by Anxiety 4th, and a grandson, on his dam side of Dale, the sire of Perfection, that sired the famous champion, Perfection Fairfax.

The sire of many of the young things and the leading sire of the herd today, is the wonderful breeding bull Generous 5th, by Generous, tracing twice to Druid and seven times to the great Don Carlos.

Watch This Space Each Week For Further Particulars

W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.

Girod's Holstein Cattle

225 Head From Which to Select

If You Want Registered or High-Grade Holsteins We Can Please You

150 cows and heifers safe in calf to bulls strong in the blood of the best milking strains.

3 High Grade Holstein heifers and a registered bull for \$375; others cheaper.

2 Registered cows in milk and fresh this fall with registered bull, \$600.

Registered bulls from calves to 24 months old. The grade females of this herd are most all crossed and re-crossed with pure-bred bulls until practically pure in the great strains of milking Holsteins.

Special and very attractive prices on young heifer calves.



If you want dairy cattle come and let us show you the kind you have been looking for and at prices you can well afford. Tuberculin tested and health certificate with each animal.

Bring your neighbor along, or two or three neighbors and let us fit you out with a carload at carlot prices. Bring your dairy cattle expert. The better judge you are of Holsteins the easier we can deal. These cattle must sell, they are priced to sell; come and get first choice.

Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kan.

Butler Bins Pay For Themselves!

\$79.00



You can now buy this genuine galvanized 531 Bushel, level full "ECONOMY" Metal Grain Bin, fully guaranteed, at the remarkably low price of only \$79.00—or the "ECONOMY" 1041 Bushel bin for only \$104.50 F. O. B. Kansas City. Next to the famous Butler bin the Economy bin is by long odds the best bin on the market for anything like the price.

In appearance the "ECONOMY" bin is almost identical with the illustration here shown of the "Butler Bin" with the exception of the two-foot sliding door, which can be added to the "ECONOMY" if desired at an additional cost to you of only \$2.00, and the manner of joining the cover sections, which is slightly different.

Like all Butler Metal products, the "ECONOMY" bin is made from the very best selected full Gage metal sheets and designed with the one idea of convenience and long service. It is 8½ feet high, thus enabling you to thresh directly into it without waste or inconvenience, and completely fill the bin without scooping, which cannot be done with bins over 8½ feet high. The capacity of the "ECONOMY" bin is positively guaranteed to be from 5 per cent to 10 per cent greater than other so-called 500 to 1000 bushel bins.

Now Is the Time to Buy a Grain Bin—RIGHT NOW!! Prepare to Hold your wheat for the high mid-winter prices. Ask any neighbor of yours who owns a "Butler" or "ECONOMY" Galvanized Grain Bin. He will tell you the money he invested in Butler Bins last year brought him, in extra wheat profits, at least four times the total amount of his investment.

This wheat-storing proposition is the sanest and safest proposition the American farmer ever took up. It is the thing for you to consider right now—and when you go bin buying, you want to be sure that you are getting the utmost for your money. Be especially careful to go over the specifications thoroughly. Insist that you get the very latest improvements and that your bin is made from genuine galvanized metal sheets.

Don't Accept Cheap Substitutes!!!

Demand Butler or Economy Grain Bins—Made of Very Best Full Gauge, Tightest Coated Genuine Galvanized Sheet Steel

Farmers and Agricultural Experts everywhere agree that the galvanized metal bin is the one perfect method of grain storing. Galvanized metal bins are best for wet grain as steel is a ready conductor of heat, and the many conveniences the bin affords makes it easy to turn the grain quickly. So in the selection of a bin this season, you should be careful to exercise unusual care as some concerns are substituting cheap, untried materials because of the shortage and increased price of galvanized sheets, and we cannot impress upon you too strongly that this is no time for experimenting with so-called "enamelled," "japanned," or any other new-fangled and untried method of grain-storing. Stick by the genuine, successful "BUTLER" or "ECONOMY" bins, made by the same careful methods and of the same dependable materials we have always used—the very highest grade of genuine full gauge galvanized sheet steel, with the best and tightest coating of galvanizing it is possible to make—and every sheet guaranteed perfect. The life of any metal exposed to the weather depends entirely on the coating and galvanizing is the only method so far discovered that has proven satisfactory. The "BUTLER" and "ECONOMY" bins come to you crated and all ready to quickly and easily set up. Every piece is cut and finished to exact size, ready to put in its place. We give complete instructions for putting together, and you can set up the bin in the field and fill it direct from the thresher, if you wish. It can be taken apart and shipped or moved intact on skids, at any time or to any place desired, and with very little difficulty.

Note These Distinctive Butler Features

- B**—VENTILATOR.
- U**—Showing how Ventilator is attached to cover. This permits a free circulation of air over grain, the air coming in under eave and out ventilator.
- T**—Showing tubular connection making roof easy to put together—adds rigidity and prevents sagging.
- L**—WEATHER PROOF MANHOLE, through which bin is filled direct from separator.
- E**—ONE SECTION. Any section can be taken from the bin and replaced at any time for ventilation, while working in the bin.
- R**—TWO CORRUGATIONS, in each section, giving great rigidity and strength.
- M**—2ft. Square Door that closes with a slide, making it very easy to scoop into the bin.
- F**—EXTRA LARGE PANEL DOOR; 2x5½ ft. Operates on hinges, can be secured by lock when closed.
- G**—INSIDE SLATS, can be quickly taken out or replaced.
- C**—Showing three of the slats removed.
- O**—SHOVELING BOARD.

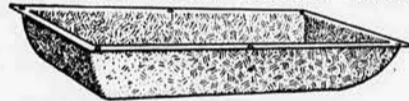
Store Your Wheat for High Prices

Write For Booklets, "Butler Bins" and "Safe, Profitable Storage"—Then Order For Immediate Shipment

Right now is the time to get one or more "BUTLER" or "ECONOMY" Bins in service on your farm. Your dealer can supply you on short notice as we have put forth special effort and have a supply of steel on hand which, combined with the tremendous output of our two big plants makes possible immediate

in perfect condition, absolutely free from fire, rats, rain and thieves!

There are many, many superior points possessed exclusively by the "BUTLER" and "ECONOMY" Bins—and all of these points you will readily see and appreciate when you read our descriptive book, or better still, see the bin itself.



Get This "Economy" FREE! Sanitary Hog Trough

shipment on all orders at this busy harvest-time of the year. If you will write your name and address on the coupon which appears below and mail to us at once, we will send you free and postpaid, our interesting books about "Butler" and "ECONOMY" Bins, giving you complete information as to sizes, weights, delivered prices, etc. The "BUTLER" and "ECONOMY" bin provides the safest, and, all things considered, the most economical means for storing wheat whereby you may know positively that every bushel will be kept

Just to make the next thirty days record breakers in the way of new business producers, we have decided upon a most liberal advertising feature. If you will answer this advertisement and purchase a "BUTLER" or "ECONOMY" Bin, during August, from your dealer (or direct from our factory if we have no dealer in your locality), we will make you a present of this 2 ft. one piece galvanized steel hog trough—a labor-saving, sanitary trough that every hog owner will be glad to own. Fill out the coupon and mail direct today. Address

BUTLER MFG. CO. 1321 Grand Avenue 531 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Manufacturers of Genuine Special Metal Silos, Culverts, Grain Bins, Barn Ventilators, Barrels, Tanks, Garages, Etc.

USE THIS COUPON

BUTLER MFG. CO., 1321 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
You may send me free and postpaid, illustrated descriptive booklets regarding the Butler Galvanized Metal Grain Bin, also explain the offer by which you are giving away one metal hog trough.

Name

Address

MAIL IT TODAY

Don't Experiment

Why buy cheap, new-fangled, untried and untested substitutes, when you can own the time proven and tested, successful, guaranteed genuine galvanized rat proof, moisture proof, rain proof and fire proof corrugated "BUTLER" or "ECONOMY" Bins, for less money, capacity, convenience, equipment, material and lasting qualities considered. Don't buy any grain bin until you have first investigated BUTLER GRAIN BINS.

Note These Low Prices

Butler's guaranteed genuine galvanized "ECONOMY" Metal Bin, 531 bushel capacity, only **\$79.00**
Butler's guaranteed genuine galvanized "ECONOMY" Metal Bin, 1,041 bushel capacity, only **\$104.50**
Bins shipped crated to insure perfect delivery.
Prices f. o. b. Kansas City.